"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder today, with fresh to strong west winds; Thursday fair.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,501. .... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York. Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT URGES CONGRESS TO PASS RAILROAD LAWS

Presses, in Annual Address, for Action on the Uncompleted Strike Program.

DROPS RATE PROPOSAL

Declares That as Commerce Board Has Full Power It Is Unnecessary.

SUFFRAGISTS CAUSE A STIR

Fling Out a Banner During Capitol Exercises, but the President Merely Smiles at the Incident.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—President Wilson made clear to Congress today that, in spite of the opposition of labor leaders, he had not abandoned his program of legislation to prevent a recurrence of the situation that confronted the country a few months ago through the prospect of a disastrous strike of railway trainmen. In his annual address, which he read before a joint session of the Senate and House, he reiterated all except one of the recommendations concerning railway conditions which he had laid before Congress last Summer when a strike appeared to be imminent.

Even among Republicans the general tenor and proposals of the President's address are approved. The chief criticism heard among Congressmen today was that Mr. Wilson had omitted any reference to the food situation. It was contended that this was a pressing matter and the President should have suggested a remedy for prevailing conditions. Comment was heard also, although not in a critical way, that the President had made no reference to foreign affairs. He did not mention Mexico or the submarine controversy, or, indeed, anything concerning the relations of the United States with Foreign Governments. In the past, most Presidential messages have begun with a summary of foreign relations of the United States.

There were six proposals in the President's program of last Summer. Two of these—the provision for an eight-hour day for railroad employes and an investigation by a special commission of its effect on railroads and their employes—were enacted through the Adamson law. Of the other four, the President today asked Congress to enact three.

Rate Proposal Dropped.

The exception, from the viewpoint of the railroad companies, was equal in importance to the proposal for compulsory investigation of labor disputes. It was that Congress should give explicit authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission to consider an increase in freight rates to enable the railroads to meet the additional expenses due to the eight-hour day.

In notifying Congress today that he had abandoned insistence upon this recommendation, the President said that "the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant an increase of rates on the ground referred to, is indisputably clear, and a recommendation by the Congress with regard to such a matter might seem to draw in question the scope of the commission's authority or its inclination to do justice when there is no reason to doubt either."

The items of legislation which still stand on the President's railroad program provide for an increase in the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine, to enable the commission to deal with "many great and various duties" with promptness and thoroughness; compulsory investigation of disputes between capital and labor, and authority to the Executive to commandeer railroad rolling stock for military purposes and require officials and employes of railroads to operate the trains.

Beyond these things the President's program of legislation for the three months remaining to the present Congress embraces the Webb bill, to permit commercial combinations to combat similar combination in trade abroad; the Porto Rican Citizenship bill, and the Corrupt Practices bill. All these measures have passed the House and await action by the Senate.

In addition, he inserted in his address a recommendation for the passage of the bill to encourage vocational and industrial education. This insertion was made last night after Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders had asked the President to do so.

Enthusiasm for the President.

The President appeared in the hall of the House promptly at 1 o'clock, the hour set for the joint session. The Senators, led by Vice President Marshall, had walked over to the House from their wing of the Capitol and were seated in the front rows of benches when the President appeared, escorted by committees of the Senate and the House. Mr. Wilson was dressed, as usual on formal occasions, in a black frock coat with gray trousers.

"The President of the United States!" shouted Chief Doorkeeper Sinnott of the House when the President entered the hall.

Senators, Representatives, and spectators came to their feet, and those of the Democratic faith shouted their approval. The demonstration lasted only for a minute, but it was very enthusiastic, more so than any of the previous demonstrations when President Wilson has addressed Congress.

The President shook hands with Speaker Clark, who presided, and with Vice President Marshall, who sat beside the Speaker on the rostrum. He smiled happily while the cheering, and handclapping went on. "Amen!" called out a Democratic Congressman as the applause subsided, and everybody laughed.

The galleries were jammed In the Executive row sat Mrs. Wilson and a party of friends. Members of the Cabinet had seats on the floor, and back among the Democratic Representatives was William J. Bryan, who was entitled to floor privileges as he had been

Continued on Page 2.

Gerard, Off for Berlin, Takes 4 Tons of Food Supplied by Friends; Scouts Mayor Talk

James W. Gerard, Ambassador to Germany, sailed yesterday for Berlin, via Copenhagen, on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII., after a nine weeks' holiday in this country, taking with him four tons of food.

The Ambassador, who was accompanied by Mrs. Gerard, did not buy the provisions himself, but had them pressed upon him by solicitous friends who had read of the shortage of provender in Germany. Mr. Gerard told friends at the pier that he had food enough stowed in the hold, thanks to them, to last his family for years.

The Gerard suite, on the promenade deck, was filled with flowers and fruit and candy, and a stack of telegrams from friends in all parts of the country was piled on the table.

The Ambassador declined to comment on a rumor printed in afternoon papers that he might be a candidate for Mayor of New York on the Democratic ticket, except to say that he had not heard of it before.

Owing to the many persons sailing to spend Christmas in Scandinavia, there being 1,085 passengers aboard, the Frederik VIII. was delayed until 3:30 instead of leaving at 2 o'clock.

Among those sailing were Cornelius Ferris, United States Consul to Nauheim, Germany; Charles F. Angel, United States Naval Attaché at Berlin; E. F. Lange, United States Vice Consul at Constantinople; Edward D. Winslow, United States Consul General at Copenhagen, and Hermann Oelrichs, who goes to take a place under Mr. Gerard in the embassy at Berlin.

'OLIVER OSBORNE' HERE, KEEPS SILENCE

Registered in the Tombs as an Aviator—Will Face Women He Courted in New York.

HELD AS FEDERAL WITNESS

Handwriting Said to Agree with Signature in Hotel Register—Photographers His Only Worry.

Charles H. Wax, the self-confessed "Oliver Osborne" of Rae Tanzer fame, spent last night in the Tombs. It was a rather jaunty and entirely self-possessed young man who swung himself from the Chicago Limited at the Pennsylvania Station, and with the Post Office Inspectors who had brought him to New York, ran past the waiting photographers and entered a waiting taxicab.

Wax was apparently greatly opposed to having his picture taken. Every time a camera was pointed toward him he turned up his coat collar and jammed his hat over his face. Then, with great care, he would turn his collar down again and carefully readjust his hat. Aside from these annoyances, which led him as he was leaving Chicago to punch a photographer, he seemed care-free and little concerned that he had assumed the principal rôle in the tangled Rae Tanzer-James W. Osborne situation.

Although Wax was closely guarded in a private compartment of the car that brought him from Chicago, and was taken handcuffed to the Tombs, he is not charged with any crime, but is in custody under a Federal statute which makes it possible to hold a witness. The commitment, signed by United States Judge Landis, specifies that he is held as a material witness in a case involving a criminal prosecution. He was held in $50,000 bail in Chicago, and that bail is continued here. The authorities say there is little danger that he will get out.

Today a score or more persons will be called to identify him as the man who used many aliases here. There will also enter into the case an entirely new figure. According to Deputy United States District Attorney Samuel Hershenstein, this latest entrant is a woman whose social station is above that of the average women with whom Wax had associated. She met Wax, she believes, when he was posing as Charles H. Raymond. At that time he said he was a United States Attorney. This woman has now consented to appear on condition that her name shall not be made known. For that reason, it was said, she will appear as Mme. X., and her name will be so put upon the record.

The prisoner refused to talk yesterday, and the only word he uttered was when he shouted at a photographer. Rae Tanzer's "Dear Big Boy" is a well-built man of pleasing appearance. He wore a mixed gray overcoat over an apparently new suit of dark blue, and carefully pulled up his trousers to avoid bagging them at the knees. His necktie of dark green plaid was adorned with a large red cameo pin. He wore a dark brown Fedora hat. Wax refused to answer questions, and Post Office Inspector Swain, who had charge of the prisoner in Chicago and on the trip to New York, said Wax had not given a single interview since being taken into custody Swain was indignant over the printing of interviews attributed to the prisoner because some of them conflicted with evidence in the case.

"He is a charming fellow," said Mr. Swain. "He is most entertaining, and, as the women have said, brilliant and likable."

The inspector said Wax, in admitting that he was the Oliver Osborne whom Rae Tanzer had known, had said he wanted to come here and right a wrong. The question whether he looks like a younger edition of James W. Osborne, the lawyer, was still a subject of debate when the prisoner was taken away to be locked up. There is a slight resemblance to Mr. Osborne about the upper part of Wax's face, but no one meeting Wax in Broadway would greet him by mistake as the former Assistant District Attorney or tell him he looked enough like the lawyer to be his son.

At the Tombs Deputy Marshal Whalen, without a word, handed the Federal commitment to Warden John F. Flynn. The big iron door was unlocked and Wax, handcuffed to Whalen, was taken inside.

"What is your name?" he was asked.

"Charles Wax," he said.

"How old?"

"Thirty-six." He gave his occupation as aviator and his residence as Chicago.

One of those who greeted Wax on his arrival was Thomas Connor, chief detective for the Lord & Taylor store, who recognized the prisoner as Charles Hudson, whom he had sent to Blackwell's Island in 1911 for stealing $100 from a cash boy. It was Connor who first recognized "Osborne" by description as the cash boy robber.

In the meantime trouble is gathering for the prisoner. Already the Government has had his handwriting compared with the entry on the hotel register of the Kensington Hotel in Plainfield, and the experts say the writing is identical. What will perhaps be his greatest ordeal will come today when he will face James W. Osborne and his wife; Maxie Ohaus, whom he is said to have married under the name of Nye; Miss Rose H. Kayser of the Bronx and her mother; Miss Katherine Maizenheimer, the nursegirl whose savings he is charged with having obtained; the Misses Catherine Caufield, Florence Syracuse, Blanche Unger, Mary West, acquaintances of his New York days, and Mrs. Stewart Denham, in whose house in East Sixtieth Street he lived as Oliver Osborne.

Police Inspector Cray received a telegram from the Warden of the State Penitentiary of Oregon asking that the prisoner be held for him. He is believed to be the man who was sentenced in June, 1913, to five years for forgery and escaped four months later.

GERMANS RUSHING EXILE OF BELGIANS

Four Thousand Men Are Being Lined Up Daily in Antwerp to be Looked Over.

TAKE COMMISSION WORKERS

Some Drafted Despite Evidence of Service, and Neutral Diplomats Are Protesting.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The latest reports received with regard to the Belgian deportations by the Germans show that the process is going steadily on in the provinces, and the taking of unemployed is expected to begin immediately in Brussels.

Deportations from Antwerp have become methodical, with 4,000 men under orders to present themselves every day at the railroad station. Up to the middle of November slightly under 6,000 men had been sent to Germany from the City of Antwerp alone, not including the country districts nearby.

When the men present themselves at the station, the reports say, the Germans make every effort to induce them to sign contracts for work, among the inducements being an offer of wages of six marks daily. Those failing to sign are told that they will receive only three marks and be forced to work in the camps. Married men who sign receive an advance of forty marks and single men twenty marks and are allowed to go home for two or three days before starting. They also receive a promise that they will be sent to Liege or Longwy if they sign.

Despite strong pressure, most of the Belgians have refused to sign. Those presenting certificates of employment in general are released, but those without certificates are placed on trains and sent to Germany. More than 100 men employed in one factory were sent to Germany in one contingent, some of the workers being more than fifty years of age.

In the provinces the men are placed in single file; those selected are told to go to the right, and those released are told to go to the left. Many were so stunned or bewildered that they failed to obey the directions, but, as their cards contained no indication that they were released, if they happened to turn to the right they went to Germany.

In general, the German soldiers treated the men well, but the rulings in most cases were made arbitrarily, although some were released as a result of intervention by burgomasters and employers, who gave assurances that the men were regularly employed. The Germans apparently have attempted to confine the deportees to young unmarried or unemployed men, but toward the end of the line, when there was some indication that the total required in a certain district would not be reached, factory workers were taken. When the employers protested, they were told that such action would have been unnecessary if the burgomasters had turned in lists of unemployed.

Seemingly the Germans are making efforts to obtain skilled labor. In virtually every case in which the relief organization has been compelled to intervene to obtain the release of its workers, it has developed that they were skilled. Railroad workers are particularly liable to be ordered deported.

A small number of workers, holding cards showing they are in the service of the Relief Commission, have been taken, and it is reported that these cases have been the subject of a protest by the neutral Ministers at Brussels.

POPE MAKES APPEAL FOR BELGIAN CHILDREN

Sends a Letter to Cardinal Gibbons, Urging the Children of America to Give Help.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 5.—A gift of 10,000 lire, (about $2,000,) from the Apostolic See of Rome, around which the children of America are urged to build a large fund for further relief of the children of Belgium, is announced in an autograph letter from Pope Benedict to Cardinal Gibbons, made public here today. The Pope has been moved to his appeal to American children by a recent report from Herber C. Hoover, Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. His letter, concluding with a benediction on the Church in America, reads:

"To His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore:

"My Lord Cardinal:

"Profound compassion of a father has again moved our heart, when we read an important letter recently sent to us by the distinguished Chairman of the praiseworthy Commission for Relief in Belgium, describing in few words, yet showing proof of most terrible reality, the pitiable situation of numerous Belgian children who, during two sad years, have been suffering from the lack of that proper nourishment necessary to sustain the tender existence of budding childhood. In most moving terms the Chairman has described how so many desolate families, after having given everything humanly possible to give, now find themselves with nothing left with which to appease the hunger of their little ones.

"He had made us see, almost as if they were passing before these very eyes, dimmed with tears, the long file, continuously increasing, of Belgian infants waiting for their daily distribution of [illegible]

Continued on Page 4.

SANTA FE TO GIVE ITS MEN $2,750,000 IN SALARY BONUSES

President Ripley Announces Distribution to Meet the High Cost of Living.

ALL UNDER $2,500 TO SHARE

Western Union Votes 6 Per Cent. of a Year's Salary to Those Earning Under $2,000.

GIFTS TO WALL ST. WORKERS

Employes of One Stock Exchange Firm to Get the Equivalent of Six Months' Salary.

Two big corporations yesterday announced they would pay to smaller salaried employes bonuses to meet the extraordinary advance in price of the necessities of life. In stating that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway had arranged to distribute $2,750,000 extra among its employes, E. P. Ripley, President, said:

"In the last two years, especially since the influence of the European war has been fully felt, our railway system has enjoyed what appears to be an abnormal prosperity. The same factors which have produced this prosperity have made substantial increases—which it is hoped will be temporary—in the cost of living.

"In recognition of these conditions our Board of Directors today authorized us to make in a lump sum a distribution of additional compensation equal to 10 per cent. of a year's pay to all employes who have been in the service of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé system for at least two years and whose annual compensation does not exceed $2,500, and whose compensation is not paid according to present or former contract schedules.

"The payments of the amounts thus authorized will be made as soon as the necessary computations can be completed. It is estimated that the amount thus to be distributed will be approximately $2,750,000."

At a special meeting of the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday it was decided to distribute a bonus of approximately 6 per cent. of a year's salary to all employes earning $2,000 a year or less. President Carlton said:

"In recognition of the exceptional conditions now prevailing the board determined to grant a bonus to each regular employe receiving a compensation of $2,000 or less per annum who had been continuously in the service since Jan. 1, 1916, excepting such cable employes as have received special payments during the year. The payments will be made as soon as possible in conformity with rules and regulations established by the board, but in a general way messengers will receive $25 each; employes receiving less than $1,200 per annum 7 per cent. of their annual wages, and employes receiving from $1,200 to $2,000 per annum, both, inclusive, 6 per cent. of their annual wage."

It will be a prosperous holiday season for all the workers in Wall Street brokerage offices. Inquiries among a dozen firms yesterday failed to disclose any plans which called for a smaller cash bonus than 10 per cent. of the yearly salaries. This has been the conventional level for several years, excepting last year, perhaps, when business in stocks was better than in any since 1910. At the offices of one Stock Exchange firm, it was said that the clerks who had borne the greater part of the overtime work in the busy season, would be presented with six months' salary, while all the others would receive three months' extra pay.

A Stock Exchange firm on Broadway recently had all its employes insured under a blanket policy which provides for insurance equal to a full year's salary, the payment to be made to the beneficiaries in weekly allotments. This was done as a reward for particularly hard work in the million-share markets, and had no reference to the Christmas distribution, which will be substantial.

Stock Exchange employes will be remembered in a fund raised among the members, which has reached as much as $20,000 in years of excellent business. In addition the men running the elevators, the boys on the floor, and the Luncheon Club staff are looking forward to sizable gifts from individual members.

Thousands of department store employes in New York City will get Christmas bonuses this year. James McCreery & Co., which last year distributed $10,000 among its employes, has set aside $15,000 for employes this year.

Oppenheim, Collins & Co. is to give bonuses at Christmas in its six stores, in New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Buffalo, dividing approximately $15,000.

Several thousand dollars will be distributed among the employes of Lord & Taylor on Christmas Eve, the amount to each worker to be in accordance with the length of his employment.

ENGLISH HOTEL DINNERS CUT TO THREE COURSES

Other Meals Limited to Two, and Board of Trade Forecasts Meatless Days.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Board of Trade, under the Defense of the Realm Act, has issued an order that after Dec. 18 no meal exceeding three courses between 6 P. M. and 9:30 P. M., or two courses at any other time, may be served in any hotel, restaurant, or public place.

The announcement adds that it is proposed to issue another order at an early date forbidding both in public places and private houses the consumption on certain days of meat, poultry, and game.

PRE-EMINENTLY THE FLORIDA ROUTE
ATLANTIC COAST LINE—All Steel Electric Lighted Trains Daily. 1198 B'way.—Advt.

ASQUITH OUT AS BRITISH PREMIER; KING OFFERS POST TO BONAR LAW; HINT OF SWEEPING CHANGES IN FRANCE

WILL JOFFRE BE REMOVED?

French Political Expert Suggests Revision of Supreme Command.

MAKES A PLEA FOR ACTION

Greater Powers for President of the Republic Needed, He Asserts.

FULL CONTROL FOR STATE

Urges a Special Department to Handle Hygiene and Other Public Services.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—A French political writer of note who has exceptional inside knowledge of affairs has written the following article for THE NEW YORK TIMES on the allied political situation:

"Sir Edward Carson said a year ago: 'It is a terrible error to think one can preserve all the organizations of peace times during a war.' The French crisis, which is not realty a crisis but a regéneration, has no other origin but this.

"The institution of a new order of things is incumbent on the French as on the British and Russian Governments. Everywhere military methods, discipline, co-ordination, and selection are essential to the supreme necessity of immediate action. When one has constructed cannon able to hurl shells at an initial speed of so many hundred yards a second it is impossible for the men behind these cannon—the military leaders and political organizers—to have a thinking capacity, the rapidity of which is not in relation to the powers of these engines. And when one has shells weighing a ton which strike a target with the force of a mountain hurled from its base the men who directly or indirectly have unloosed this defensive cataclysm must project their ideas from the state of conception to that of realization with the same lightning rapidity and the same formidable impact. In all the European States now at war there is a search for these men of rapid thought and immediate action.

"It has become impossible to keep the civil population behind the line of the armies without an immediate link of co-operation with the combatants. The zone of the armies is a fiction. The general mobilization of all able-bodied men after two years of war entails the mobilization of the whole population. It might have been foreseen. Make peace or act. Make peace or have universal State control. There is no question of making peace. After a week of the Chamber's secret session, if anything has transpired of Parliament's deliberations, it is the unshakable resolution of the country to pursue the war, to make new efforts and sacrifices.

"Another sentiment is also becoming more and more pronounced after eight days' debating—the necessity to take resolutions rapidly. The Chamber has decided to hear in public the questions put down for secret hearing, and it is even resolved to eliminate some to shorten the secret session. It is necessary to deliberate. It is of capital importance to deliberate rapidly. Is the present Governmental organization of France in conformity with the great exigencies of the war and of the inevitable transformation which it entails, morally and materially, in this country? This, in short, is the great question now under discussion. Firstly there is at the top the supreme chief representing the nation. Are his powers sufficient—too restrictive or badly restricted? The President of the French Republic resembles in nothing the President of the United States. He lacks the war powers which make of the American Chief Magistrate the leader of direct action.

"Secondly, does the actual number of Ministers answer the requirements of the house? An Under Secretary of State for Munitions, Food, and Transport has been created. Do not, for example, hygiene and other great public services demand the administrative organization and supreme control of the State?

"Thirdly, after two years of war and after great battles, is not the revision of the supreme command necessary? There are men bred of their great efforts for whom advisory posts could be reserved in recognition of the great services rendered, and there are others whose talent has been revealed who could be promoted to positions which need their energy and initiative. At a time when once more the flower of French manhood is to be called to arms, regeneration is necessary, beginning at the top, whatever the civil or military situation of individuals who by their age, vigor, and capacities are no longer up to the level of what the hour calls for. Here again comparison between men and their armaments comes in. Big guns are very efficacious but quickly wear out. France has had not only to renew her armaments, but to invent and create new ones. That is the task she is now engaged on. She is creating new human material, new brains, new energies. It is necessary to hurl at the enemy with increasing rapidity a new crushing weight of our resolution to conquer."

A BREAKFAST YOU'LL RELISH.
Some baked Dearfoot Farm Sausage with Griddle wheat cakes. Just great! Order to-day.—Advt.

Continued on Page 2.

Steamer Palermo Is Sunk With Americans Aboard; One American Reported Killed by Shell From U-Boat

MADRID, Dec. 5.—The Italian steamship Palermo, with twenty-five Americans on board, has been torpedoed off the Spanish coast.

One sailor, reported to be an American, was wounded by a shell and died in a hospital at Palafrugell, Spain, where the survivors were landed. Three others were seriously wounded by the torpedo.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A brief Consular dispatch received today announced the sinking of the Italian steamer Palermo, with twenty-five Americans aboard, off the Spanish coast. It gave no details.

News dispatches, showing that the ship, armed with defense guns and loaded with horses and munitions for the Allies, was shelled before being torpedoed, led officials to believe that she had attempted to escape after being warned, and thus had lost her right to immunity from attack.

The Palermo left New York on Nov. 15 for Spezia, the Italian naval base, and Genoa, and was last reported passing Gibraltar on Nov. 28. She carried a general cargo of 9,000 tons, including much contraband, in addition to 163 horses and 858 mules. She had a crew of 102 men, of whom 47 were American horsemen. The steamship was armed with two three-inch quick-firing guns, mounted aft. There were no shells on board, it was said, and the only explosive in the cargo was 1,452 cases of "T. N. T.," which was taken on at Gravesend Bay after the Palermo had left her pier.

The steamship, which was in the passenger trade between New York and Italian ports before the war, was commanded by Captain Simone Gull.

The Palermo was a steel twin-screw steamship of 9,203 gross tonnage, built at Newcastle in 1899, and was 470 feet long, 56 feet 8 inches beam, and 32 feet 1 inch depth of hold.

VICTORIES REVIVE BERLIN PEACE TALK

Press Discusses the Possibility of Ending War on Terms 'Moderate and Honorable.'

WILSON AS THE MEDIATOR

Assumption of British Leanings Held Not to Disqualify Him for the Task.

BY CYRIL BROWN.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 5, (via Sayville.)—The characteristic feature of German war psychology, as frequently observed and reported in the past, that peace talk varies with success on the battlefields and reaches its maximum during the climax of a successful offensive, is again in evidence today, as the church bells, by the Kaiser's order, are ringing throughout Germany for a great victory in the battle for Bucharest, sending peace hopes many points up. The Rumanian campaign, it is felt here, has given the world the most convincing proof that the Central Powers' military strength is not only unbroken, but actually growing.

Two peace items especially are being much commented on today. One is Massingham's article in The London Nation, declaring that there are two parties in England, the first desiring an early, moderate, and honorable peace, while the second is anxious to continue the war indefinitely, but that the English peace party is gaining strength.

A similar line of cleavage today splits German public opinion, with the principal difference that the elements in favor of an early, moderate, and honorable peace are in an overwhelming majority.

The Tageblatt, in a polemic against the thesis of a National Liberal leader that "it was all very well to announce once that Germany did not desire to continue the war indefinitely from motives of conquest, but that the Chancellor's constant repetition of Germany's preparedness for peace would be construed abroad as a sign of weakness," argues that it is rather the small band of Pan Germans and annexationists whose utterances still keep alive and fan the war spirit of the Entente Allies, thereby prolonging the war.

"Regarding peace possibilities," the Tageblatt continues, "the following may be said: Although Mr. Wilson apparently considers mediation at this time as hopeless and speaks with great anxiety only of unlimited submarine warfare, nevertheless the psychological moment may again be approaching. No impression of weakness is created when conciliatory words are used with strong deeds, and every one clearly sees that by us peace is eagerly desired, but not because we are short of bread nor lamed, and that we are not weakly whining for peace."

Counsels Calmness to Germans.

On the theme of peace preparations Georg Bernhard of the Vossische Zeitung writes:

"Peace bells! A few months ago merely to speak of peace would have been characterized as unbridled phantasy. Today we all feel that through the events of the past weeks the end of the war has been brought considerably nearer to us. A certain nervousness seems even to have seized the statesmen who suddenly begin to talk. Their words are still obscure and capable of various interpretations, and it would only lead to disillusionment to hope for the fulfilment of their day dreams before the third war Christmas.

"But one fact remains which enables us to celebrate Christmas with happier hearts than ever before. Our military victories have created a political situation which gives us freedom of action and of negotiating which we could not desire to be better. It is an incomparable situation if we now remain conscious of our strength and keep cool and calm.

"This calmness is particularly requisite in view of the renewed talk of American mediation proposals. Ambassador Gerard will return to Wilhelmsplatz soon, and from his reported utterances in America only one thing is clear—that he returns strengthened by the re-election of his chief to resume his efforts to help in bringing about peace.

"Now, as before, President Wilson has the ambition to end the world war by his mediation, and we do not wish to be unfavorably disposed toward his efforts. If any one wants to learn our

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THROW RUMANIANS BACK ON CAPITAL

Teuton Armies Breaking Down the Defensive Lines Before Bucharest.

GET 4,500 MORE PRISONERS

Mackensen's Army East of Tergovistea Railroad—Russians Take Another Range of Hills.

Teuton Plan to Take Avlona and Join Hands With Greece

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 6—A dispatch to The Times from Amsterdam quotes a message from Sofia to the effect that after Bucharest is taken the Central Powers will capture Avlona, Albania, and join hands with Greece.

BERLIN, Dec. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Renewed Russian attacks in the Carpathian forests and along the line of the Transylvanian frontier were made yesterday, but did not gain the slightest success, it is announced officially. Teutonic troops recaptured lost positions.

In western Rumania the Teutonic troops are pursuing the defeated Rumanians on the front before Bucharest. They are across the railroad leading from Bucharest to Tergovistea. In the Danube lowlands Russian attacks were repulsed with heavy losses, and the number of prisoners taken has been increased to 12,500. The statement reads:

Front of Archduke Joseph: Renewed Russian attacks on Capul and northeast of Dorna-Watra, and in the Putna, Trotus, and Uzul Valleys were without the slightest success. Simultaneously German and Austro-Hungarian troops recapturred by storm and hand-to-hand fighting a height position lost during the preceding fighting and which was an important one for us. After these engagements, of which some were very violent, there remained in our hands on the Verchedebry, south of Tartar Pass, more than 100 men and five machine guns, and on Mount Nemira, in the Northern Oituz Valley, 350 prisoners and eight machine guns.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—the Ninth Army, during the pursuit of the enemy, broke the resistance of the hostile rearguards and crossed the Bucharest-Tergovistea-Petrositа railroad to the eastward.

The Danube Army, after the victory gained on the lower Arges against numerically superior forces followed the retreating enemy in this sector. In the victory mentioned, the 217th Infantry Division took an especially glorious part.

The left wing of the Danube Army fought its way beyong this sector. The easterly wing, in the Danube lowlands, sanguinarily repulsed Russian attacks.

The number of prisoners reported yesterday has increased to 12,500. To the number captured by the Ninth Army a further 2,000, and to that of the Danube Army 2,500 men have been added. The prisoners last mentioned belonged to twenty-two infantry and six different artillery regiments.

In Dobrudja there have been no major engagements.

Difficulties the Armies Surmounted.

A brief review of the difficulties overcome by the Austro-German forces in pushing their advance east of the Argechu River in following up the victory over the Rumanians on Dec. 3 is contained in an official statement issued this evening, which reads:

The River Argeohu, where the battle of Dec. 3 was fought, is a mountain stream which from Piteshti to southwest of Titu varies in breadth, which is between 200 and 300 meters. The river is at some points as much as twenty meters deep and at various points there are fjords. Further down the bed of the stream narrows.

The torrent-like river in this region was everywhere an absolute bar, except for the bridges, whose length runs up to 300 meters. If we had not succeeded in following the enemy as quickly as we did and prevented him from blowing up the bridges, and had we not systematically carried out the occupation of completed positions on the opposite bank, a longer delay in front of a strong sector would have been unavoidable.

The military critic of the Overseas News Agency writes:

"While a decisive battle is raging at the doors of Bucharest the violent struggle

Continued on Page 2.

LLOYD GEORGE WINS FIGHT

London Thinks He Will be Premier if Bonar Law Declines.

BREAK CAUSES SENSATION

Asquith Found It Impossible to Reconcile the Differences Over the War Council.

INSISTED ON BEING HEAD

And Rumors That Lloyd George Had Announced His Purpose to Resign Went Abroad.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 6.—Herbert H. Asquith resigned last night as British Premier following the split in his Cabinet on the question of the make-up of the new War Council.

Andrew Bonar Law, Unionist leader, and since the formation of the Coalition Cabinet, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was immediately summoned to the palace by the King, who offered him the Prime Minister's commission.

Mr. Asquith's resignation was announced in the Court circular in the following terms:

The Right Honorable Mr. Asquith had an audience with his Majesty, the King, and tendered his resignation as Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, which the King has been graciously pleased to accept.

No announcement regarding Mr. Bonar Law's decision has yet been made, and there are some doubts that he will accept the heavy responsibility. If he declines, it is considered certain that the honor will fall to Lloyd George. The continuation of the Coalition Cabinet, with some changes in its membership, and the speeding up of the war management will be the policy in either event.

The Labor Party, it is believed by political writers here, will certainly hold a more important part in any new Cabinet than it has been filling in the old.

Asquith's decision to resign was taken after a day of extraordinary political excitement and activity.

Great Excitement During Day.

There were constant comings and goings of the political leaders between Downing Street and the various Government departments. Mr. Asquith met several Unionist leaders in consultation, including Earl Curzon, Lord Robert Cecil, and the Earl of Derby. Noticeable absentees from this conference were A. J. Balfour, who is ill; Andrew Bonar Law, J. Austen Chamberlain, and Walter Hume Long.

Later in the afternoon the Premier met his supporters, including Viscount Grey, Lewis Harcourt, Edwin S. Montagu, the Marquis of Crewe, Reginald McKenna, Walter Runciman, Lord Buckmaster, Herbert Samuel, Lord Reading and Arthur Henderson.

The meeting lasted more than an hour and it is supposed that Mr. Asquith explained that he was faced by almost insuperable obstacles to the reconciliation of the conflicting interests and intended to tender his resignation. Almost immediately the Premier drove to the palace and had an audience with the King.

There is much talk of the possibilities of a general election. Mr. Bonar Law would first form a Cabinet, if he takes office, as it is necessary that the Government be carried on, and then appeal to the electors for a ratification of his administration.

There is strong opposition, however, to any political campaign, which must necessarily divert the country's energies from the war work, and the new Government may decide to go ahead, with the approval of the House of Commons only, and not of the voters.

The part Mr. Lloyd George is playing in the crisis was demonstrated plainly today by the fact that he remained in his office while the Premier conferred separately with the Liberal and Conservative members of the Cabinet. Mr. Lloyd George's policy had supporters in both camps. His strongest Liberal friend, Lord Reading, carried messages between the Premier's councils and Mr. Lloyd George's desk.

It was significant to onlookers also that Mr. Bonar Law refrained from attending the Conservatives' meeting with Mr. Asquith, and Lord Curzon hastened to report to him at the Colonial Office immediately the conference was ended.

Asquith May Stay in Cabinet.

Mr. Asquith's retirement has taken the politicians so by surprise that they are not yet ready to predict the results. The possibility that Mr. Asquith will consent to remain in the Cabinet with Bonar Law, taking the post of Lord High Chancellor, in which it has long been considered he might find a congenial berth, is discussed.

Herbert Samuel's promotion from the Home Secretaryship to Reginald McKenna's position at the Exchequer is also predicted, while acceptance of the resignations of Viscount Grey and A. J. Balfour, which some of the papers hold, ing Lloyd George are demanding, is likely under Bonar Law's régime. If Lloyd George came into [illegible] George Wardle, Chairman of the

Party in the House of Commons, contradicting statements regarding the position of his party when he made the following announcement:

"My party is prepared to see the speeding up of the war and also is prepared to accept a smaller War Council, but I do not think it should be arrived at by the means adopted. We recognize the driving force of Mr. Lloyd George, but feel that in a crisis of this kind a proposal to overthrow the Premier is not a proper policy or one to be supported."

The Daily News Parliamentary correspondent expresses the belief that it will be impossible to form another coalition Government. He says Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Lloyd George would both serve under Bonar Law's Premiership, but that it is understood the Liberal Ministers who belonged to the expiring coalition Ministry would not serve without Mr. Asquith.

The correspondent adds that the position of the Laborites has not yet been defined, but that they would be definitely hostile to a ministry of which Mr. Lloyd George was the Premier. The correspondent says he believes the rank and file of the Liberals are willing for a time to support Bonar Law.

Although Sir Edward Carson is universally mentioned as a member of the next administration, one of his friends is quoted as saying that Sir Edward's position is one of detachment from the crisis, and that he has not been approached with a view to joining the War Council. One thing only was certain, namely, that Sir Edward would not take office under Mr. Asquith.

Part Played by Northcliffe.

The influence Lord Northcliffe wielded in bringing about the crisis undoubtedly was one of the most important factors in this chapter of history. Lord Northcliffe and Mr. Lloyd George have formed an alliance since the beginning of the war. The Northcliffe group of newspapers have for some time put forward Mr. Lloyd George as the "strong man" the country needed, and have appeared to be co-operating with him and in his confidence since his rebellion against the Cabinet's methods was launched last week.

One of the current reports has been that a plan was on foot to make Mr. Lloyd George Premier, with Lord Northcliffe his War Minister. Between the Northcliffe press and the London Liberal papers a burning feud exists. Mr. Gardiner of The Daily News, in an article describing Lord Northcliffe as a would-be dictator said: "If the present Government fails it will fall because Lord Northcliffe decreed that it should fall."

The editorial added that any new Government "would have to include Lord Northcliffe and accept his dictatorship, or it would be the failure of its predecessor." This prediction could not apply to Mr. Bonar Law, who has not commanded the approval of a section of his own party's press, partly because they considered him too faithful a supporter of Mr. Asquith in the Coalition Cabinet.

No more unspectacular man than Andrew Bonar Law has ever held the foremost place in the British Government. He commands little of the orator's arts. His training has been more in business than in politics, and his habits and methods are more those of a solid business man than the professional man.

The Press Association suggests that it is possible for Mr. Bonar Law to form a Unionist Ministry, with Mr. Lloyd George included, for which it could find justification in the fact that the Unionists supported a purely Liberal Government during the first stage of the war.

SEE LAW'S HAND IN CRASH.

His Statement to Asquith Said to Have Forced Premier Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 6.—The announcement that Premier Asquith had resigned created a sensation, particularly following as it did on the afternoon's report of Lloyd George's resignation.

The first impression created by the unexpected news is that the sudden change in the situation must be due to Bonar Law, and that the latter made representations to the Prime Minister which altered the whole aspect of matters. There were many reports on Monday that Bonar Law was in entire agreement with Lloyd George on all questions regarding the War Council and was prepared to back the latter's demands to the extent of resigning if necessary.

On the other hand, some of the best-informed parliamentary correspondents vouched for the statement that neither Bonar Law nor Sir Edward Carson ever sought to exclude Mr. Asquith from the War Council. Bonar Law's idea was said to be to lay down conditions which would create a War Council, something more than merely an advisory committee to the Cabinet. It was to have initiative and power, and not be merely an adjunct, but a driving force. This presupposes that it would include in its membership the head of the Government, for otherwise the War Council could not exercise real power unless the Prime Minister abdicated all but a semblance of authority in the most vital question of the time.

The sequence of events was as follows:

Lloyd George sent in his resignation in the morning. This was followed by the resignations of the Unionist members of the Ministry. The Prime Minister decided it was impossible to carry on without them, and so his Cabinet came to an end.

The King sent for Bonar Law, invited him to form a Government, and the combination of Bonar Law, Lloyd George, and Carson seems indicated as its leading feature. The Chronicle says:

"It seems likely to be almost entirely Unionist in composition, ranking for most purposes as a Unionist Ministry. Its first difficulty which, indeed, would confront any Ministry except one on the lines of the late combination, will be to get a majority in the House of Commons.

"One suggestion is that the hundred or so members of the House of Commons who are not serving the army should be brought back to their Parliamentary duties in the hope that a majority of them would support the Ministry. But this raises further difficulties since these members of Parliament are almost all officers and the army would not readily give them up, while if it gave up some it would have to give up all. There could scarcely be picking and choosing.

"Whatever way we may look at it, the probability is that the new Ministry will be without a working majority at Westminster and will have to live on sufferance or hold a general election. Life on sufferance is hardly compatible with such neck or nothing line of policy as their press champions have placed out for the new Ministers, yet a general election would present almost equal difficulties. Held on a register three years old, it would disfranchise a large percentage of the working class, especially of the munition workers, who have been transferred wholesale from one part of the country to another. Similarly, it would disfranchise the sailors and soldiers and the net result would be the return of a House of Commons much less representative than the present one."

The Daily Chronicle adds:

"Following upon Lloyd George's resignation a meeting of the Unionist members of the Government was held at the Colonial Office, when it was decided to inform the Prime Minister that the only course left open for them and him was to resign. The Unionist members, in a statement which they drew up, declared they desired the war should be carried on with the utmost rigor, and, whether they were on the side of the Government or in opposition in the House, their attitude toward the war would remain the same.

"They wished, however, to see a stable government in office which would command the support of the country. They protested against the misrepresentations which have recently appeared in The London Times and The Morning Post, with regard to their attitude collectively and as individuals, and state that, contrary to the statements made in the Northcliffe press, the War Committee, which was set up eighteen months ago, never had been interfered in the smallest degree by the Cabinet as a whole, but has had an absolutely free hand in the conduct of the war.

"After Mr. Asquith received the resignation of Lloyd George and the communication from Bonar Law on behalf of the Unionist members of the Government, he summoned a meeting of the Liberal members. Lloyd George's letter of resignation was read to them and also Bonar Law's communication, and after they announced he would tender his resignation."

Coalition May Be Revived.

The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent, writing this morning, says:

"In sending for Bonar Law, the leader of the largest single party in the House, the King was acting according to Constitutional precedent. A purely Conservative Government could not carry on in the House of Commons without the cordial co-operation of the Liberal Party for if the Liberals, Labor members, and Nationalists coalesced against it on any big question its life would be at their mercy. The position of a Unionist Government would be secure if it could effect a deal with the Nationalists on the basis of the settlement of the Irish question. The Liberals would undoubtedly give patriotic support to any competent Government during the war.

"Should Bonar Law decline to form an administration, the King might send for Lloyd George, who, if he accepted the invitation, would doubtless endeavor to form a composite Government composed chiefly of Conservatives of the advanced school, with a substantial minority of Liberals. Lloyd George might make an effort to secure Nationalist support, for he is warmly sympathetic for a settlement of the Irish question. Should neither Bonar Law nor Lloyd George succeed in forming a Government, Asquith would probably be invited by the King to reconstruct the Coalition. Will the King act beyond inviting Bonar Law, or, failing him, some one else to form a Government?

"There were speculations yesterday that the King, realizing keenly as any of his subjects the necessity for national unity, might call in the leaders of the different parties together and invite them to adjust their differences and form a new coalition representing the Unionist, Liberal, and Labor members.

"Lloyd George, in his letter of resignation, makes generous acknowledgment of the Prime Minister's courtesy and kindness to himself, and recalls that, during ten years of close political association, there has been no quarrel or unpleasantness of any kind between them, in spite of sharp differences of opinion from time to time.

"The enemy need not draw any comfort from the resignation of the Government for the ex-Ministers of every shade of opinion want the war carried on with the greatest vigor. The Unionist members of the Cabinet who met yesterday resolved to give any new Government their support in the efficient prosecution of the war. Henderson summoned a meeting of the Parliamentary Labor Party and of the National executive of the Labor Party for today at the House of Commons."

The Morning Post says:

"Now that Premier Asquith has resigned, we assume that Bonar Law has played a difficult and manly part. Like Sir Edward Carson and Lloyd George, he must have acted upon the dictates of an independent judgment and thrown to the winds all fear of consequences and of the misrepresentation of this act. If we are right in our interpretation of the events, it ranges Bonar Law definitely with Carson and Lloyd George.

"If there are, as we think, all minor differences and prejudices and act together, in complete sympathy with one another, they may yet save the country. Bonar Law has been entrusted by the King with the formation of a new Government. It is a difficult task, but if he acts in co-operation with these two proved men, it may be achieved. We take it that it would now be fatal and probably impossible to form an administration upon purely party lines.

"If Bonar Law takes, as we trust he will, a national view and chooses men of the greatest character and strength without respect to party and thus form a truly national administration, if he proves his patriotism by disregarding all considerations save national danger and national need, then he will succeed. If he fails we are willing to confess that the outlook will be dark indeed."

The Daily Mail, referring to the part played by Bonar Law in yesterday's development, says that all doubts which had been cast upon the stability of his adhesion to Lloyd George's program were dissipated by his attitude at the conference of the Unionist members of the Cabinet at the Colonial Office during the afternoon.

"He showed," says The Daily Mail, "as firm a disposition as Lloyd George and carried his colleagues with him."

The Morning Post's political correspondent says:

"The political situation is so chaotic that it can hardly be expected even with the best good fortune that Bonar Law will be able to form a Ministry till after much trouble and delay. It is believed he deferred a definite reply to the King's request that he should undertake to form a new Government till morning. The crisis undoubtedly adds:

"Lloyd George's scheme of a small War Council with large executive powers, Asquith as Prime Minister having the right to be present, but with no authority either personally or through the Cabinet to interfere with the Council's day-by-day conduct of the war, was an honest endeavor to put life and vigor into the Ministry without the dangers and delays inseparable from a thorough reconstruction of the Government. At first Asquith accepted it in the spirit in which it was put forward. On Sunday it was thoroughly discussed between the two men.

"On Monday evening it was understood by all sections of the Government that the difficulties attending its adoption had been surmounted, even if a few details remained to be adjusted, but late on Monday night some Ministers of the old political leagues of Asquith (Viscount Grey, the Marquess of Crewe, McKenna, and Runciman are named) saw their chief and expressed their profound disagreement with the Lloyd George plan. They in turn threatened to resign if it was carried out, and McKenna and Runciman in particular vigorously objected to the including of Carson in the Cabinet.

"Once more Asquith wavered. The situation was canvassed yet again. The probabilities were explored. It was thought there was more than a fighting chance of getting rid of the War Secretary altogether. Hence the statement in The Chronicle yesterday morning that rather than consent to the setting up of a war council, of which he was not the effective Chairman, Asquith would resign, and the other statement printed in The Westminster Gazette that 'Asquith has definitely declined' the proposal and that 'so far as he is concerned there will be no departure' from his resolve. Both journals, and especially the latter are strong supporters of the late Premier and in his confidence.

"Yesterday morning the decision of Asquith was communicated to Lloyd George in a letter which is said to have banged, barred, and bolted the door to any chance of accommodation. Lloyd George at once made it known that he should persist in his resignation. Then came intervention from some Unionist members of the Cabinet. Bonar Law had a conference with Mr. Chamberlain and Earl Curzon of Kedleston, at which Sir Edward Carson was also present.

"It is to be assumed that the Unionist leader came to the decision that if Lloyd George were to be driven out of the Cabinet Bonar Law and some other members of the Unionist Party would not remain. Lord Curzon went from the Colonial Office to 10 Downing Street and communicated the decision, whatever it was. On the receipt of Lord Curzon's message and after consultation with several of his colleagues the Prime Minister went to Buckingham Palace shortly before 7 o'clock and tendered his resignation to the King."

The London Times Parliamentary correspondent, dealing with the difficulties which will confront Bonar Law if he accepts the King's invitation, says:

"He is known to have strongly supported Lloyd George during the crisis. The two men can, therefore, work cordially together in any new Government that is formed. Presumably, too, Bonar Law can rely on the assistance of his Unionist colleagues in the late Cabinet, although none of them took so large a share in the events of the last five days as he. A few were almost neutral, and one or two actually hostile to his attitude.

"Whatever happens, Bonar Law cannot form a purely party administration; indeed, he has not the slightest wish to. He will almost certainly attempt, whether as head or a leading member of the new Cabinet, to keep the coalition in existence.

"The attitude of Asquith's old Liberal colleagues in the Cabinet, therefore, becomes a matter of importance. It is understood that Lloyd George got very little support from his brother Liberal Ministers. It is believed that Herbert Samuel and Mr. Montagu were in sympathy with some of his aims, and they might very well agree to serve in the new Coalition Government.

"As for Asquith's other Liberal colleagues, it is known that Viscount Grey, McKenna, Runciman, Harcourt, and Lord Crewe actively supported Asquith and were averse to any compromise with Lloyd George's proposal.

"It seems, therefore, unlikely whether any of these five would join any but another Asquith Government. Grey, indeed, is almost certain to retire with Asquith. It is an open secret that he felt very keenly the dropping of Lord Haldane when the coalition Government was formed, and was only restrained from resigning then by feelings of personal loyalty to Asquith."

On the Unionist side it is considered unlikely Balfour and Lansdowne will again take office. Lansdowne, indeed, would gladly have retired during the

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

While all of Rumania has been on fire through the Teuton torch, it is noteworthy that the great allied offensive on the Somme has been sinking into a deadening quiet. Has this offensive gone the way of Verdun, or are there other conditions which have forced the temporary suspension of the fighting? Many weeks have passed by since a major attack has been made. The intervals between attacks, which were for some time just about ten days, have gradually lengthened out until the attacks have finally, or so it appears, stopped entirely.

This offensive has already accomplished more than did the German attack against Verdun in territory captured, in the number of prisoners, and, as near as we can judge from the known relation between prisoners and total casualties, in the damage done to the defending troops. On the other hand, the loses sustained have not been, as far as we know, much, if any, greater than those which the Germans sustained at Verdun.

No one knows whether the Allies expected to break through the German lines or whether their attacks were launched with this in view. Foreign critics allege that this was not the plan, but that it was to maintain a consistent and unremitting pressure on the German lines, and in so doing, to inflict upon them the maximum loss in men. As matters stand now, however, it does not make a great deal of difference whether they planned to break the German lines or whether they merely intended to exert this pressure. The offense is up to date a failure, if for no other reason, because it has been checked.

The value of this series of heavy attacks is dependent on the extent to which the intervals between them can be shortened. If blow can be made to follow blow with fair rapidity, the defense is allowed but a short time to recuperate and reconstruct his defenses. He is driven by the force of each blow from a series of strongly fortified positions to those less strongly fortified, and unless the whole offense is to be begun all over again, with the defense holding the same advantages which it originally possessed, the new positions which he has been forced to take must be struck before he has had the opportunity of perfecting their defense and of reducing them to the same point of relative impregnability which the first line possessed. If, then, the time which is permitted to elapse between such attacks is of sufficient length to permit him to fortify his new positions, the task of the attack will have to begin anew with each attempt to advance. In such a case the chances are very strong that it will be a failure.

This is the situation on the French front at the present time. I do not pretend to say that the offensive operations here have come to a definite halt. The British premier has been insistent that the Somme offensive was to continue all Winter and that there would be no let-up. This may be the case. But the work of the Allies will be increasingly difficult in direct proportion to the elapsed time between major attacks.

It is true that weather conditions on the western front have for many weeks been extremely unfavorable for offensive operations. German reports themselves refer to this offensive as having been drowned in a sea of mud. This must be considered in relation to the localizing effect it has on heavy artillery using high explosive shells. It is obvious that when the ground is soft, muddy, and yielding the shattering effect of high explosives is minimized. Obviously also when ground is hard, a much greater volume is affected by each explosion than when it is soft. And with present-day field defenses it is the volume of earth affected that is of importance, due to the fact that so much of the defense work is done under ground. At the same time, too, we must consider the difficulties of infantry advancing over the slippery, uncertain ground, pitted and torn up with huge shell holes which make its passage difficult under most favorable conditions.

But even so, it seems at the present time that the Somme offensive has been checked just at the time when it promised most. The truth of the matter probably is that as the Germans went back the reserves behind were busy constructing a series of entirely new defenses immediately before Bapaume to greet the Allies when they had reached a given point. On the north this point seems to be the Ancre Valley, toward which the great British effort was directed, while on the east the whole French attempt seems to have been hung up at Saillisel.

There are good reasons why these two points were selected. Once the British reached the floor of the Ancre they would be relatively low land and would have to fight their way up hill. All of the high positions are in German hands, so that they had the advantage of terrain.

The importance of Saillisel, guarding, as it does, the Pierre St. Vaast Woods, which, in turn, guard Mt. St. Quentin, has been previously described. The French have made many attacks against this village and the ground beyond, but they have been of little value as far as results are concerned. Not until they have taken this position will they be able to move against Peronne, or to move north against the rear of the Bapaume line.

Irish struggle early in the year. The labor element is quite uncertain. The acting Chairman of the party, Mr. Wardle, issued yesterday before Asquith had resigned a strong pronouncement in his favor. Whether this is the view of the Labor Party as a whole remains to be seen. The Labor members as a whole have not as yet been consulted and their attitude must be determined by the course of events. They are hardly likely to withdraw from the coalition if the coalition is reserved and it is the fundamental and arresting feature of Lloyd George's proposal that one of four members of the new War Committee should be a direct representative of labor.

"The position of Lloyd George himself is a curious one. At the moment, the country would probably regard him as the man most clearly marked out to be Asquith's successor. The call may yet come to him, for nothing definite has yet been decided. It is believed Bonar Law and Carson would gladly serve under Lloyd George if that proved to be the best solution of the deadlock. Reference to Carson leads one to consider his position in the new arrangement. That he should receive an offer of high office in any Government formed by Lloyd George or Bonar Law goes without question. Accordingly, the most likely combination at the moment is that of Lloyd George, Bonar Law, and Carson. But everything is in the air at present, and there is no telling what might happen. Here and there last night the suggestion was made that Mr. Asquith was not done with. The idea was that the Parliamentary situation might compel the return of Asquith to power."

MUST HAVE LABOR'S SUPPORT.

Lloyd George Warned of the Situation Which He Now Faces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—In the political contest between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George prior to the Premier's resignation it was soon made clear that any acceptance by the Prime Minister of a system of dual control which would leave the Cabinet in a position of relative if not absolute inferiority to the war council in matters affecting the most important of the country's interests, the prosecution of the war, was out of the question. As The Westminster Gazette put it:

"We need all sorts of men in the Government, and we have hoped against hope that the domestic enemy of Lloyd George might be peacefully combined with the patient steadiness of the Prime Minister. If that cannot be, it is the duty of the Prime Minister to persist in his task in spite of all discouragement."

Then in carefully chosen language The Gazette points out to Lloyd George the lesson read to him by G. H. Thomas on Monday night:

"A Ministry not commanding the confidence of labor would be a serious disaster in these times, and any politicians who imagined that the most threatening chorus of approval from a certain set of London newspapers would be a substitute for the support of labor would be gravely misled."

CARSON HAS SCHEME FOR IRISH HOME RULE

Ulster Leader Would Give Island a Parliament in Return for Conscription.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 6.—The Daily Chronicle today gives prominence to the following article:

"Plans have been maturing for some time for a settlement of the Irish question in the event of a Government coming into office in which Sir Edward Carson should be a prominent member. If the scheme is carried through it will be the most dramatic event in Irish history.

"Sir Edward Carson, who no doubt got the consent of his Ulster colleagues for the plan, proposes that a Home Rule Parliament should be established for the whole of Ireland, and that Protestants should be represented on the basis of proportional representatives. Ulster would be included for the period of three years, after which there would be opportunity for a revision.

"One condition of the acceptance of this scheme by the Nationalist Party is that they agree to the extension of conscription to Ireland. It is estimated that conscription, if applied to Ireland on the same basis as now prevails in Great Britain, would bring an additional 150,000 men. A settlement of the Irish problem on these lines would, it is expected, have a soothing influence on the discontent in Ireland and reunite the Irish race throughout the world. Martial law would, of course, be abolished.

"In view of a settlement of the Irish question on these lines, it is probable that some members of the Nationalist Party would join the Government which David Lloyd George was the Premier. Sir Edward Carson would, of course, be a leading member of the Government as a preliminary indispensable condition. Discussion of this subject, in view of the possible reconstruction of the Government or of Sir Edward Carson becoming a member of the Cabinet, has been going on for some time between Mr. Lloyd George, the Irish leaders, and Sir Edward Carson."

John Redmond, leader of the Nationalists, in an interview on the political situation said:

"The Irish Party is excluded from any responsibility in the direction of the affairs of the empire as long as self-government is denied Ireland. The present unfortunate position is mainly due to confiding the conduct of the war to a coalition Ministry.

"The coalition Ministry was formed behind the back of the Liberal Party and the House of Commons, while the Irish Party was not consulted nor allowed to offer an opinion concerning it. They condemned the coalition from the start, because they were convinced there would be disastrous results for Ireland, and that it would be a weak and ineffective instrument in conducting the war. The inclusion of Sir Edward Carson in the Ministry aroused the suspicions of the Irish, causing the impression that home rule would be killed and that Ireland was again to be cheated of its hopes.

"This, with the stupidity of the War Office and the partial restoration of the power of the old Ascendency Party in Ireland, checked recruiting, increased the ranks of the Sinn Feiners, and led to the rebellion.

"Every one can now judge the result. The same causes which checked recruiting and produced all the evils in the Dominions and the United States which have arisen from the trouble in Ireland, have now apparently lost the Balkans and caused the present deplorable situation in Greece."

ASQUITH IN OFFICE 8 YEARS.

Premier for the Longest Term Since the Reform Act of 1832.

The resignation of Mr. Asquith brings to a close a Premiership which, in length of time, (eight years,) is longer than any other since the Reform Act of 1832, and stands fifth in the record of the last two centuries.

The advancement of Andrew Bonar Law is also remarkable, for, if he accepts the office of Prime Minister, he will be the first Unionist to preside over a British Cabinet in which the majority of the members are Liberals.

Mr. Asquith's Administration began April 8, 1908. Those who have surpassed him without a break for a longer period are Robert Walpole (1721) with twenty years; William Pitt, (1783,) seventeen years; Earl of Liverpool, (1812,) fourteen years, and Lord North, (1782,) twelve years.

Mr. Asquith, who had been Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Cabinet of the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, fell heir to the Cabinet sixteen days before Sir Henry's death. The first important change was the transfer of a Welsh solicitor, David Lloyd George, from President of the Board of Trade to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, the post left vacant by Mr. Asquith.

When the war broke out the only Ministers who had retained their portfolios in the Cabinet since Mr. Asquith began his Premiership were Sir Edward, now Viscount Grey; David Lloyd George, and Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The war caused several transfers, and one important appointment—Lord Kitchener to be Minister of War.

The great coalition Cabinet, with twelve Liberals, eight Unionists, one Laborite, and one (Kitchener) without party associations, of twenty-two members superseded the Liberal Cabinet of twenty members on May 26, 1915. Among the important changes were Andrew Bonar Law, a Unionist, to be Secretary for the Colonies; David Lloyd George, to the newly created office of Minister of Munitions, and A. J. Balfour, also a Unionist, First Lord of the Admiralty. A minister appointed without portfolio was Lord Lansdowne, who was Foreign Secretary when the Liberal Cabinet of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman came in in 1905.

Mr. Asquith, who had been Secretary for War for a short time before Lord Kitchener's appointment in August, 1914, again assumed that portfolio after the latter's death in June last, until Lloyd George was appointed to it. The revolt in Ireland last Summer caused Mr. Birrell to be replaced by H. E. Duke.

Herbert Henry Asquith comes from a scholarly middle-class Yorkshire family, and is a few weeks over 64 years of age. He distinguished himself at the City of London School and at Balliol College, Oxford. He became a barrister at Lincoln's Inn in 1876, and entered Parliament as a member from East Fife in 1886. Before he became Premier in 1908 he had been Home Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer. He holds several academic offices, such as having been rector of Glasgow University since 1905, and has received several scholastic honors, being an Hon. D. C. L. of Oxford and a LL. D. of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Cambridge, Leeds, St. Andrews, Bristol, and Durham.

Andrew Bonar Law, who was leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons from 1911 till 1915, when he entered the Coalition Cabinet as Secretary for the Colonies, is six years younger than Mr. Asquith and comes from a Glasgow family of ironmongers, although his father was a clergyman of New Brunswick. Before he entered Parliament, in 1900, and even after his Parliamentary career began, he was a member of several iron mercantile firms. He was educated at New Brunswick and at the Glasgow High School.

ARTILLERY FIRE HEAVY ON THE FRENCH FRONT

Allies and Germans Engaged in Trench Raids and Many Aircraft Duels.

BERLIN, Dec. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—British troops attempted to make an advance east of the Albert-Warlencourt Road yesterday, but were repulsed, says today's official statement from the western front. The bulletin reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—During a fog in the morning, after a brief and heavy artillery bombardment, British detachments advanced east of the Albert-Warlencourt road. They were repulsed by our fire. In the afternoon, the weather growing brighter, the artillery duel on the entire Somme front became heavier. During the night also the firing was livelier than previously.

Referring to the western front, the Overseas News Agency military critic today says reports from war correspondents show the battle for Sailly-Saillisel was the turning point of the Somme campaign. In all, the French made twenty-three attacks, often several times on the same day, and employed large numbers of well-rested troops. The sacrifices made by the French, the critic continues, were so heavy that they astonished the Germans.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The official communication from general headquarters in France, issued tonight, reads:

During the day there was considerable hostile artillery fire in the Loos and Ypres areas, to which our artillery effectively replied.

Our front on both banks of the Ancre was intermittently shelled by the enemy.

Yesterday our aircraft did much successful artillery reconnoissance work, and bombarded other objectives, a railway station and aerodrome. A naval air squadron had many combats, and was most successful in driving down ten hostile machines out of control and forcing seven others to land. In all these hostile machines were destroyed and four were driven down out of control, in addition to those which were forced to land. One of our machines is missing.

WHY JAGOW RESIGNED.

Opposed U-Boat War and Exile of Belgians, Says Harden.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A wireless dispatch from Berne today quotes Maximilian Harden in the Zukunft as saying that Herr von Jagow left the German Foreign Office because he disapproved of a submarine policy which offended the United States.

Herr von Jagow also disagreed with the policy of deporting Belgians and French from the occupied territories, the article declares.

THROW RUMANIANS BACK ON CAPITAL

Continued from Page 1.

gle in the wooded Carpathians and along the Transylvania frontier mountains, through which Russia hopes to relieve the pressure on Rumania, continues along a line of more than 300 kilometers, (186 miles.) For several days the Russians have been launching attack after attack, paying with the heaviest sacrifices for small local advantages. In the last few days German, Austro-Hungarian, and Turkish troops in counter attacks have recaptured some positions and taken several hundred prisoners.

"These engagements were extremely violent and sanguinary. The Russians have been driven recklessly, without taking account of losses, against the machine-gun and artillery fire of their oppnents. But the Transylvanian mountain front stands unshaken and the strong Russian pressure has not had the slightest influence on the military situation in Wallachia.

"The operations in Wallachia thus far have taken the course mapped out by the German command. All of Western Rumania as far as the Argechu River already is firmly in the hands of the Central Powers. The large area of wheat land, rich stocks of cattle and other captured supplies, together with the large resources of the soil, increase the strength of the Central Powers in such permanent fashion that the blockade of the Entente, which in any event had no real chances of success, has now been completely frustrated."

PETROGRAD, Dec. 5.—The capture of another range of heights by the Russians on the Moldavian frontier is announced in today's official report. It reads:

In the wooded Carpathians the enemy launched a series of attacks on a height occupied by us four versts south of Voronehka. All the attacks up to 1 o'clock in the afternoon were beaten back, but afterward the enemy delivered four counter attacks by heavy artillery fire and forced our detachment to retire on their base.

Rumanian Front.—On the Moldavian frontier, in the valley of the River Trotus and south to the valley of the River Tsovtian, engagements are still proceeding. We again captured a range of heights, but the enemy is showing stubborn resistance, and attempting to restore his position by counterattacks.

In Wallachia fighting is continuing on the roads from Targovistea, to Ploechti, and from Titu to Bucharest, and west and south of Stolitza. Under pressure of superior enemy forces, which are incessantly attacking the Rumanians, the latter are retiring east. Rumanian attempts to check the enemy attacks on the roads to Ploechti and Bucharest were unsuccessful.

The situation in Dobruda 's unchanged.

On the Black Sea our seaplanes made a raid on the village of Kara Murad, north of Constanza. After throwing bombs and firing on a balloon the seaplanes returned.

FRENCH APPLAUD WILSON'S TRIBUTE

See Great Significance in the President's Utterance at the Liberty Statue Banquet.

IT RAISES THEIR HOPES

Is Characterized in Press Comments as a Crushing Denunciation of German Egotism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—President Wilson's speech at the banquet on the occasion of the illumination of the Statue of Liberty has caused deep satisfaction here.

"The manifestation which occasioned the President's words was certainly not fortuitous," says the Figaro. "President Wilson wished to profit by this circumstance to proclaim aloud his sympathies, which he shares with the immense majority of his countrymen, and which are so ardent that even our enemies are obliged to take them into consideration. In the most outspoken Germanophile organs of the United States, although the Allies' politics often are attacked, never a word is pronounced which might offend France.

"France will never forget under what circumstances Mr. Wilson uttered this short but eloquent dithyrambic to liberty, this crushing denunciation of German egotism. His words, furthermore, will arouse as much echo in Berlin as in Paris, and Ambassador Gerard, who will soon return to the German capital, will be able, if questioned, to enlighten his questioners regarding the importance of the manifestation of the 3d of December by describing the ovation with which President Poincaré's telegram was received and which was renewed when Mr. Jusserand compared the Verdun defenders with the Greek heroes of Thermopylae. He will arrive well armed for conversations. He will open up on the subject of the exactions imposed on the Belgian victims, and of the most recent, as well as the ancient, crimes of German piracy. Perhaps President Wilson has an agreeable surprise in store for us."

The Temps says in its daily article on the diplomatic situation:

"Since the beginning of the war President Wilson has taken the attitude toward the belligerents of defender of the rights and independence of nations. His desire to keep America out of the war is equal to his respect for principles, but his scrupulous and impartial neutrality does not forbid his conscience to judge events and actions which he condemned the crimes of Teutonic piracy in his address to Congress and the notes to Berlin give special significance to his expression of sympathy as is proved by the impression produced by his remarks. Mr. Gerard, Ambassador of the United States to Berlin, attended this American celebration, which was also a homage to France. He witnessed ovations which, in lauding France as the incarnation of the spirit of liberty, implicitly condemned the cult of force which Germany, in her criminal egotism, wanted to impose on the world by the most barbarous of aggressions."

The Gaulois remarks editorially:

"It is necessary to organize the fight to a finish. Everything encourages us—the decision of our allies and even the attitude of President Wilson who, in his speech, asserted with such clearness his sympathy for the Entente and the cause it defends."

The Journal des Débats says:

"Another representative of the great moral forces which subsist in a world in which brutal force believes it can dominate everything has also raised his voice. President Wilson did not make special allusion to the deportations of Belgian workmen to Germany, but in inaugurate the Bartholdi Statue illumination he paid to liberty a highly significant tribute. Before having recalled 'the old and charming friendship which united the two sister republics,' he made a point of defining the ideals which we have in common. He showed that liberty was a primal condition of existence. The agony of the Belgian workmen had not yet reached him when he made his speech. He is among those whom such an appeal cannot leave untouched."

VICTORIES REVIVE BERLIN PEACE TALK

Continued from Page 1.

wishes and mediate further we shall give a polite answer to a polite question. But the mediator must not calculate on anything more. And with threats, particularly in view of our present position, mediators will have no success.

"On the other hand, we must not lose sight of the fact that in ending the world war America is interested in bolstering up and supporting England's position for its own future interests. In America every one realizes clearly that a struggle with Japan for the mastery of the Pacific is only a question of time, and America's natural ally for this struggle is England. Therefore, England's interests are America's interests and vice versa, and therefore America can in any event be only a transmitter of peace proposals for us, but never a counselor or arbitrator.

"Just as clearly we should realize that America's endeavors to influence peace in favor of England will never lead to active participation. The 'war with America' is a bugaboo which must not be allowed to influence our attitude and decisions."

A loud but fortunately small minority, however, sees in the rumors of the possibility of mediation by President Wilson a plot to cheat Germany of the fruits of victory and will have none of Wilson. Thus, Count von Reventlow writes today:

"We look forward to American peace mediation with as much anxiety as mistrust. The German people, particularly the uneducated classes, should be informed of the fact that such a peace would spell ruin and destruction for us, and that the German Empire and people, if they are to live and flourish, can profit only by peace through victory."

Another peace item that has attracted some comment is the Sofia report of an interview given there by a neutral diplomat, presumed to be an American diplomatic representative, who is quoted as saying:

"In my opinion neither of the warring parties is yet inclined to enter on peace negotiations through President Wilson's mediation. Negotiations will probably begin without a cessation of hostilities or an armistice. No other neutral states will join in the war; particularly of America may this be said with the greatest emphasis. I likewise know for a certainty that Japan will send no troops to Europe."

Vorwaerts Urges "Honorable Peace."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Dec. 5, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Berlin Vorwärts, Socialist, has published an article in which it half admits that if the war continues very much longer Germany will not be able to dictate terms of peace. It expresses the opinion that the most effectual means of securing an early peace is to make enemy nations realize by the manner in which the war is conducted that, although they will never get the peace they originally wanted, they can without being humiliated have the peace that the German people wish for. This peace, Vorwärts declares, must not restore the status quo, and it must be peace concluded on the basis of mutual recognition of equality. It must take nothing from any party without giving an equivalent in return, and it must be arranged as a business matter is arranged among equals. Vorwärts adds:

"This peace is our aim, and the more clearly and more unreservedly the whole German nation accepts this aim as its own, the sooner it will have attained it. The most serious obstacles are on the side of our adversaries, and the best way of removing them is to make it perfectly clear to enemy nations that they are faced with the following alternative, namely, to continue the war for years to come, with an uncertain prospect, or to accept at once a peace honorable and profitable to both parties."

Thinks Peace Sentiment Growing.

BERLIN, Dec. 5, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—Editorials appeared in virtually all the newspapers yesterday commenting on the present political situation as influenced by recent military events in Rumania and economic conditions in the Entente countries, all stating that apparently the sentiment for peace has been strengthened in these countries. Most of the newspapers speak of the possible intentions of Amabassador Gerard on his return from the United States and of the reports of a British Ministerial crisis.

The Tägliche Rundschau says:

"Therefore it is evident that Germany will neither be 'killed like wild beasts,' as The London Times said, nor will be caged like a chained monster, according to the Anglo-American peace vision, as recently expressed by Premier Borden of Canada."

Vorwärts, the Socialist organ, says that the entire world today is more inclined toward peace, but that everywhere the movement has caused a reaction of "strong men." The newspaper refers to what it terms universal distrust of the Government in England, and adds:

"The increasing successes of our submarine warfare, which is by no means an unrestricted but an energetic warfare, have caused in England increasing sorrow and distrust of the Government's ability. To this must be added the crushing force of the Rumanian catastrophe, which threatens to annihilate the prestige of the Entente Allies."

Hopes for "a Business Peace."

LONDON, Dec. 5.—An article, predicting the approach of peace negotiations, has appeared in the Berlin Tageblatt and is quoted in an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The Tageblatt says:

"The moment is near when a business peace will be possible—a peace which the Allies and the Central Powers can discuss in view of the securities they possess. Of course, those who consider such a proposal must not be allowed to return home empty handed. The status quo ante bellum is impossible, since the independence of Poland is proclaimed, but it is remarkable that the number of Germans who wish to annex Belgium has shrunk recently to almost nothing, while many pan-Germans are ready to-day to hasten the word "peace" without protest."

The Tageblatt says that the fact that Germany wants a business peace is a sign not of weakness but of common sense.

DASHES POPE'S PEACE HOPES.

British Cardinal Discourages Steps for Mediation Now.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 5.—When he gave an audience today to Cardinal Bourne, the only foreign Cardinal not a Frenchman who came to Rome for the Consistory, Pope Benedict spoke at great length about the war, inquiring anxiously as to the feeling in England. He expressed regret at learning that it would be useless to start a serious peace movement now.

It appears that Cardinal Bourne's views on this point were so strong that his Holiness was convinced that Germany's reported willingness to make concessions would form an insufficient basis for negotiations, and that any initiative taken by himself, President Wilson, the King of Spain, or the Queen of Holland would be so badly received as to impair the effect of their peace proffers at a more propitious time.

The Pope this morning received the new British Minister, Count de Salis, who belongs to an old Swiss Catholic family, which a little more than a hundred years ago established itself in England. After the usual courtesies incidental to the presentation of credentials, Count de Salis expressed his pleasure in the strengthening of the ties uniting England to the Holy See, and the Pontiff in reply gave utterance to similar sentiments.

This is the official version, which omits entirely the really important part of the conversation between Benedict XV. and the new Minister, which dealt with the best means of hastening the end of hostilities, and meanwhile ta

POLITICAL BATTLE STARTS IN SENATE

Motion by Reed Aimed at Watson's Election Beaten with Aid of Democrats.

CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT IN

Amendment to Owen's Bill Offered by Penrose Proposing Federal Supervision of Elections.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Today's session of the Senate indicated clearly that the Democrats were thoroughly in earnest in their determination to investigate corruption in elections, also that Republican Senators did not intend that this legislation should pass without countercharges of illegal election methods aimed at the Democrats. Questions raised by the recent campaign overshadowed everything else.

The session began with an attempt by Senator Reed of Missouri and other Democratic Senators to prevent or delay the seating of James E. Watson of Indiana, Republican, elected in place of Senator Thomas Taggart, Democrat. The motion was defeated 44 to 32, fifteen Democrats voting with the Republicans. Later Senator Owen's presentation of his bill to prevent the corrupt use of money in elections a measure which the President commended in his message, was met by two amendments from Senator Penrose for Federal supervision of elections, both aiming to stop the suppression of the negro vote in the South.

While Senator Reed's effort was in the form of a motion to refer the credentials of all three of the new Senators to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, there was no question as to his purpose. Investigation of Mr. Watson's election has been regarded as a possibility by the Democratic leaders, and the Indiana contest received closer scrutiny than that in any other State by special agents of the Department of Justice.

Had to Limit His Motion.

The first of the new Senators to be proposed was Mr. Kirby of Arkansas, Democrat. Senator Reed asked that these credentials, with those of the other new men, Fernald of Maine and Watson, be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Senator Smoot raised the point of order that credentials must be received by the Senate.

Vice President Marshall overruled Mr. Smoot. Senator Reed then limited his motion to apply to Mr. Kirby's credentials alone on the objection of Senator Gallinger that the others had not been read. A vote was taken on Mr. Reed's motion, which was defeated. No further objection to administering the oath to the new Senators was made.

When Senator Owen introduced his bill to prevent the corrupt use of money in elections, he said it "should not be regarded as a partisan bill, but one sincerely intended to establish integrity in the national elections." He added that he was ready to accept amendments that would perfect the measure.

Senator Penrose asked if Senator Owen was willing that his amendment should be read. Later he suggested that permission be granted to have his measure printed. The matter is to be considered again tomorrow.

Cloture Project Revived.

Efforts to bring about cloture of debate were revived, Senator Hoke Smith introducing an amendment to the rules which would close debate on any measure by a two-thirds vote on petition by sixteen Senators. Champions of corrupt practices measures said the main purpose in pushing this amendment was to insure a vote on the Owen bill before adjournment.

The effect of the campaign showed in the introduction of three bills in the Senate to change the present method of election of President and Vice President. Two, introduced by Senators Johnson of South Dakota, and Thompson of Kansas, Democrats, provided for the abolition of the Electoral College and the election of President by direct popular vote. The third, introduced by Senator Shafroth of Colorado, another Democrat, extends the term of the President to six years, and, while retaining the present electoral representation of States, abolishes the Electoral College and provides that the States shall submit their choice direct to Congress.

ALLIES LOST 15,100,000, SAYS A BERLIN REPORT

Tabulation Made to Show Britain's Proportion the Smallest of All.

BERLIN, Dec. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The total losses of the Entente powers in the present war have been 15,100,000 men, according to figures given out by the Association for Research into the Social Consequences of the War, of Copenhagen, as quoted in an Overseas News Agency statement today.

"Of this number," says the news agency summary of the report, "Great Britain has lost 1,200,000 men, Russia, 8,500,000; France, 3,700,000; Italy, 800,000; Serbia, 480,000; Belgium, 220,000, and Rumania, 200,000.

"These figures admit of a curious conclusion. Thus, the losses of Serbia, Belgium, and Rumania are three-quarters those of the British, and as in the Rumanian losses only those of the first two months are included, these three small nations have in fact made sacrifices as large as those of the great British Empire. Italy has suffered already losses equal to two-thirds of those of the British; although she entered the war ten months later than Great Britain. The French losses are three times as great as the British, and form almost one-quarter of the total for the whole Entente, while the Russian losses are seven times greater than the British, which comprise only 8 per cent. of the total, although in them the losses of the Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans, East Indians, and others are included."

PRESIDENT PRESSES RAILROAD LAWS

Continued from Page 1.

a member of Congress. Mr. Bryan had entered the House shortly before the President. He got a good round of handclaps and cheers, and seemed to be very happy over the cordiality of his fellow Democrats.

The effects of his recent cold were apparent in the huskiness of the President's voice. He read slowly, and although the address was the shortest he had ever delivered to Congress, it took him nineteen minutes to finish. There was another round of cheering as he left the chamber.

From start to finish the President was not interrupted by his auditors, who listened with close attention to what he had to recommend. The only incident out of the ordinary during the proceedings was furnished by a party of suffragists from the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, who unfurled a big yellow banner from the gallery where they sat, the banner bearing the question: "Mr. President, what will you do for woman suffrage?" The President saw the banner before an attendant pulled it down, and smiled.

The President's Address.

The President's address to Congress follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

In fulfilling at this time the duty laid upon me by the Constitution of communicating to you from time to time information of the state of the Union and recommending to your consideration such legislative measures as may be judged necessary and expedient I shall continue the practice, which I hope has been acceptable to you, of leaving to the reports of the several heads of the executive departments the elaboration of the detailed needs of the public service and confine myself to those matters of more general public policy with which it seems necessary and feasible to deal at the present session of the Congress.

I realize the limitations of time under which you will necessarily act at this session, and shall make my suggestions as few as possible; but there were some things left undone at the last session which there will now be time to complete and which it seems necessary in the interest of the public to do at once.

In the first place, it seems to me imperatively necessary that the earliest possible consideration and action should be accorded the remaining measures of the program of settlement and regulation which I had occasion to recommend to you at the close of your last session in view of the public dangers disclosed by the unaccommodated difficulties which then existed, and which still unhappily continue to exist, between the railroads of the country and their locomotive engineers, conductors and trainmen.

I then recommended:

First, immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives and now awaiting action by the Senate; in order that the Commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with a promptness and thoroughness which are, with its present constitution and means of action, practically impossible.

Second, the establishment of an eight-hour-day as the legal basis alike of work and of wages in the employment of all railway employes who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation.

Third, the authorization of the appointment by the President of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight-hour-day in railway transportation alike for the men and for the railroads.

Fourth, explicit approval by the Congress of the consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight-hour-day and which have not been offset by administrative readjustments and economies, should the facts disclosed justify the increase.

Fifth, an amendment of the existing Federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation, and arbitration of such controversies as the present by adding to it a provision that, in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted.

And, sixth, the lodgement in the hands of the Executive of the power, in case of military necessity, to take control of such portions and such rolling stock of the railways of the country as may be required for military use and to operate them for military purposes, with authority to draft into the military service of the United States such train crews and administrative officials as the circumstances require for their safe and efficient use.

The second and third of these recommendations the Congress immediately acted on; it established the eight-hour-day as the legal basis of work and wages in train service and it authorized the apointment of a commission to observe and report upon the practical results, deeming these the measures most immediately needed; but it postponed action upon the other suggestions until an opportunity should be offered for a more deliberate consideration of them. The fourth recommendation I do not deem it necessary to renew. The power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant an increase of rates on the ground referred to is indisputably clear and a recommendation by the Congress with regard to such a matter might seem to draw in question the scope of the commission's authority or its inclination to do justice when there is no reason to doubt either.

The other suggestions—the increase in the Interstate Commerce Commission's membership and in its facilities for performing its manifold duties, the provision for full public investigation and assessment of industrial disputes, and the grant to the Executive of the power to control and operate the railways when necessary in time of war or other like public necessity, I now very earnestly renew.

Necessity Is "Manifest and Pressing."

The necessity for such legislation, is manifest and pressing. Those who have enrusted us with the responsibility and duty of serving and safeguarding them in such matters would find it hard, I believe, to excuse a failure to act upon these grave matters or any unnecessary postponement of action upon them.

Not only does the Interstate Commerce Commission now find it practically impossible, with its present membership and organization, to perform its great functions promptly and thoroughly, but it is not unlikely that if may presently be found advisable to add to its duties still others equally heavy and exacting. It must first be perfected as an administrative instrument.

The country cannot and should not consent to remain any longer exposed to profound and industrial disturbances for lack of additional means of arbitration and conciliation which the Congress can easily and promptly supply. And all will agree that there must be no doubt as to the powep of the Executive to make immediate and uninterrupted use of the railroads for the concentration of the military forces of the nation wherever they are needed and whenever they are needed.

This is a program of regulation, prevention, and administrative efficiency which argues its own case in the mere statement of it. With regard to one of its items, the increase in the efficiency of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the House of Representatives has already acted; its action needs only the concurrence of the Senate.

I would hesitate to recommend, and I dare say the Congress would hesitate to act upon the suggestion should I make it, that any man in any occupation should be obliged by law to continue in an employment which he desired to leave. To pass a law which forbade or prevented the individual workman to leave his work before receiving the approval of society in doing so would be to adopt a new principle into our jurisprudence which I take it for granted we are not prepared to introduce.

But the proposal that the operation of the railways of the country shall not be stopped or interrupted by the concerted action of organized bodies of men until a public investigation shall have been instituted which shall make the whole question at issue plain for the judgment of the opinion of the nation is not to propose any such principle. It is based upon the very different principle that the concerted action of powerful bodies of men shall not be permitted to stop the industrial processes of the nation, at any rate before the nation shall have had an opportunity to acquaint itself with the merits of the case as between employe and employer, time to form its opinion upon an impartial statement of the merits, and opportunity to consider all practicable means of conciliation or arbitration. I can see nothing in that proposition but the justifiable safeguarding by society of the necessary processes of its very life. There is nothing arbitrary or unjust in it unless it be arbitrarily or unjustly done. It can and should be done with a full and scrupulous regard for the interests and liberties of all concerned as well as for the permanent interests of society itself.

Matters of Capital Importance.

Three matters of capital importance await the action of the Senate which have already been acted upon by the House of Representatives: the bill which seeks to extend greater freedom of combination to those engaged in promoting the foreign commerce of the country than is now thought by some to be legal under the terms of the laws against monopoly; the bill amending the present organic law of Porto Rico, and the bill proposing a more thorough and systematic regulation of the expenditure of money in elections, commonly called the Corrupt Practices act. I need not labor my advice that these measures be enacted into law. Their urgency lies in the manifest circumstances which render their adoption at this time not only opportune but necessary. Even delay would seriously jeopard the interests of the country and of the Government.

Immediate passage of the bill to regulate the expenditure of money in elections may seem to be less necessary than the immediate enactment of the other measures to which I refer; because at least two years will elapse before another election in which Federal offices are to be filled; but it would greatly relieve the public mind if this important matter were dealt with while the circumstances and the dangers to the public morals of the present method of obtaining and spending campaign funds are still clear under recent observation and the methods of expenditure can be frankly studied in the light of present experience; and a delay would have the further very serious disadvantage of postponing action until another election was at hand in which some special object connected with it might be thought to be in the mind of those who urged it. Action can be taken now with facts for guidance and without suspicion of partisan purpose.

I shall not argue at length the desirability of giving a freer hand in the matter of combined and concerted effort to those who shall undertake the essential enterprise of building up our export trade. That enterprise will presently, will immediately assume, has indeed already assumed, a magnitude unprecedented in our experience. We have not the necessary instrumentalities for its prosecution; it is deemed to be doubtful whether they could be created upon an adequate scale under our present laws. We should clear away all legal obstacles and create a basis of undoubted law for it which will give freedom without permitting unregulated license. The thing must be done now, because the opportunity is here and may escape us if we hesitate or delay.

The argument for the proposed amendments of the organic law of Porto Rico is brief and conclusive. The present laws governing the island and regulating the rights and privileges of its people are not just. We have created expectations of extended privilege which we have not satisfied. There is uneasiness among the people of the island and even a suspicious doubt with regard to our intentions concerning them which the adoption of the pending measure would happily remove. We do not doubt what we wish to do in any essential particular. We ought to do it at once.

At the last session of the Congress a bill was passed by the Senate which provides for the promotion of vocational and industrial education which is of vital importance to the whole country because it concerns a matter, too long neglected, upon which the thorough industrial preparation of the country for the critical years of economic development immediately ahead of us in very large measure depends.

May I not urge its early and favorable consideration by the House of Representatives and its early enactment into law? It contains plans which affect all interests and all parts of the country and I am sure that there is no legislation now pending before the Congress whose passage the country awaits with more thoughtful approval or greater impatience to see a great and admirable thing set in the way of being done.

There are other matters already advanced to the stage of conference between the two houses of which it is not necessary that I should speak. Some practicable basis of agreement concerning them will no doubt be found and action taken upon them.

Inasmuch as this is, gentlemen, probably the last occasion I shall have to address the Sixty-fourth Congress, I hope that you will permit me to say with what genuine pleasure and satisfaction I have co-operated with you in the many measures of constructive policy with which you have enriched the legislative annals of the country. It has been a privilege to labor in such company. I take the liberty of congratulating you upon the completion of a record of rare serviceableness and distinction.

HANG SUFFRAGE BANNER AS PRESIDENT SPEAKS

Carefully Planned Demonstration in the Capitol Fails to Interrupt Wilson's Address.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—While legislators and gallery spectators looked on in amazement, a large yellow banner bearing the words, "Mr. President, what will you do for woman suffrage?" was unfurled before President Wilson as he read his annual address in the hall of the House of Representatives today.

A delegation representing the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage staged this sensational incident. Without warning the banner was rapidly strung out along the railing of the public gallery, almost directly in front of the rostrum, from which the President was reading his message.

The affair was carefully planned. This was shown by the fact that at the very instant the banner was unfurled a messenger from the Congressional Union headquarters appeared suddenly at the door of the press gallery of the House and shoved into a doorkeeper's hands more than a hundred mimeographed copies of an article about the banner and the women responsible for its display.

The President caught only a glimpse of the big streamer. Those immediately in front of Mr. Wilson say he smiled just a little, but there was no break in the reading of his address.

James Griffin, one of the assistant doorkeepers of the House, moved quickly from his place on the floor toward the offending banner. Twice he jumped in an effort to haul it down. On a third attempt he was successful. He gave the banner a vigorous jerk, and it was pulled out of the hands of the six women who held it.

Capitol policemen immediately appeared in the gallery doors with the intention of arresting those responsible for the disturbance. This plan was abandoned on orders from the chief doorkeeper.

Here is an extract from the prepared article sent to the press gallery by the Congressional Union messenger:

"A sensation was created in the House today while President Wilson was reading his message when six prominent members of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage unfurled a banner over the rail of the gallery directly opposite the rostrum on which the President was standing. In large black letters on a gold background, it bore this inscription:

"'Mr. President: What will you do for woman suffrage?'

"The women who held the banner were Mrs. John Rogers of New York, Chairman of the National Advisory Council of the Congressional Union; Mrs. William Colt of New York, representative on the council from New York; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Wilmington, Chairman of the Delaware branch; Mrs. Anna Lowenberg of Philadelphia, Vice Chairman of the Pennsylvania branch of the Congressional Union; Dr. Caroline E. Spencer of Colorado Springs, Secretary of the Colorado branch of the National Women's Party, and Miss Mary G. Fendall of Baltimore, who campaigned in Oregon for the Women's Party.

"Officials of the Congressional Union decided on the method adopted today of directing attention of the President to woman suffrage, it was said, because they understood that he had decided to omit all reference to this vital issue in his message outlining his program. Mrs. Hilles, a Democrat and the daughter of the late Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State under Cleveland, and the first Ambassador to Great Britain, asserted that today's action 'merely presages our constant and further activities that will never be relinquished until our cause is won.' Mrs. Hilles said:

"'I came here as a Democrat to hear the message of a Democratic President, who within three months appeared before a national gathering of suffragists and told them that he had "come to fight with them." We have listened today to a message to the people of the United States, and not one word as to this recent promise, or a hint as to the method by which it shall be put into action. If, by my presence together with these other women, I can help to register the intense and human interest of millions of women in the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and the desire for immediate and favorable action by the present Congress, our presence here today shall not be in vain; but today merely presages our constant and further activities that will never be relinquished until our cause is won.'"

Members of Congress from the woman suffrage States privately deplored the incident. They asserted that the rank and file of woman suffragists did not believe in such spectacular methods, and the affair would injure rather than help the suffrage cause.

GOMPERS WILL OPPOSE.

Against Strike Investigation Plan, and "Will Not Tamely Submit."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—After the delivery of the President's address today national labor leaders made known their grounds of opposition to the President's proposal of a compulsory strike investigation law. In what they said there was an absence of that friendly spirit toward the President's policies which they had manifested before and since the Presidential election. Referring to the opposition to compulsory investigation shown in the convention of the Federation of Labor in Baltimore recently, President Gompers said:

"We will not tamely submit to compulsion in this form." The Canadian compulsory investigation law was impossible, he said. It did not prevent strikes and it made slaves of men. "It has been a complete failure, and the workingmen of Canada are asking for its repeal," he added. Mr. Gompers said he was opposed to the whole principle of compulsory investigation.

Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, amplified what Mr. Gompers had said. His main argument was that the Clayton Anti-Trust act provided that no restraining order or injunction should prohibit any person or persons, whether acting singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, and any compulsory investigation that would insist upon men remaining at work would be in conflict with the Clayton act.

OPINIONS OF CONGRESS.

President's Railroad Program Generally Pleasing to House Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—So far as the President's address today related to railroad legislation, it pleased the members of the House, even leading Republican Representatives saying that the President seemed inclined "to be fair" in handling this problem. There was criticism, however, of the failure of the President to mention the high-cost-of-living issue.

Chief among the critics of this omission were Representative James R. Mann, the minority leader, and Representative John J. Fitzgerald, Democratic Chairman of the Appropriations Committee and author of an embargo bill.

"I am grievously disappointed at the President's address," said Representative Fitzgerald. "While he discussed many important matters, his failure to mention the high cost of living—the most pressing and vital question of the day—must be a matter of keen regret to his sincere admirers."

The Republican floor leader, Mr. Mann, said:

"The message was remarkable because of the things it did not contain. In view of the promises made four years ago regarding the reduction in the high cost of living, which has greatly increased even within the last few months, it is remarkable that nowhere in his message does the President refer to that subject."

Representative Adamson, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, said, referring to the railroad program:

"We are not for or against either side. The public has got to stand the expense of running the railroads, and we represent the public. There is no prejudice against the roads. We will pass the balance of the program when we see the necessity for it."

Representative Kitchin, the majority floor leader, said that it was "an excellent and forceful message."

In the Senate the portion of the President's address relating to compulsory investigation of labor disputes evoked more general commendation than any other provision.

Senator Newlands, Chairman of the commission now investigating transportation conditions, called the address a statesmanlike document.

"I have always believed," Mr. Newlands said, "that the President's entire program should have been enacted at the last session of Congress instead of confining legislation to the part which did pass. Mr. Wilson's recommendations are well-balanced and sound, and I believe we shall see them favorably considered at this session."

Senator Smoot of Utah, Republican, said that if he made any comment it would be that, if the President had stated before election some of the things he said today, he doubted if Mr. Wilson would have been re-elected.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, Republican leader of the Senate, agreed openly with several of the President's views, particularly those relating to the adjustment of labor disputes. Among other Republicans Senator Lodge said simply that the contents of the message were not new, while Senator La Follette did not wish to discuss it.

Senator Stone, Democrat, of Missouri, regarded the speech simply as a repetition of the recommendations made at the last session.

"The measures will be accepted by Congress and passed," he added.

Senator Ashurst of Arizona, Democrat, said that the address presented issues which the Democrats promised to meet in the last campaign if returned to power. "The reminder is timely," he said, "and we must meet the issue."

MARTINE URGES EMBARGO.

Offers Senate Resolution to Stop Foodstuffs Shipments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The first measure in the Senate relating to the reduction of the cost of food was offered today by Senator Martine of New Jersey in the form of a joint resolution which proposed an embargo on the exportation of foodstuffs. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Senator Martine said that he was opposed to the general principle of embargo, but believed a crisis was now at hand, and that it was necessary under the circumstances to take some decisive action.

In the House resolutions touching the high cost of living were offered today by Representative Edmonds, Republican, of Pennsylvania, and Representative Van Dyke, Democrat of Minnesota. Mr. Edmonds proposes that the President shall be authorized to declare an embargo on foodstuffs whenever they reach the following prices per bushel: Wheat, $1.50; oats, 50 cents; rye, $1.25; corn, $1, and potatoes, $1.25.

The Van Dyke resolution directs the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce and Labor and the Federal Trade Commission to conduct a comprehensive investigation into the food supply and prices and report to Congress by Jan. 15.

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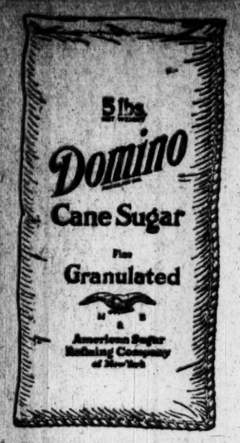

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ENGLAND THREATENS TO CURTAIL COALING

Announces Inability to Guarantee Facilities for Ships of Alien Interests.

AMERICAN TRADE MENACED

Commerce with the Philippines and South America, as Well as Europe, Involved.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Curtailment of coaling privileges at British ports is threatening far-reaching effects on American shipping, and, while representations have been made to Great Britain by the State Department, it is realized here that it may be difficult to procure any alleviation of the constantly tightening restrictions imposed by the British authorities. Officials point out that the right to coal at foreign ports is based almost entirely on international comity, and that treaty pledges in the present instance are not of a nature to make the case entirely clear.

Great Britain's inability to guarantee bunker coal to any vessel not utilizing it "in such a way that British or allied interests are benefited" was announced today in a statement by the British Embassy in the form of a memorandum drawn up in London. The announcement is the first public expression, officials say, of a policy which has in fact been in operation for some time, and which has brought forth protests by this country in several cases. Coal has been refused many American ships, it is declared, and consequently they have been held up from three days to a week, with a resulting heavy loss to their owners.

The general effect of this policy, officials believe, will be seriously to embarrass all independent American trade with non-allied countries. It is declared that trade between this country and the Philippines, for instance, can be conducted only under the greatest difficulties, as Great Britain owns most of the coaling stations along the way. Trade to South America is expected to be crippled also, because most of the coaling facilities in harbors there are owned by the British.

The German submarine campaigns are believed here to be largely responsible for the new ruling, their inroads on world shipping influencing the Allies to conserve their vessels and fuel. There is not only a shortage of ships for the carrying trade, it is said, but a desire to hold as few vessels as possible in carrying coal to various stations about the world.

Officials expect Great Britain to defend the new restrictions, as she defended the blacklist, on the ground that it is purely internal legislation. While the cases of individual shippers have been taken up with the British Foreign Office, the definite statement of policy contained in today's Embassy announcement had not been officially presented to the State Department, and in consequence there has been no decision on the question of making a general protest.

BERLIN CALLS ARABIA AN ARMED TRANSPORT

Explanation the Same as in Marina Case—Asks Washington for More Details.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A preliminary reply from Germany to the request for information concerning the sinking of the British liner Arabia was cabled to the State Department today by the American Embassy at Berlin. It said a submarine commander had reported attacking the ship, believing her to be an armed transport, and asked that the United States inform the Imperial Government of any evidence it might have about the incident and the character of the vessel.

Secretary Lansing declined to comment upon the communication further than to say that it added nothing to the information in the hands of the department. It is understood that the German request will be complied with, but it is uncertain whether a statement of the American Government's views will accompany the information or be withheld pending a further communication from Germany.

POPE APPEALS FOR BELGIAN CHILDREN

Continued from Page 1.

bodies, emaciated by lack of proper nutrition, bear not infrequently the impress of some deadly sickness brought about by their failure to receive the food which children of their age require.

"In his letter the Chairman has told us how, in order to ward off so much illness, his commission, displaying the very best of good-will and stopping at no sacrifice, has arranged for the distribution to the children of a daily supplementary meal. He sorrowfully adds, however, that unhappily, owing to insufficient means, the commission has found itself unable to prepare and supply such extra food to all the babies who have need of it.

"In this emergency the worthy Chairman has turned his thought and his heart to the millions of children of your happy, noble America, who, in the abundance with which they are now surrounded, could they be given an exact idea of the pitiable and unfortunate condition of their little fellow-creatures in Belgium—more especially if an appealing and encouraging word might reach them from us—would not hesitate a moment to co-operate heartily, in accordance with some prearranged plan, to come promptly to the relief of these needy Belgian babies.

"In view of this condition of affairs, we have considered the work indicated so humanitarian and so holy that, in prompt compliance with the appeal addressed to us by those who are directing the work of the commission, we have decided to approve and recommend it, as we hereby do indorse it most heartily by these words to you, my Lord Cardinal, and through you, to the illustrious members of the American Episcopate, to the clergy and to every generous heart; but particularly to those children of America upon whom is based every hope of success for the plan devised by this beneficent institution.

"Neither do we doubt, in truth, but that the happy children of America, without distinction of faith or of class, at this approach of another Winter which it is announced will be even more severe and painful than the two preceding years, will vie, in their innocent pride, with each other to be able to extend to their little brothers and sisters of the Belgian nation, even though across the immense ocean, the helping hand and the offerings of that charity which knows no distance.

"The words of our Divine Redeemer: 'As long as you did it to one of these my least brethren, you did it to Me.' (Matthew, xxv. 40,) so appropriately brought to mind in these circumstances, are a sure pledge of heavenly pleasure and reward; while we feel likewise, how greatly, in this period of atrocious fratricidal carnage, even in the eyes of the world, are ennobled the people of more fortunate lands by the performance of true and loving deeds and by the pouring of a little balm upon the wounds of those less fortunate.

"In the full faith that your Eminence, efficaciously aided by all, according to their means and strength, will do as much as may be in your power to favor this initiative, in proof of the loving interest which we have for its successful outcome, we send to you inclosed our contribution of 10,000 lire, which gift, if it be inadequate to the needs of the occasion and appears slight in itself, is not, however, such, when one considers the condition of this Apostolic See in the present unhappy moment.

"At the same time, while being particularly happy to represent upon this earth that Jesus who was the Divine Friend of little children, we invoke from our heart upon all those who shall second and aid this noble and delicate undertaking an abundance of blessings and heavenly rewards, which is a pledge the Apostolic benediction, which, with very special affection we impart to you, my Lord Cardinal, to your two colleagues in the Sacred College, to the Bishops, clergy, and to all the faithful of the United States.

"BENEDICTUS P. P. XV.

"From the Vatican, the 28th of October, 1916."

Cardinal Gibbons has transmitted the Pope's appeal to the Bishops of the Church, suggesting the plan of general collections in each diocese as the most effectual means of raising money promptly.

ALLIED NOTE ASSAILS DEEDS IN BELGIUM

Protests to Civilized World Against "Barbarous Acts" of German Authorities.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The Foreign Office tonight issued a note concerning deportations from Belgium, saying that the allied Governments joined the Belgian Government in a "solemn protest to the civilized world against the barbarous acts of the German authorities in Belgium."

The note details the seizure of domestic animals, stocks of food, machinery and factory equipment, and means of living in Belgium, thus bringing about unemployment and misery. The Foreign Office then records what the neutral committee has done to relieve hunger under agreements with the German authorities.

"These promises," the note continues, "are today forgotten by the Germans, not only as regards things, but also as regards persons. After having promised to respect the liberty of work, they have, under the pretext of unemployment they themselves provoked, organized and established slavery, which they solemnly engaged themselves by the Convention of Brussels of 1890 to abolish in Africa. The German proceedings, therefore, take a new form, which the Allies must denounce to the civilized world.

"The more their situation becomes difficult, the more the Central Empires will violate engagements relative to the working of the Committee of Relief. They are about to utilize mercilessly the provisions and the labor of Belgians to repair and sustain their own forces. The work of rescue the neutrals built up in the last two years is put in jeopardy and threatened with destruction.

"The Allies have no intention to change their policy nor to abandon the oppressed population of Belgium, and they engage solemnly to continue, as they have always done, not to try to get advantage from the working of the Committee of Relief, which is extremely neutral.

REBUFFS DUTCH GOVERNMENT

Germany Said to Have Scorned Protests Made in Belgium's Behalf.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—According to a Rotterdam dispatch to The Times, Germany has replied to the Dutch protest regarding the Belgian deportations in words which are tantamount to saying: "Mind your own business."

The dispatch says that a diplomatic discussion is proceeding between the two countries.

An Amsterdam dispatch to London under date of Nov. 20 said that the Dutch Government had instructed its Berlin representative to notify the German Government that the Belgian deportations had caused a painful impression in Holland. A dispatch of yesterday said further representations had been made.

PLAN INVASION OF EGYPT.

Operation on a Large Scale in Preparation, Enver Pasha Says.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 5, (via Sayville, Dec. 5.)—The Turkish offensive against the Suez Canal has not been given up, and the Egyptian campaign will be resumed at the right moment." This was the statement made by War Minister Enver Pasha in a recent speech before Parliament, giving a summary of the general situation.

"The Turkish Army," he said, "after having eliminated the English in Irak collided with the Russians and has advanced in the north and west as well as on the Felahie front, against the English and Russians, and has barred the gateways of Irak. Now the Persian warriors have been organized into a regular fighting force equipped by us, and are fighting on our side against the enemy.

"The retreat in the Caucasus, due to lack of communications, was ordered for a military reason; nevertheless our Southern Army has reconquered Bitlis and is preparing for further offensive operations. The last territory is insignificant in comparison with territory taken from the Rumanians, which will be held as a trump in the peace negotiations. But I state my conviction that the Ottoman Army will fulfill its task and drive the enemy out of our country.

"We have sent numerous troops to Galicia, Dobrudja, Seres, and Drama to aid our allies and conquer the common foe. Our troops in Dobrudja have contributed measurably to defeat the Russians and Rumanians, and the allied troops are now within twelve kilometers of Bucharest. As far as the Balkan expedition is concerned, Ottoman troops were sent thither in order to make possible the employment of Bulgarian and German forces elsewhere. The Turkish troops in Drama and Seres will do their duty.

"The sending of such large forces out of our country by no means endangers the safety of the nation, for Turkey possesses sufficient military forces to defend her territory and at the same time send large reserves elsewhere.

"Regarding the Egyptian expedition, during the operations east of Egypt, Turkish troops advanced to reconnoitre the enemy forces and then withdrew in order to prepare large scale operations. The goal pursued in Egypt has by no means been given up, and the necessary forces will at the right moment be employed for the Egyptian expedition."

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Famous Holeproof Trademark on every Box.

Every Pair Covered by the Liberal **Holeproof Guarantee**

(Should any pair prove unsatisfactory they will be replaced with hose of equal value, when sent direct to the mill, in view of the fact that there will be no more of this particular grade after this sale.)

Every pair is new and fresh and so thoroughly up to the Holeproof standards that we are permitted to announce the usual Holeproof guarantee on every pair of these stockings, even though sold at a reduced price. Never done before and perhaps never to be done again.

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The Pianos offered in this sale are worth fully $350. These instruments are recommended for their excellent tonal qualities and beautiful case designs. TODAY ONLY..... **$210**

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HEADQUARTERS FOR CHRISTMAS VICTROLAS

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Marie Sundelius and Morgan Kingston, principals in the oratorio "Joan of Arc", produced by the New York Oratorio Society under the direction of Louis Koemmenich, have made some Columbia Double-Disc Records that show two great voices at their splendid best.

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Stiff-cuff, pleated-front models and negligee shirts, with stiff or soft cuffs, are equally represented at each price.

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ADVOCATE A CONFERENCE

And a Shifting of Authority to Give Progressives Votes—Still Distrust Democrats.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Overtures to the Republican Party for a part in the management of party affairs in return for Progressive support were made today in a statement which followed a conference of Chester H. Rowell of California, Gifford Pinchot, Raymond Robins, James R. Garfield, William Allen White, and Harold Wickes.

Permanent Progressive advance through the Democratic Party is impossible, the statement says, in announcing that a national conference of Progressives and progressive Republicans is to be called within four months, in the hope of bringing about reorganization of the Republican Party.

The first step toward providing Progressive representation in the party, it was suggested, could be best brought about by giving the present Republican Campaign Committee the functions of the Executive Committee.

"The result of the election has shown that the only hope of victory for any political party in America lies in securing and retaining support of the progressive voters," the statement says. "In spite of certain progressive achievements, the merits of which we do not question, it is clear to us that permanent progressive advance through the Democratic Party is impossible.

"We welcome the enactment of progressive measures by any party. But we are firm in the conviction that, in the existing two-party system, constructive progressivism may best be achieved through the Republican Party. But to gain either of these ends the Republican Party must be thoroughly progressivized in organization, leadership, and principles.

"We propose to join with other Progressives in calling a national conference of Progressives and Progressive Republicans to be held during the next four months. Such a conference might well take steps toward reformulating progressive principles and considering how to put them into effect.

"An immediate practical step toward Progressive representation would be to give the present Campaign Committee in the party organization the functions of the Executive Committee of the party. This committee consists of ten regular Republicans and six former Progressives. This would give the Progressives votes as well as voices in the party council. A demand from the proposed conference for such representation in the Republican organization could not be ignored by any who are seriously desirous of party success, and nothing less than this could be accepted as a first step toward securing the confidence of the Progressive voters of the country.

"We believe the Republican Party can get the Progressive votes and that Progressive voters through the Republican Party can best secure the measures of political reform and social justice to which they are devoted. But, to obtain this, there must be some guarantee that Progressive support before election will insure Progressive influence in the determination of Republican policies after election.

"The Progressives are not suppliants, nor penitents. They are American citizens seeking justice and ready to fight for it. The only harmony that is desirable or possible is the harmony of justice."

CITY FAVORS CONVENTION

But the Vote is Likely to be Offset by Up-State Counties.

New York County, the Bronx, and Richmond voted favorably at the last election on the proposal to hold a Constitutional Convention in 1918. Figures from Kings and Queens Counties are not yet available, but local political leaders expect that they will follow the other counties in the greater city. Full returns from up-State have not been received, but the indications are that the proposition will be defeated in the State at large by from 40,000 to 50,000 owing to the vote from counties outside of New York City.

The vote in New York County was 124,053 for to 73,343 against the proposal. The Bronx vote was: For, 45,120; against, 30,402. Richmond's vote was: For, 6,274; against, 4,588.

National Democratic Club Election.

John M. Riehle was elected for the third time President of the National Democratic Club at the annual meeting last night. Richard Croker, who was present at the meeting, was cheered when he voted the ticket headed by Mr. Riehle. Officers elected were: Charles E. Alexander, First Vice President; Thomas E. Rush, Second Vice President; Louis E. La Tour, Treasurer; William H. Jasper, Secretary; William A. Dalton, Corresponding Secretary. The following were elected members of the Board of Governors to serve until December, 1919: John B. Hassiocher, Thomas F. Smith, John F. Galvin, John W. Keller, Charles S. Guggenheimer, John F. O'Brien, and George J. Cooke.

Newport Elects Republican Mayor.

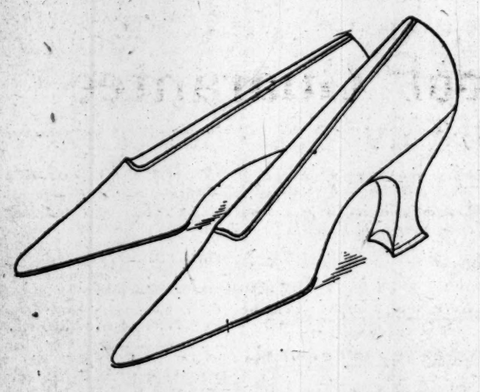
Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 5.—In the city election today ex-State Senator Clark Burdick defeated Dr. David E. Flynn for Mayor by 231. The proposition to spend $360,000 to expand Rogers High School building was defeated.

Wilson Won North Dakota by 2,620

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 5.—President Wilson carried North Dakota by a plurality of 2,620, according to figures issued today by the State Canvassing Board. The vote was: Wilson, 55,271; Hughes, 52,651.

CAMMEYER
STAMPED ON A SHOE
MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT
6TH AVE. AT 20TH ST.



New and Lovely Designs in

EVENING SLIPPERS

For Winter Gaieties

Illustrated above is the season's most favored model built over a new last that gives a long, slender, graceful effect to the foot. It is the new Cammeyer "Square-Throat" design.

SILVER & GOLD BULLION CLOTH

PATENT LEATHER DULL CALFSKIN

WHITE CALFSKIN

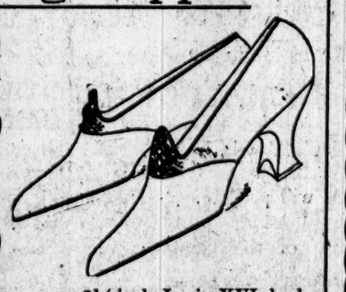
Special $6.50

Hand-turned soles. 2⅛-inch Louis XVI. heels.

An Exquisite Beaded Evening Slipper

Bronze Kid and White Calf, with harmonizing beaded tongues... $7.00

Black Kid, with jet beaded tongues... $6.00



Hand-turned soles. 2⅛-inch Louis XVI. heels.

All Styles carried at our 6th Ave. at 20th Street Store—also sold at our NEWARK BRANCH—645-649 Broad St.

Mason & Hamlin

PIANOS

For those willing to pay the price, the Mason & Hamlin Piano offers values beyond comparison.

1st, The tone and quality of the Mason & Hamlin is unequaled, and is generally so regarded by competent judges.

2nd, A longer life of tone is assured by our patented Tension Resonator system of construction than is otherwise possible.

3rd, The touch, or action, is so scientifically and delicately adjusted that it responds to the desire of the player without imposing fatigue.

For these reasons, brought about by a willingness to spend enough money to build the most supremely beautiful of all pianos, the Mason & Hamlin has earned the distinction of being the

Piano De Luxe of the World

MASON & HAMLIN CO.

313 Fifth Avenue, at 32nd Street

OBSERVATION LIBRARY LOUNGING CAR TRAIN
Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway Cor. Wall St
" Park Pl
" 26th St
" 42d St
Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St
Lackawanna Railroad

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

B. Altman & Co.

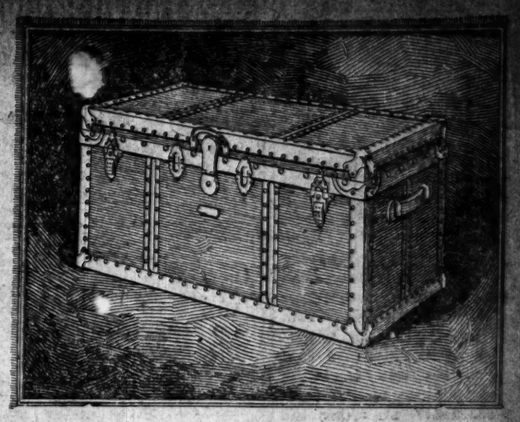
The New Assortments of Men's Slippers

include many original novelties as well as the conventional shapes and leathers. A special feature is made of styles calculated to appeal to the man who desires his home footwear to express individuality and good taste.

In the regular stock there are Slippers at prices ranging from $1.90 to $15.00 per pair.

(Men's Shoe Department, First Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York



THIS dress trunk, like our wardrobe trunk, is built on a sturdy foundation of springy, thoroughly seasoned bass wood. It has the same outside finish of heavy duck coated with waterproof black enamel.

The thoughest of fibre is formed into cleats and angle reinforcements and these are riveted across the panels and around all the angles of the trunk. The corners are further protected and stiffened by malleable iron clamps.

Heavy, tough leather handles are held in place by substantial malleable iron loops, which are riveted through the ends of the trunk.

The castors are large steel balls, held in steel casings and running on ball bearings.

The two trays are made of bass wood and are neatly covered and lined with strong cloth.

This trunk is worthy of bearing the two marks we have placed upon it—our trademark and our name

Crouch & Fitzgerald

Makers of Fine Trunks and Hand Luggage Since 1839

177 Broadway—14 West 49 Street—154 Fifth Ave.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Victor

A Warning to Buyers of Victrolas

Last year there was a serious shortage of Victrolas. The Victor people hardly began to supply the demand. Thousands of homes were music-less, and thousands of people disappointed.

This year the situation is even worse. We saw the condition coming and as a result are assured by the Victor people themselves that GIMBELS has the best stocks of Victrolas in New York.

No Shortage at GIMBELS Now—But!

The beautifully-equipped GIMBEL Victrola Salons have captivated the New York public. Victrolas are moving into New York homes as fast as GIMBEL motors can deliver them.

Therefore, even at GIMBELS, where largest stocks of the most popular models are yet to be found, there may be a scarcity in the next few weeks. If you want to give this gift of all gifts, we urge you to buy now even though delivery be postponed until nearer Christmas.

It Does Make a Difference Where You Buy Your Victrola

GIMBEL-VICTROLA OUTFITS

EASIEST TERMS OF PAYMENT IN NEW YORK

Victrola IV	$15	Victrola IX	$50	Victrola XIV	$150
Victor Records	5	Victor Records	5	Victor Records	7.50
Total	$20	Total	$55	Total	$157.50
($5 Cash, $1 Weekly)		($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)		($7.50 Cash, $7.50 Monthly)	
Victrola VI	$25	Victrola X	$75	Victrola XVI	$200
Victor Records	5	Victor Records	5	Victor Records	10
Total	$30	Total	$80	Total	$210
($5 Cash, $1 Weekly)		($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)		($10 Cash, $10 Monthly)	
Victrola VIII	$40	Victrola XI	$100	Victrola XVIII	$300
Victor Records	5	Victor Records	5	Victor Records	15
Total	$45	Total	$105	Total	$315
($5 Cash, $1 Weekly)		($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)		($15 Cash, $15 Monthly)	

You select your own records with the above outfits. Cabinets to match Victrolas IV, VI, VIII and IX will be delivered without any increase in the monthly payments. No interest charge, the prices being the same as though paid for in cash.

Victrola IX, $50

Victrola X, $75

Victrola XI, $100 *Victrola XIV, $150* *Victrola XVI, $200* *Victrola XVIII, $300*

GIMBELS VICTROLA SALON, Eighth Floor.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH and 47TH STS

ARE NOW HOLDING

Special Sales

Involving the very highest character of Womens Fashionable Outer Apparel

SUITS COATS WRAPS
GOWNS DRESSES BLOUSES
FURS AND MILLINERY

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

When the Sun Goes Down

and the lights begin to glow—then the man who is appropriately dressed plays his important role.

Full Dress and Dinner Jacket Suits

(Coats and Trousers)

$24.50

These suits are excellently tailored, proper in fabric, and up to the minute in style, embodying all the changes which have been made in the general lines of dress clothes this season. Made of black unfinished worsted; silk lined throughout; silk galloon binding around collar, and with all those little touches of expert tailoring which belong to the clothes of a well-dressed man.

Other Full Dress and Dinner Jacket Suits, $31.25 to $40.25

London Made Ulsters of O'Brien Fabrics, $31.50

These big, warm Ulsters have just been received from one of London's leading tailors. Made in a double-breasted, semi-military model with belt all around. Finished with side pockets at the breast, straps and buckles on the sleeves. As fit for motoring as for walking—a wonderfully well tailored Overcoat.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway

HESS SERVICE

FOR THE TENANT

is just as efficient in the case of a $1,000 rental as in the handling of a $1,000,000 long term lease or purchase. Each and every phase of the transaction is passed on by an expert, regardless of the amount involved. It is the "team work" of an organization that has "the right man in the right place at the right moment" all along the line.

M. & L. HESS, Inc.
907 Broadway, cor. 20th St.
Telephone Gramercy 6052.

SERVICEABLE PETTICOATS

Practical, useful, lovely, is the petticoat gift. The full skirt prescribed by fashion demands it.

Guaranteed for durability is one of heavy satin; deep flounce, elastic belt, $4.98.

Of jersey silk, soft, clinging and ever so lasting, $4.98.

Knife plaited, corded, deep single or double flounce.

Soft taffeta petticoats are $2.98; of sateen, 98c.

Shades are lovely and choice is unlimited.

Second Floor.

Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th Sts. Lex. to 3d Ave.

THE WORLD'S BEST PHONOGRAPHS

Hear Them Side by Side

EVERY RECORD IN THE VICTOR CATALOG IS ON SALE

WISSNER

Sole Downtown Agency for the Celebrated Sonora

55 FLATBUSH AVE.
Opposite Livingston St. **BROOKLYN**
Warerooms in New York, Jersey City, Newark and Other Cities.

WAR PICTURES.

Bound volumes of ten issues of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, containing reproductions in rotogravure of great scenes of the European war and portraits of celebrities, sent on receipt of $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

LAWS FAIL TO CURB SALE OF DRUGS HERE

Judge Collins Tells Joint Investigating Committee Criminals Conduct Trade.

HARLEM BOYS AFFECTED

15,000 There Alone, Dr. Campbell Says, and He Thinks Underworld Defies Regulations.

The drug evil has not been lessened in this city, in the opinion of Judge Cornelius F. Collins of the Court of Special Sessions, who testified yesterday before Senator George H. Whitney's Joint Legislative Committee, investigating the habit-forming drug situation here and elsewhere in the State. He said the profit in selling drugs in the underworld was so great that criminals went into the business, because it was a safe way to make money.

Judge Collins is a member of the State Committee on the Drug Evil.

"The laws of 1915, as amended, seemed to be adequate," said he, "yet since their enactment the drug evil has not grown less. From my observations I would say that it is the young men generally who are affected. It is not correct to say that youthful depravity in this city is such that children have given way to the ravages of drugs. Of all those brought into court, only a small percentage are children. The acquirement of that habit seems to be begun after the age of sixteen, and the stream of those just passing that age who as addicts are brought into our Court of Special Sessions is shocking."

Judge Collins told of a boy who had come before him on Monday, and from whom he was unable to extract, with all means of persuasion, the source from which he procured drugs. The youth said he could always get narcotics easily whenever he had the money.

"Do you see any need for manufacturers in this country to ship their drugs to Canada, to be smuggled back into the United States?" asked Chairman Whitney.

"I believe more drugs are shipped into Canada from the United States in one year than Canada needs in five years," answered Judge Collins.

Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction, said the drug addicts who came under his jurisdiction were the most difficult class of all to deal with. All the criminals from Dannemora, so far as they responded to institutional treatment, were not half so hard to handle as were the drug victims of New York City.

"From the standpoint of my department," said he, "the problem of the drug addict is only one of the problems that demand serious consideration and call for careful treatment. We believe, therefore, that this huge department should not be scrapped, but should be made over."

Just before the close of the session Dr. Jackson R. Campbell, attached to the Harlem Prison, told the committee that laws regulating the sale of narcotics by reputable druggists, and regulating the dispensing of drugs by physicians, will be of no avail in the underworld. In Harlem alone, he said, there were 15,000 boy addicts who had never seen a physician.

The hearing will be continued this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

ENGINEERS' DUTIES DEFINED

Speakers Say They Must Be "Soldiers of Peace" and Write Well.

The annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers began yesterday at the Engineering Societies' building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. The retiring President, Dr. D. S. Jacobus, made an address last night on "The Relation of Education to Engineering." Dr. Jacobus laid emphasis on certain qualities of value in making for success in engineering which had been overlooked in some estimations of the requisites for such success, among them interest in the work, amenability to discipline, cheerfulness and perseverance. "The courses in engineering colleges," he said, "could profitably be broadened to include some cultural studies and some relating to the business side of the profession, together with training in composition at least sufficient to insure the writing of concise and logical reports in good English."

Dr. Ira N. Hollis, President of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, was elected President; Charles H. Benjamin, Arthur M. Greene, Jr., and Charles T. Plunkett, Vice Presidents; Robert H. Fernald, William B. Gregory and C. R. Weymouth, Managers, and William H. Wiley, Treasurer. President Hollis, in a brief inaugural address, spoke of the duty of engineers and the spirit of profession, ending with the statement: "We must serve as soldiers of peace in a country prepared to defend its homes."

Social events include a smoker tonight, a dance Thursday night, several college alumni reunions on Friday night and excursions about the city and environs.

HELD AS AIDS OF STROBEL.

Two Employes Are Accused of Auto Insurance Thefts.

Continuing his description of how he and his associates defrauded accident insurance companies in New York out of thousands of dollars, Frederick Strobel, President of the Moon Auto Sales Company of Brooklyn, now under indictment, yesterday produced vouchers before Assistant District Attorney Weller showing that the Home Insurance Company of 56 Cedar Street had paid out $30,000 to him on fraudulent claims.

Walter Schipinski and Thomas Cashman, two employes whom he implicated in his testimony, were arrested last night and charged with complicity with Strobel. According to Strobel, Schipinski at his direction set fire to five automobiles upon which insurance amounting to $2,500 in each case was collected.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Drinking Water With Meals Relieves Stomach Disorders

Thousands of unfortunates suffer from indigestion, fermentation, acidity, gases or distress every time they commit the least indiscretion of diet. If they had only formed the agreeable habit of sipping a glass or two of Man-a-cea Water with each meal they probably would have found their digestion so strengthened that they could face the richest, most satisfying meals without a qualm.

Man-a-cea is highly helpful in stomach and intestinal disorders, but so free from any medicinal taste that it makes a superb table water. Sold by all druggists and first-class grocers. Get a booklet at your dealer's.—Advt.

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY

Sonora

CLEAR AS A BELL

THE trademark signifies the finest phonograph it is possible to make—
THE HIGHEST CLASS TALKING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.
The most appreciated gift for your family or friends is this instrument, famous for its pure, mellow, expressive tone.

TEN UNEQUALLED MODELS
$45 $60 $75 $100 $150 $175 $190 $225 $350 $1000
Discount Allowed On Cash Sales

Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street
279-281 Broadway (at Reade Street)
50 Broadway (Standard Arcade)

Gold Medal of Honor—Panama-Pacific Exposition.

THE SKY LINE OF ST. LOUIS.

New Service
to
Cincinnati and St. Louis
with many advantages

The "Cincinnati-St. Louis Special," which will be inaugurated Sunday, December 10th, will offer unusual advantages to the traveling public between the Eastern Seaboard and the Mississippi River.

Passengers may leave New York, West 23d Street, 11:50 P. M. and Foot Liberty Street at 1:30 A. M. in Pullman drawing room sleeping cars for St. Louis, which will be attached to the new all-steel through train leaving Washington at 8:05 A. M., making a daylight run through the beautiful mountains of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, reaching Cincinnati at 11:40 P. M. that night, in time to catch street cars for all parts of the city and suburbs, and reaching St. Louis 8:40 A. M. next morning, making connection with all principal trains to the West.

Sleeping cars for Louisville attached to train at Cincinnati. Immediate connection is made at Grafton at 3:45 P. M. with train arriving Wheeling 7:30 P. M. and Columbus at 10:45 P. M.

This all-steel train will run solid from Washington to St. Louis with the latest models of coaches, Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars and Baltimore & Ohio dining cars, with parlor car to Wheeling.

Tickets and reservations at any of the following Ticket Offices: 1276 Broadway, 7 Cortlandt St., 346, 370, 595, 1246, 1328, 1354, 2051, 5174 Broadway, 355 Fifth Ave., 4 West 125th St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn, and stations foot Liberty St. and foot West 23d St., or write to

J. B. SCOTT, General Eastern Passenger Agent,
1276 Broadway, New York.

Baltimore & Ohio

"Our passengers are our guests."

10c, 15c and 35c

What the Cooking Experts Say About RYZON

THE PERFECT BAKING POWDER

"We consider it to be the purest in quality, the strongest and most wholesome of any baking powder of which we have knowledge."—MARION HARRIS NEIL, Principal School of Cookery, Philadelphia.

"I have thoroughly tested RYZON and find it pure and the best baking powder I have ever used."—EMMA PADDOCK TELFORD.

"After numerous tests and thorough use—I assure you the results prove the RYZON Baking Powder to be the best I have used."—E. K. LEMCKE-BARKHAUSEN, Principal of the Greater N w York Cooking School.

The baking knowledge of 10,000 women and many famous cooking experts made the new *RYZON Baking Book*. Edited by Marion Harris Neil, illustrated in colors, the *RYZON Baking Book* is the first complete manual of baking powder baking. Although priced at $1.00, *you* can get a *RYZON Baking Book* by using RYZON. Ask your grocer.

RYZON is made with a new and better phosphate. Phosphate is as necessary in man's food as salt.

The Landay Temple of Victrola Music

Twenty-three West Forty-second Street

You are cordially invited to visit the new Landay Temple of Victrola Music which has just opened. You will be assured a hearty welcome.

We are told that this is the most complete and the largest home in the world devoted exclusively to Victrola music.

Every individual customer or family group has a room alone while listening to the music.

There are five floors—each floor is a home of music within itself. There is a complete assortment of Victrolas on each floor—also 12,000 different records. Customers may select the style of Victrola they want—also the records to go with it. They complete the entire transaction on the one floor—even to the payments.

Will you come and visit us, to-day? Every attention and courtesy will be shown you.

"New York's Leading Victrola Stores"

Landay Bros. Inc.
4 Stores

563 5th Ave COR 46 ST | 427 5th Ave. BET 38 & 39 STS | 23 W. 42nd St. BET 5 & 6 AVES. | 27 W. 34th St. BET 5 & 6 AVES.

Open Evenings at 23 West 42nd St.

THE GREAT SEAL OF PUBLIC FAVOR FOR THESE FINE NOVELS

By SAMUEL MERWIN, Author of *The Honey Bee*

The Trufflers

A novel of the Bohemia of Greenwich Village, bachelor girls and bachelor men who seek the "truffles," the delicacies and pleasures, in the sober game of life. *$1.35 net*

By TALBOT MUNDY

King, of the Khyber Rifles

India for a background,—the India of mystery, ancient and immense. A story written with power and the thrill of perilous adventure. *$1.35 net*

By EARL DERR BIGGERS

The Agony Column

A gaily exciting story in the best manner of the author whose *Seven Keys to Baldpate* has delighted hundreds of thousands of bookreaders and playgoers. *$1.25 net*

By ETHEL HUESTON
Author of *Prudence of the Parsonage*

Prudence Says So

Here is Prudence again in all her charm, rounding out her romance with Jerry, marrying and having a little Fairy of her own. *$1.25 net*

The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Publishers

The Gift Incomparable
The SOHMER PIANO

No gift for the home compares with the Sohmer Piano. It combines that which appeals to every aesthetic sense with the permanency so desirable in a gift.

GRANDS $675 | UPRIGHTS $450 | PLAYERS $775

Terms convenient to Purchaser.

SOHMER
SOHMER & CO. WAREROOMS
FIFTH AVE. at THIRTY-SECOND ST., NEW YORK

Where is your Shorthand Service from 3 to 5 o'clock?

That is the time when you've got to give up shorthand service to get the mail out on the typewriter.

Think of neglecting *your* business of dictation a good part of the day!

Think of your stenographer's unprofitable day that fags her out in the *Rush* hours!

Why *do* you put off Edison Dictation!

Write or Phone us today: "I will dictate a letter the Edison Way."

EDISON
DICTATING MACHINE
Guaranteed jointly by Thomas A. Edison, Inc., and
SEELY OFFICE APPLIANCE COMPANY
HENRY M. SEELY, President
116 Liberty St. Phone 3698 Rector New York City

Quick Money

Last year $30,000,000 changed hands through

WESTERN UNION MONEY TRANSFERS

Without worry, red tape or risk 1,200,000 people were convenienced with quick money. Not a dollar was lost. Not a moment was wasted. A great service at trifling cost.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

For Constructive Patriotism

A meeting of the National Security League will be held at the Hotel Astor, tomorrow,

Thursday Afternoon, December 7th, at 4:45 P. M.

FREDERIC R. COUDERT will speak.

ROBERT BACON will preside.

The Committee on Program of the Congress of Constructive Patriotism will make an important report.

Men and women interested are invited to attend.

HARPER BOOKS

There is no message of love, affection, good-will or friendship that cannot be conveyed in a book.

IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

A DIPLOMAT'S WIFE IN MEXICO
By Edith O'Shaughnessy

Unchecked in its popularity.

Have you read this book? You are certain to read it some day, so why not now? It is the one book of absolute authority which covers the situation that every American owes it to himself to understand.

Illustrated. $2.00 *net.*

YEARS OF MY YOUTH
By William Dean Howells

A delightful autobiography of youth and young manhood. "Written with the honesty, simplicity, directness, modesty, quiet brilliance and fine spirit characterizing all the work of this writer."—*Chicago Herald.*

$2.00 net.

THE STORY OF THE BATTLE-HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC
By Florence Howe Hall

How the song which set a nation singing, and roused its patriotism to white heat, came to be written, and how it has lived, is told by the daughter of Julia Ward Howe, who wrote "The Battle Hymn." She tells how Lincoln listened to it "with a strange glory in his face."

Frontispiece. 50 *cents net.*

NOVELS

THE WORLD FOR SALE
By Sir Gilbert Parker

"A delightful novel, quick with glow and charm and color."—*Chicago Herald.* "It is the love story that counts, most romantic, gripping—one of the best Sir Gilbert has written."—*N. Y. Tribune.* "'The World for Sale' is a book for sale, and jolly well worth the price."—*London Chronicle.*

Illustrated. $1.35 *net.*

SECOND CHOICE
By Will N. Harben

"Excels both in plot and style any of his previous novels."—*Brooklyn Standard Union.* "A tale of humble people told with skill and with appreciation of the humorous pages of rural life."—*N. Y. Bookman.* "An absorbing, refreshingly sincere tale, well told."—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Frontispiece. $1.35 *net.*

A VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS
By Grace L. H. Lutz

"All of it is delightfully told, description is fine, the romance alluring and the moral is worth remembering."—*Detroit Free Press.* There is an abundance of humor and amusing incidents in this story of a girl tenderfoot and the way in which she reformed a rough Western community.

Frontispiece. $1.30 *net.*

LOVERS' KNOTS
By Elizabeth Jordan

"As a writer of short stories Miss Jordan ranks high and her present book is a charming collection of youthful romances. . . . All the stories reflect the author's keen sense of humor, her skill at character drawing and her immense fund of material."—*Buffalo Express.*

Frontispiece. $1.25 *net.*

THE INCREDIBLE HONEYMOON
By E. Nesbit

A happy story of love, of adventure and of wanderings through summer England. "A very attractive tale of love and vagabondry, adorned by a dog whose name is Charles."—*N. Y. World.*

Frontispiece. $1.30 *net.*

FOR YOUNGER READERS

BOYS' LIFE OF MARK TWAIN
By Albert Bigelow Paine

"Every boy who has laughed with the humorist will want to read this sympathetic account of his long and active life with its many anecdotes, letters and illustrations."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Illustrated. $1.25 *net.*

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"An up-to-date story for wide-awake boys."—*N. Y. World.* "Introduces a bevy of jolly boys who are as full of pranks as they are of spirit."—*Evening Wisconsin.*

Illustrated. $1.00 *net.*

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Illustrated. 50 *cents net.*

HARPERS MAGAZINE
The Most Interesting Magazine in the World

A SARDONIC COMEDY AND A DEAL OF DALY

"The Master" an Interesting Play on the Predicament of a Too-Articulate Radical.

BY AUTHOR OF 'THE CONCERT'

Daly Plays Forcefully as the Overweening Would-Be Superman, Who Is Bahr's Protagonist.

THE MASTER—A play in three acts adapted by Benjamin Glazer from the German of Hermann Bahr. At the Fulton.

Ida Wayne	Florence Oakley
Clemens	Charles Halton
Katherine	Edyth Latimer
Arthur Wessley	Arnold Daly
Dr. Evans	Philip Wood
Dr. Rokoro	Edward Abeles
Juliet	Edna May Oliver
Hon. Peter Brookson	William Frederic
Dr. Raymond Wessley	Carl Eckstrom
Dr. Klauder	George Gaston
Eugene Thompson	Ramsey Wallace
Mortimer Weeks	Royal Byron

Often a trifle loquacious and occasionally a little stale, but interesting withal and ideally suited to the art and style of Arnold Daly is "The Master," a play from the German in which he returned last evening to the Fulton Theatre. This is a sardonic comedy which Benjamin F. Glazer (who looms large on the program,) has made from "Der Meister" a piece written thirteen years ago by a less conspicuously announced but really rather important person, Hermann Bahr, the adroit and expert Viennese playwright, best known in this clime as the author of "The Concert."

At the outset you feel uneasily that here is another bit of belated boldness, a little war against conventions declared after the captains and the kings have departed. You feel like saying with the penniless young editor in the play: "Every one is radical these days and nearly everything has been revolted out of existence." But really "The Master" resolves itself into a mocking treatment of the too articulate radical; it has a good deal of fun with the would-be superman who talks too much.

Here we have a celebrated, unorthodox, independent surgeon, a man of overweening egotism who scorns all us humans and professes to govern his own life by the dictates of pure reason. It is his inclination and thereafter (and therefore) his philosophy to be as polygamous as he conveniently can, wherefore he must, in all fairness, admit in argument that his wife should have no less freedom. He has been so vociferously articulate on this, as on all other subjects, that when his wife is publicly caught in an affair with a neighbor he has committed himself to a tolerant course and, in the interests of consistency, must restrain his natural impulse to kill her lover and throw her out of the window.

He has to grin and bear it when the long-haired youth of the local Greenwich Village loudly applaud his broad-mindedness, but the crowning discomfort comes when, after he has announced his liberal intentions, he discovers that his wife has not the faintest intention of being taken back to his bed and board. Really, he might just as well have heeded his Japanese adviser, who had given it as his own belief that it was always better to shoot.

Of course Arnold Daly is in his element as the arrogant superman who talks too much. Many of the fine strokes of the comedy he shades delightfully, but in its climax he is blatantly obvious in method. Still Mr. Daly is always interesting to watch and hear, even in a curtain speech compounded of two parts warmed-over Daly and one part warmed-over Wilde. Edyth Latimer, whose voice and her use of it is incredibly and fascinatingly like the voice of Margaret Anglin, is pleasing as the wife, and an eloquent performance in a secondary rôle is given by Florence Oakley.

Edward Abeles plays with arresting skill as the Japanese chorus of the comedy, but Royal Byron, Ramsay Wallace, Carl Eckstrom, and Edna May Oliver all lay it on a bit thick. They detract from a performance of a play worth seeing, an adaptation from the German which remains, for all its ostensible transfer to an American locale, as Teutonic in manner and matter as a pretzel.

DINNER TO DR. MANDELBAUM

He Tells of Work to be Done by Proposed Diagnostic Hospital.

Dr. M. Joseph Mandelbaum, President of the New York Diagnostic Society, which is planning to establish in this city the first diagnostic hospital in this country, was the guest last night at a dinner given by the society at the Waldorf. Nearly $100,000, about half of the amount needed for the buildings and grounds, has already been pledged, and the probability of an early completion of the fund was announced last night to the 400 diners.

Dr. Mandelbaum, in a speech, declared that, in this city alone, 3,000,000 people suffered because of the inability of general practitioners to obtain proper facilities for complete diagnostic investigation. "Insidious disease, chronic illness, and premature death are the results of this unfortunate state of affairs," he asserted.

"You might be interested to know," he said, "that we are now developing a system which will be the first of its kind in this country, whereby a just charge based upon the earnings of the individual will be the gauge by which the fees will be determined. Besides this, those who at the time they might need such service cannot afford the outlay of the fee charged will have the opportunity of paying by the installment system.

"Out of 8,000 physicians in this vicinity only seven, or less than one-thousandth, are equipped with proper and complete apparatus for making a thorough examination of the heart. As an example, take the electrocardiograph—a most valuable instrument, used for determining deviations of the heart's actions from the normal. How many hospitals do you think are equipped with them? Less than can be counted on the fingers of both hands. What chance, then, do you think the average individual who might need an exhaustive examination of the heart would have to receive such service?"

The other speakers were George Gordon Battle, Dr. Robert T. Morris, Cleveland Moffett, Dr. Ira Wile, and Benjamin Spellman. David Goldfarb presided.

$50,000 POST FOR GREGORY.

Report Says Attorney General Will Be Oil Company's Counsel.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 5.—United States Attorney General T. W. Gregory has accepted an offer to become general counsel of the Gulf Refining Company at a salary of $50,000 a year, according to reliable advices received here today. He probably will make his headquarters in Pittsburgh, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The report from Austin, Texas, that Attorney General Gregory has accepted an offer from the Gulf Refining Company at $50,0.0 a year was received by his friends here with some surprise. None of them could confirm the report and some doubted it. Mr. Gregory is somewhere in Missouri on the way from Texas to Washington. It is generally accepted here that he will resign from the Cabinet to resume the practice of law.

"MARGERY DAW" STAGED.

New Play at the Princess a Rather Shallow Study in Hysteria.

MARGERY DAW—A play in four acts by George D. Parker. At the Princess.

Mrs. Georgina Moore	Louise McIntosh
Mrs. Mary Ayres	Sarah McVicker
Willard Moore	George Probert
Miss Sarah Paulton	Caroline Lee
Dr. Henry Robertson	Forrest Robinson
Thomas Beloat	Jacques Martin
John Sterling	Frederick Perry
Margery Hamilton	Kathlene MacDonell

"Margery Daw" is the impertinent title of a new play by George D. Parker presented last night at the Princess—impertinent because in spite of its spelling it is an appropriation of the name of a classical bit of literature. The play is a rather shallow study in hysteria, and when it was originally produced out of town last season it was called "Dawn," an apt if somewhat revealing title.

A girl fresh from convent walls is the protagonist of the drama. When the young cad with whom she thought she was in love jilts her she marries the man whose ward she has been since her mother died in her infancy. A misunderstanding that a few words would have cleared up intensifies the young wife's mental distress, and it requires some plain talk from the family doctor—a dissertation on adolescence more suited to the clinic than the stage—to bring them to their senses. The characters are puppets rather than real persons, and except that it is not revealed until the last act which of two things is responsible for the young wife's state of mind the story is transparent.

Kathlene MacDonell, the author's wife, seemed to be the reason for the play. Her rôle was that of the girl, and she achieved amazing results with the three octaves of her voice in her portrait of a hysterical woman. Maude Eburne, no longer a slavey, played a spinster with her accustomed skill, and Forrest Robinson portrayed the doctor.

THREE ARTISTS IN RECITALS.

Robert Lortat, Miss Mallet-Prevost, and Elizabeth Gutman.

Robert Lortat, the French pianist, who recently made his début here, gave a second recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. He devoted his program principally to modern French composers. His opening number was Dukas's "Variations, Interlude and Finale on a Theme by Rameau," which was marked for first performance, and there were works of E. Guiraud, Debussy, Faure, Deodat, de Severac, Ravel, and Chopin. In the unfamiliar "Scarbo," by Ravel, the pianist had a lapse of memory and did not finish the composition. Mr. Lortat's gifts are of the kind to enable him to play such a program as this interestingly and with a suitable style.

Elizabeth Gutman, a soprano, who has not often been heard here before, gave a program at the Comedy Theatre yesterday afternoon as much out of the ordinary as was Mr. Lortat's, since more than half of it consisted of Russian and Yiddish folksongs and unfamiliar songs by Russian composers. Despite the fact that she is apparently not yet thoroughly at home on the stage, and that her tones are not always as warm as might be desired, the singer makes a favorable impression by her intelligent use of her voice, and an individual style. Harry M. Gilbert played the accompaniments excellently.

Miss Pauline Mallet-Prévost made her first appearance here in a pianoforte recital yesterday afternoon in the Princess Theatre. She presented a dignified program with a sincere attempt at its proper performance; but a number of features in her playing stand in the way, at present, of a proper performance. One is her failure to grasp the essential qualities of style in the music she undertakes. Thus her conception of Mozart's sonata in C minor was far from presenting its true spirit, the unmistakable spirit of Mozart. There were other compositions of which a similar thing could be said. Miss Mallet-Prévost's touch sounded sometimes hard yesterday, and there were moments when her treatment of the instrument seemed violent. It is possible that she had not considered duly the acoustics of that small audience room, its unusual brilliancy of resonance, and modified her delivery accordingly. Miss Mallet-Prévost showed a serious purpose, and pursued an artistic aim without personal ostentation. The audience showed a friendly interest in her playing and was liberal in applause.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Bruckner's String Quintet Played for the First Time in New York.

The Kneisel Quartet at their second concert last evening in Aeolian Hall brought forward a composition which, though it is thirty-five years old, had apparently never been publicly played before in New York—Bruckner's string quintet in F. The Bruckner of the symphonies has never gained much following in New York, notwithstanding the efforts of several distinguished conductors to make propaganda for him. This quintet is more alluring than the symphonies in many respects; yet it shows some of the composer's estranging characteristics. It begins with a fine and vigorous theme, with which are associated others not unworthy of it; yet before the movement has gone far, the composer has begun to labor with them in vain repetitions, mounting and descending, the net result of which is dull and dry. In this, as in the other movements, there are fine moments in the midst of anxious and fruitless elaboration, fussy and unimportant detail. There is little succinct and rewarding development leading to a vital organism.

In this quintet, as in many of the symphonies, Bruckner is at his best in the slow movement, which has warmth and nobility. The five instruments are treated with an effectiveness noteworthy in a composer who wrote only one chamber composition.

The quintet was heard with deference if not with enthusiasm, in an admirable performance; and the slow movement was much applauded. There followed Mozart's quartet in B flat and Tschaikowsky's in F, neither of which is unknown to Mr. Kneisel's audiences. Mozart's keeps an inextinguishable freshness and gave great delight to the listeners. The Quartet had the assistance of Louis Bostelmann, viola, in Bruckner's quintet.

Opera Bills for Next Week.

Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris" will open the fifth week of the Metropolitan Opera season next Monday evening. The other operas of the week are "Les Pecheurs de Perles" on Wednesday, "Lohengrin" on Thursday, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" on Friday, and "La Bohème" at the Saturday matinée. The concert of next Sunday evening will be a Wagner program, with Mme. Rappold and Jacques Urlus as the soloists.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore's Farewell.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the Bengali poet, will sail for home from San Francisco next month. At his farewell appearance in New York next Tuesday at the New Amsterdam the poet will read from his own works.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Montrose J. Moses will be the guest of the Playwrights' Club at its meeting Friday night. Mr. Moses recently finished the work of editing the complete plays of Clyde Fitch.

J. C. Williamson, Ltd., have acquired the producing rights for Australasia and South Africa to "The Thirteenth Chair," "Captain Kidd, Jr.," "The Silent Witness," "The Misleading Lady," "Daddy Long-legs," "The Pink Lady," "Cheating Cheaters," "Nothing But the Truth" and "Canary Cottage."

Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 8 and 9, are announced as the days on which the Drama League's matinee performances of scenes from American dramas will be given. The advance sale of seats will be open to members of the league until Dec. 16, after which the general public may buy. Arthur Hopkins will stage the scenes and Robert Edmond Jones will design the settings.

Raymond Hitchcock will come over from Boston Sunday to appear at the benefit for the Home for Hebrew Infants that night at the Hippodrome. Andrew Mack, Sophye Barnard, Doyle and Dixon and Sybil Vane have been added to the list of those already announced to appear.

The first public showing of a photoplay of prison life to be exhibited here soon called "The Honor System" was given last night at the Pitt Theatre, Pittsburgh.

Gertrude Kingston and company will begin a two weeks' engagement at the Maxine Elliott Theatre on Monday night, Dec. 18. The program is made up of G. B. Shaw's "Great Catherine" and "The Inca of Perusalem," and Lord Dunsany's "The Queen's Enemies."

CAPT. W. G. KILNER SECRETLY MARRIED

U. S. Army Aviator, Who Was Reported Lost in Mexico, Wed Miss Grace Covel.

AN AERONAUTICAL ROMANCE

He Met His Bride, Formerly a Brooklyn Girl, at the Military Aviation School at San Diego.

An aeronautical romance culminated in this city on Monday, when Captain Walter Glenn Kilner, U. S. A., one of the best military aviators in the country, was married to Miss Grace Covel in the Church of the Transfiguration.

Announcement of the marriage was made yesterday, and it will come as a surprise to the many relatives and friends of the couple, although their engagement had existed for some time.

The bride was formerly a Brooklyn girl, but has been living with her mother for several years at San Diego, Cal. It was here that she first met Captain Kilner, while he was attending the military aviation school there.

Last Spring early the Captain was sent to the border, where he distinguished himself in aviation. About three months ago he was placed in charge of the aviation station at Hempstead Plains, on Long Island.

The wedding ceremony was witnessed only by Mr. and Mrs. Harold B. Skinner of 655 West 160th Street, intimate friends of the couple. Mrs. Skinner acted as matron of honor, and Mr. Skinner was best man. After the ceremony, which was performed at 4 o'clock, the party went to the Hotel Astor for dinner.

Captain Kilner is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Kilner of Syracuse, N. Y. He kept his approaching marriage a secret from his family, although he visited them as recently as last week. When his mother was informed of his marriage last night at her home in Syracuse, she said: "He talked about getting married, but did not say that he was contemplating it right away."

He came into prominence last March when he and other army aviators were reported lost in Mexico. He returned safely to United States soil, however, and explained his absence as due to engine trouble. Last month he flew from Mineola to the Yale-Princeton game in an aeroplane.

Miss Firuski Weds A. S. Kempner.

Miss Rita Firuski, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Firuski of 137 Riverside Drive, and Alexander S. Kempner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kempner of this city, were married last evening at 6:30 o'clock at Sherry's. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise performed the ceremony, assisted by Dr. Nathan Krass.

Mrs. Arthur Seligman was matron of honor and David B. Kempner acted as best man.

The ushers included Arthur W. Seligman, Maurice Firuski, James Henle, Joseph H. Cohen, Lewis E. Gensler, Bernard Kempner, and Harry Cohen.

Miss Taylor Will Wed Baron.

Miss Bessie Hunter Taylor, daughter of Mrs. John J. Taylor of this city and the late Mr. Taylor, is to be married to Signor Nicholas Oropallo, whose title in Naples, Italy, is Baron Razetti, tomorrow afternoon in Yonkers. Owing to their difference in religion, the couple are to be married in Judge Joseph H. Beall's chamber at the City Court. The bride-elect is an Episcopalian, and the Baron is a Roman Catholic.

Young Pair Secretly Married.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 5.—Miss Phippany Sorgi, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Dr. Anthony Sorgi of this city, and Henry Kennedy, a son of ex-Director of Public Works Kennedy of Bridgeport, Conn., were secretly married in Port Chester, N. Y., today.

Miss Anna Moore Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reed Moore of 125 Riverside Drive announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anna Moore, to Howard Carter Davis of Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. Davis is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Howard Davis and is a graduate of Yale, class of 1909. No date has been set for the wedding.

Son in Christopher Morley's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Morley of Queens, L. I., are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son yesterday at their home. Before her marriage Mrs. Morley was Miss Helen Booth Fairchild, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Fairchild of New York. Mr. Morley is on the editorial staff of Doubleday, Page & Co.

Benefit for Blind Yields $3,000.

About $3,000 was raised for the Catholic Centre for the Blind, at 119 West Seventieth Street, at the benefit performance last evening at the Cohan Theatre. The theatre was bought out and the seats sold at advanced prices. Young society girls acted as program sellers, and after the play Mrs. J. L. Phillips and her daughter, Miss Margaret L. Phillips, took the program sellers and a party of young men, about fifty in all, to their residence, 49 East Sixty-seventh Street, for supper and dancing.

GOT $80,000, THEN VANISHED

Contractor's Financial Operations Close a Pennsylvania Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., Dec. 5.—The Lemaster National Bank, sixteen miles from here, closed its doors last evening and today was taken in hand by a National Bank Examiner. The bank is capitalized at $25,000 and has a surplus of more than $15,000.

Its Cashier, Enos D. Myers, was Treasurer of the McConnellsburg & Fort Louden Railroad, started as a trolley scheme and then changed into a steam road. This line has been under construction for a year, and its contractor was Clyde A. Coon, who came here from New York. Coon did most of his business with the Lemaster Bank and persuaded Myers to advance him money. It is said that he obtained fully $80,000 in this way.

Coon had a $50,000 draft from Morrison & Co., New York brokers, who, he said, were backing the McConnellsburg Railroad, made payable to Clyde E. Coon. This draft was deposited with the cashier as collateral, and Coon would then draw notes which Myers would discount, giving Coon the money. The latter tried unsuccessfully to get $23,300 from Myers the day before he disappeared early last week. Then he showed a letter from Morrison & Co. asking for the return of the draft, and saying that one for $100,000 would be sent to replace it. Myers gave Coon the draft. Then Coon disappeared.

Artists Appear for Blue Cross Fund.

At the entertainment for the benefit of the Blue Cross Fund given yesterday afternoon in the Hudson Theatre programs autographed by Enrico Caruso, Ignace Paderewski, Elsie Janis, Yvette Guilbert, Edna May, and Sarah Bernhardt were auctioned off. The last named one brought the highest price. Those who contributed to the program were Genia D'Agaraloff, Mme. Chautard-Archambaud, Mathilde Caumont, Dwight Fiske, M. and Mme. Roberto, Princess Nadonis, Andre Tourret, Beverly Sitgreaves, Violet Englefield, Robert Whitworth, Gerard Oliver Smith, Mme. Yorska, Rene Wildenstein, José Ruben, Mme. Androva, Alla Nazimova, Orchidee, Edna Aug, Tom Dobson, and Mary Lawton.

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ESTABLISHED 1862
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
Bracelet Watches—
gold, platinum, and jewelled
FIFTH AVE. & 47TH STREET

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St. MATINEE TODAY at 2:15
MOST DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT IN N. Y.
Klaw & Erlanger's Supreme Success.
MISS SPRINGTIME
Music by Kalman. Book by Bolton. After the Play See Afterglow at This Theatre.
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. Fri. & Sat. 2:15.
MME. SARAH BERNHARDT
FOUR PLAYS EACH PERFORMANCE.
GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Tel. 382 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. MATINEES TODAY & SAT. 2:20.
Ruth Chatterton and Company, incl. BRUCE McRAE in COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN
"One of the most delightful evenings of the year."—Sun.

MILE-A-MINUTE KENDALL at the LYCEUM IS A LAUGH-A-MINUTE SUCCESS.
MATINEE TOMORROW
EVES. 8:20. MATS. THURSDAY & SAT. 2:20.
Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20 Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20. FIRST MATINEE TODAY.
ARNOLD Daly IN THE MASTER
By BENJAMIN F. GLAZER from the German of HERMANN BAHR, author of "The Concert."

Laurette Taylor
In J. Hartley Manners' play,
The Harp of Life
Globe B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20
Pop. 50c to $1.50 Mats. TODAY & Sat. Mat. Today

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:20. POP. 50c TO $1.50 MATINEE TODAY.
Pollyanna
The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.
KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Saturday 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD
in THE MUSIC MASTER
Engagement extended. Seats 4 weeks ahead.
HEART WINNING
Captain Kidd, Jr.
A Comedy of Youth, Love and Adventure.
Cohan & Harris Theatre, W. 42 St. Call Bryant 6344
Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat.
HARRIS West 42d Street. Nights 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
AVERY HOPWOOD'S FARCE DE LUXE.
OUR LITTLE WIFE
with MARGARET ILLINGTON
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
JOHN DREW in MAJOR PENDENNIS
BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. EVES. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
Seven Chances
Intolerance
D. W. Griffith's COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
LIBERTY 42d St. Twice Daily Inc. Sun., 2:15 & 8:10 P.M. ORCHESTRA OF 50.
MIRTH!
Good Gracious Annabelle
MAGIC!
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY and Saturday at 2:30.
Cheating Cheaters
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2.
Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production.
BEN-HUR 350 Living People 20 Living Horses
First Time at 25c, 50c, 75c, $1
Those Prices

CENTURY
Broadway, 62d St. and Central Park West.
Evenings 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY
DILLINGHAM & ZIEGFELD
THE CENTURY GIRL
IRVING PLACE Irving Place & 16th Street.
TONIGHT at 8:15 GUSTAV V. SEYFFERTITZ in "DIE GOLDNE EVA."
COMEDY THEATRE, This Afternoon, 3:30
Michio Itow in Japanese Character Dances.
Seats $2 to 50c. Mgt. Mrs. H. Lewis, 402 Mad. Av.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Popular Prices.
DAVE MARION
81 st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. 3080 Schuyler
LILLIAN GISH in "THE CHILDREN PAY"
Keystone Com. Splendid VAUDEVILLE
Mat. To-Day 10c, 15c; Evgs. 15c, 25c, 50c
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c.-$1
MAUD ALLAN & CO., JACK WILSON & CO., PONZILLO SISTERS, WILD, "CREATION," and WM. ROCK & FRANCES WHITE.
SELWYN BROADWAY THEATRE, at 41st. PICTURES 2:30-8:30, 25c to $1. LAST WEEK—Herbert Brenon's Presentation of NAZIMOVA in "WAR BRIDES."
STRAND B'way & 47th St. LENORE ULRICH Noted European Artists, Enr. Arensen, Nadine Legot, War Pictures, Strand Orchestra.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings 8. MATINEE TOMORROW 50c-$1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
"A wonder of a show is this 'Show of Wonders.'"—Herald.
ASTOR Theatre, 45th & B'way. Beginning TONIGHT at 8 SHARP.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY. JOHN CHARLES THOMAS ADELE ROWLAND. Play with Music and Girls.
PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Today & Sat. 2:30. JOHN CORT Presents
Margery Daw
a play in 4 acts by George D. Parker, with KATHLENE MacDONELL.
CASINO ANNA HELD B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15. "A pacemaker: sparkling with girls."—Herald. FOLLOW ME
39th St. Thea., near B'way. Evg. 8:25. Pop. Price Matinee Today 2:25.
EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"
39TH ST. THEATRE SPECIAL.
Stuart Walker's Portmanteau Thursday and Friday at 2 P. M. and Sunday at 3 o'clock.
"Six Who Pass," "Nevertheless" and "Sunsetting" "Gods of Mountain," the "One Great Play in Town."—Tribune. "Play Everybody Should See."—Globe.
P. S.—This paper (The Times) says you should put the Portmanteau on your list.
Sat. A.M., 'Trimplet,' 'Nevertheless,' 'Six Who Pass'
BOOTH Thea. 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Today & Sat. 2:15.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presenting and appearing in SHAW'S
GETTING MARRIED
with HENRIETTA CROSMAN
CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG.
SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
BIGGEST HIT IN YEARS
Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce,
SO LONG LETTY
With CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.
LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Popular Matinee Today 2:30.
WILLIAM COLLIER in NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH
GOOD SEATS 50c, 75c AND $1.00.
It's Absorbing!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse Matinee Today.
48TH ST. Theatre, East of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
The 13th Chair
By BAYARD VEILLER.
"Twelve and a half times as good as 'Within the Law.'"—Haywood Broun, N. Y. Tribune.
NOW AT THE 44th St. THEA., nr. B'way. Ph. 7292 Bryant. Evenings 8:15.
Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. Mat. Today $1.50.
LAST 2 WEEKS JOHN CORT Presents
LINA ABARBANELL in the Season's Musical Triumph, FLORA BELLA
With a Great Cast.
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:30. LAST 2 WEEKS
HODGE WM. FIXING SISTER
"Every Bit as Good as 'The Man from Home.'"—Globe.
Mat. Today $1.50 & $2. The "Times" says: "See it before all else in the Theatres of New York."
PIERROT THE PRODIGAL
MUSIC THROUGHOUT
TONIGHT AT 8:45 LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44th St.
COMEDY W. 41st St., East of Broadway. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
BUSHIDO & 3 PLAYS.
STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Nights 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
Richard Walton Tully's The Flame Direct from 44th St. Thea.
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Tickets at $2.25 each and tables for eight, may be secured at the Columbia Trust Company, 5th Avenue at 34th Street, not later than Friday noon
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Postponed to Wed. Aft., Dec. 13, at 2. CARNEGIE HALL. Song Recital—KLENA
GERHARDT
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Sat., at 2, Fidelio. Kurt, Mason; Sembach, Braun, Arpadari, Well, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat., at 8:15. Spl. Perf'ce. Manon Lescaut. Muzio, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Papi.
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Sunday Eve., Dec. 10, at 8:30
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Chansons des Gants Noirs
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JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
CARNEGIE HALL.
To-morrow (Thurs.) Evg., 8:30 & Next Fri. Aft., 2:30.
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Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
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CAROLINE HUDSON-ALEXANDER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6, 1916.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

President WILSON'S withdrawal of that one of his suggestions of new laws concerning railroads which urged upon Congress the explicit approval of consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission of an increase of freight rates to meet the added cost of operation under the eight-hour-day law may be misunderstood, it may be hastily interpreted as indicating an unfriendly temper toward the railroads. It is nothing of the kind. The President gives as the good and sufficient reason for not renewing his suggestion the fact that it is unnecessary. Under existing law unjust and unreasonable charges for the service of railroads are declared to be unlawful, and the Interstate Commerce Commission is vested with the power "to determine and prescribe what will "be the just and reasonable individual "or joint rate or rates, charge or "charges, to be thereafter observed "in such cases as the maximum to "be charged"; furthermore, it is made the duty of the railroads to file with the Commission schedules of proposed changes in rates, and after hearing the Commission may allow or suspend the new rate, according to its decision as to the reasonableness thereof. The President very properly observes that it is sufficient for Congress to have conferred this power upon the Commission, the recommendation that the national Legislature now give its approval of a consideration of freight rate increase might call in question the scope of the Commission's authority or its inclination to do justice.

The President renews and insists upon all the other recommendations he made at the time of the threatened strike. The eight-hour-day law was passed, the appointment of a commission to observe the actual results both for the men and for the railroads of the new law was authorized. There remain provision for enlarging and reorganizing the Interstate Commerce Commission with a view to an increase of its efficiency, and the bill passed in the House for that purpose now awaits action in the Senate; the amendment of the Federal mediation statute by adding a provision that strikes and lockouts may not be lawfully attempted until a full public investigation of the merits of the dispute has been completed; and lodgment in the hands of the Executive of the power, in case of military necessity, to take control of and operate railways and to draft into the military service of the Government trained crews and administrative officials.

The country will observe with great satisfaction the President's resolve to complete the program of legislation recommended at the time of the threatened strike, of which the Adamson act was only one feature. Organized labor, as represented by the American Federation, opposes these enactments, it has notified the President of its opposition. Opposition from that quarter he doubtless expected, it has not influenced him to swerve by the breadth of a hair from the course upon which he entered, the course he deems to be just and right. Such a situation must never occur again, he said at the time when the brotherhoods were seeking to coerce the Government, when they had taken their measures to inflict irreparable loss upon the country by suspending the service of the railroads. The necessity for the new laws, he now declares, "is manifest and pressing." The people, he is convinced, will find it hard "to excuse a failure to act "upon these grave matters or any un"necessary postponement of action "upon them." That puts the responsibility squarely upon Congress, the people will know how to hold Congress to account.

It is intolerable that any small body of men should have it in their power even to threaten so great a disturbance of the country's business without bringing upon themselves the penalty of the law. The futile argument that Congress cannot compel a man to work against his will the President disposes of by pointing out that compulsion exercised upon the individual is something very different from the pressure that organized bodies of men must submit to an inquiry into the justice of their demands before they are permitted to stop the processes of the nation's industries. The law making strikes or lockouts unlawful until inquiry has been made into the dispute he justly considers to be "the "justifiable safeguarding by society of "the necessary processes of its very "life."

Mr. WILSON has a due prevision of the opportunity that awaits us to build up our export trade, which is destined to assume "a magnitude unprecedented in our experience." It has assumed an unprecedented magnitude, but the conditions of that growth are only temporary. If we would make sure of the great place among the commercial nations of the world that awaits our taking we must take the fetters off trade, we must profit by the teachings of other nations and remove unnecessary obstacles in the way of our exporters. For that reason he urges upon the Senate the speedy enactment of the Webb bill, already passed in the House, giving greater freedom of combination to those who engage in promoting the foreign commerce of the country. It would be a deadening policy for us to permit the safeguards we have erected against domestic monopoly to impede the growth of our foreign trade. Powerful and experienced competitors abroad will easily triumph over us if we continue that parochial policy.

We have hitherto given scant consideration to the people of the Island of Porto Rico. They have a right to demand of us more attention, a decent regard for their aspirations and for their happiness and welfare. The bill changing the organic law of Porto Rico is urged for prompt passage by the President. The bill relating to the expenditure of money in elections also has its place in the recommendations made in the President's annual address, and he makes the point that this moment when methods of accumulating and spending campaign funds are matters of recent observation and memory is peculiarly appropriate to a consideration of the matter by Congress.

This completes the sum of the President's recommendations, made in an address that is a model not merely in respect to its brevity, but because of the clear and convincing statement of principles underlying the legislative remedies he asks of Congress. For every one of them he will have the country's support.

WAR CABINETS.

Changes in English Governments during war are no new thing. They are inevitable. They are the rule. When the Crimean war began, a coalition Ministry, headed by Lord ABERDEEN and composed of Whigs and Peelites, was in power. The failure of the Baltic expedition of the Allies, the sufferings of the British besiegers of Sebastopol, wretched sanitary conditions, the general incompetence of the Tite Barnacles of the War Office, caused a violent dissatisfaction with the Government, and Lord PALMERSTON came into office.

For most of the time, with the exception of two short intervals, from 1793 to 1815 Great Britain was at war with France. In that time there were seven Ministries. PITT, who had been in power since 1783, resigned in 1801, and it is curious to remember that he resigned on account of a domestic question, because GEORGE III. would not consent to his bills for Catholic emancipation. ADDINGTON, an extreme Tory of inferior ability, was Prime Minister until 1804. His was in fact a peace Ministry and brought about the Treaty of Amiens in 1802. PITT supported him as long as he could. War was declared against France in 1803. The opposition to ADDINGTON'S war policy grew so strong that he resigned and took refuge in the peerage. From May 10, 1804, to his death, on Jan. 23, 1806, PITT carried on the war with a vigor and a resource that are familiar to even less gifted youth than MACAULAY'S "schoolboy." Englishmen who grumble at the "mediocrities" of contemporary statesmanship and long for "one hour of WILLIAM PITT" have forgotten that he died broken-hearted. If he had been heartened by Trafalgar, Austerlitz, where Austria and Russia went down before the Man of Destiny, was fought in December, 1805, and he never recovered from it. "Roll up "the map of Europe; it will not be "wanted these ten years!" Such was his blackness of prevision not long before the end.

The unwearied organizer, the relentless enemy of NAPOLEON, the Englishman of genius who had become a fable and a mopster to the French, saw with his dying eyes the culminating and apparently invincible might of NAPOLEON, NAPOLEON who was to make Prussia his serf and chattel. Dark days were before Great Britain, but she was to pull through, to "muddle through," and with no prodigies of intellect and force in her Ministries. Lord GRENVILLE, the Duke of Portland, PERCEVAL, Lord LIVERPOOL, the successive Prime Ministers, were dull, respectable men, types of the old school of English statesmanship, born, not made, for great posts. Not till GEORGE CANNING, in 1827, did a man of the first ability become Premier. Fox, to be sure, had been Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Grenville Ministry for a year, but his health was broken and he could not do much to insure a more forcible prosecution of the war, and he died in office. CANNING succeeded him for a year who complicated every branch of his business.

The mishaps of his youth turned out to be fortunate. He had lost what money he possessed in an experiment in Texas sheep farming, and it so happened that the only opening he could find when he sought work in New York was as a helper in a restaurant kitchen. His inherent ability and his industry gave him advancement stage by stage. In fact, he had a natural vocation for catering and inn keeping. In spite of his prodigious success, he stuck to his work because he liked it and found in it the best means of self-expression. He had the essential qualities of the "host," perfect self-control, an unfailingly cheerful outlook, a memory for names and faces. He had also the modesty which almost invariably distinguishes the man who has won great material success by the hard road. New York will miss him greatly.

THE FIFTH MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL GROUP.

The Grecian mystery begins to clear a little, and with it the mystery of SARRAIL'S army. It is apparent that what the Allies have been doing is less an incitement of Greece to fight Germany than an attempt to prevent her from fighting them. In other words, they have not been dealing with a neutral but with an enemy, just as was Germany with Rumania before that country actually declared war against her. The task before them has been how to keep Greece from making the fifth member of the Central Allies group.

The parallel with Rumania is not close, for the reason that the danger of an attack in the rear from Greece arises solely from the presence on the throne of King CONSTANTINE. There is a strong pro-German element in Greece, just as there was a strong pro-Ally element in Bulgaria, but the majority of the people favor England and France. In Bulgaria, when FERDINAND cast in his lot with the Central Allies, he easily silenced the pro-Ally sentiment, and certainly did not act in defiance of the wishes of his people, even though they may not have been enthusiastically in favor of his course. Had Greece attacked the Allies, it would have been Greece in name, but King CONSTANTINE in fact, who was making the attack. King CONSTANTINE now rules Greece in defiance of the Constitution and the will of the people, but he rules it nevertheless, and his declaration of war against the Allies would have been Greece's, however little it might have represented the wishes of his country.

It is now evident that the heavy hand of the Allies on Greece, which has moved superficial observers to sarcastic comment about their indifference to little nations, has been just heavy enough to prevent that little nation from hurling an army against SARRAIL'S flank the moment he should begin to move. Greece, controlled by CONSTANTINE, is just as much an enemy as Austria or Turkey. Why it has not been treated as an enemy and summarily dealt with is easy to understand. It is just for the reason that CONSTANTINE does not represent his people. They, in the beginning, were pro-Ally, and most of them are still against Germany. England and France have sought to hold CONSTANTINE back from making war upon them, while at the same time not antagonizing the people. Meanwhile SARRAIL has been held idle, and Rumania has been sacrificed.

The policy of the Allies has not worked out perfectly, because they are in a false position. The people see only the outward manifestations of that policy, not the hidden spring. Those outward manifestations are further and further infractions of the dignity and sovereignty of Greece. CONSTANTINE shrewdly provokes these infractions at every opportunity; the Allies play into his hand, and the pro-Ally sentiments of the Greek people are subjected month after month to new strains. The longer the game goes on the more the pro-Ally feeling is weakened, and the stronger CONSTANTINE'S hand is made. With the idea of meeting this situation and capitalizing the waning pro-Ally sentiment, the Allies encouraged VENIZELOS to set up his provisional government. That plan does not seem to be meeting with the success hoped for.

CONSTANTINE'S attitude toward the Allies has been not that of an unruly child or a suspicious neutral, but of an enemy in command of an army. It is an army that he cannot use, but so is SARRAIL'S, and if he cannot move he can at least prevent SARRAIL from moving. It is plain enough now why King FERDINAND of Rumania begged the Allies to think less of Greece and more of his country. CONSTANTINE, without yet declaring war—though he evidently would do so the first moment he could—has rendered Germany as much service as if he had an army in the field, by handcuffing SARRAIL, and thus destroying Rumania. When he declared that Rumania would be conquered within fifteen days, he was not talking idly, though his prediction was not fulfilled. Neither was he talking as a Greek statesman and onlooker; he was talking as a German ally and would-be partiepant, and he was talking from his own knowledge of the part he himself expected to play in that debâcle. That part he has played, though not as fully as he would have done if SARRAIL had moved in spite of him. In that case he would have fallen on SARRAIL'S flank when MACKENSEN turned to meet him.

GEORGE C. BOLDT.

The man who conceived, founded, and successfully conducted the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel was a citizen to whom New York and the whole country owed much. Before his time the United States had comfortable hotels and a few in the larger cities which provided expensive accommodations for the wealthy. But it was a far cry from the stereotyped conveniences of the Windsor and the old Fifth Avenue to the splendors and the previously unheard of luxuries of the Waldorf. As the hotel plays so large a part in the life of the American citizen, the man who thus transformed the whole business of hotel keeping naturally gained a high place in the esteem of his fellow-countrymen. But Mr. GEORGE C. BOLDT'S influence was not confined to this city and Philadelphia, or even to this country. It was practically worldwide. It revolutionized the hotel-keeping business in all the European capitals.

For twenty-three years the Waldorf has been one of the sights and wonders of this metropolis. It has held its own in prosperity, in the uniform excellence of its service, in spite of the multitude of splendid new hostelries the building of which has been encouraged by Mr. BOLDT'S success. His influence in the community was much greater than he could have gained merely as a successful innkeeper with a larger vision than his earlier contemporaries. He was a public-spirited citizen whose interest in the public welfare was manifested in many ways. He was a Trustee of a university, a Director of various fiduciary institutions, and he was practically interested in the spread of art education. But above all he was a hotel keeper

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

At Least Control Is Needed.

Of the four bills introduced by Representative FITZGERALD with the announced purpose of bringing down the cost of food, two provided for an embargo on exports, and a third for turning the parcel post into a cheap distributer of light freight. None of these seems likely to produce anything except discussion of a more or less heated kind, and their passage is hardly thinkable. The fourth bill is different in that its unreasonableness at least is not obvious, and that to not a few people it will seem worthy of some consideration.

If enacted into law, this bill would require all foods that have been in cold storage to be so marked that the ultimate consumer may know how long they have been there, and it forbids the interstate shipment of foods that have been stored for more than ten months.

It is easy to imagine the fierce antagonism which these proposals will encounter from those with whose present activities their adoption would interfere, but it would not be at all easy to prove, as regards the branding, that the information thus to be conveyed is not exactly what the buyer has a right to have and use in making his purchases. There are, indeed, a few articles of food that can stand without injury storage for more than ten months, but for the great majority of them deterioration has by that time progressed far enough to decrease materially the value of some and to make the others distinctly unwholesome. These varying effects could be learned, or rather they could be disclosed, for they are already known by the experts, and prices would adjust themselves to suit the several cases.

Cold storage is an excellent device, and without it we would have a narrowly restricted fare during much of the year. Like many other good things, however, cold storage can be abused, and it is abused when its end is not the preservation of food from times of abundance until the season of scarcity, but to make high prices all the time and exorbitant prices whenever circumstances favor speculation, as they have of late.

The Fitzgerald bill would be informative and it might be protective.

A Nameless Donor's Great Gift.

With the sincere congratulations which Columbia University will receive from all its friends as a result of getting from a modestly anonymous benefactor $600,000 with which to erect a building for its new School of Business, there will also come expressions of diverse opinion as to whether or not the unknown donor is right in asserting that a good knowledge of accounting is essential to the attainment of business success in its higher forms.

About the importance of scientific accountancy in the conduct of affairs there is, of course, no question. Without it no business man can possibly know, with anything like the definiteness he should, where he stands or even whether he is making profits or using up his capital. Yet it has happened not infrequently that the head of a great enterprise has known so much of accounting that his attention was diverted from the larger executive and creative work which he should have been doing, and he has interested himself in the methods of account keeping rather than in their results. Sometimes, too, he has utilized the almost limitless capacities of accounting to make his business seem to be going well when in reality it was going ill, and in this way he has occasionally deceived himself as well as others.

Nobody, indeed, is the worse, and everybody is the safer, for having some insight into the intricacies of modern accounting, and too much familiarity with its principles it would not be easy for anybody to possess. It is true, however, that not a few successes in big business have been made by men who were not themselves great accountants. Their competency lay in choosing competent men for the doing of that work, and they used with intelligence and skill the results that were achieved by these lieutenants.

Presumably, the giver of Columbia's $600,000 is a man who has had more than usual opportunity to see the evil consequences of bad accounting and the excellent effects that can, and so often do, follow when accounting is at its best. At any rate, he is wisely generous, and his evident distaste for personal recognition sets him apart from the seekers for immediate fame. But perhaps he is different rather than better. The desire to be praised for good works is far from unworthy, and to its existence the world is deeply indebted.

Costliness Brings Appreciation.

It required the present scarcity and consequent high price of paper to make us realize the number and importance of the uses which this material has come to serve in modern life. There is, indeed, literally no end to them, and, while none of them can be called vital, the enforced abandonment of almost any one would produce a distinct sense of hardship, and not a few have come to be essential to the comfortable conduct of life.

Yet the great majority of our not very remote ancestors managed to get along with small quantities of paper, or even none at all, and its employment for many of the purposes for which we use it they would have considered a wild extravagance—as, indeed, it would have been for them.

When paper was invented, by whom or where, nobody knows. Its manufacture is one of the oldest of the arts, but only within the last century or two did it take the form and texture familiar to us. The general impression that paper was cheap was never quite true, except for those who used it in small quantities, and really good paper always was, and probably always will be, expensive. The sense of cheapness came, probably, from the fact that in only comparatively few cases is paper thought of otherwise than as a bearer of a container of something much more desirable. It is usually incidental or "thrown in."

Now that even the lower grades have become costly, paper is coming to be viewed in a new light—as it were for itself, and with a new appreciation of its many good qualities. It may not be quite a necessity of life, but there is nothing to take its place for far more than a thousand and one purposes.

The Embargo.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The farmer is today paying an increased price for all the machinery he uses, as well as the labor he employs. He is entitled to get as good a price for his wheat as possible without talk of an embargo. Why discriminate against him? If Congressman Fitzgerald is not playing to the galleries, let him introduce a motion for an embargo on munitions. The trouble, though, is that there are no farmer votes in his district.

M. A. O'LEARNEY.

New York, Nov. 27, 1916.

THE FINGER-PRINT DECISION

A Rebuke to Prison Reform, Says Dr. Katharine B. Davis.

New York, Dec. 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The members of the Parole Commission desire to thank THE NEW YORK TIMES for its sympathetic editorial in the issue of Dec. 4, 1916, with reference to the decision of Judge Delehanty in which he held that the admission of finger prints as presumptive evidence in the case of women convicted as frequent offenders was unconstitutional. Inasmuch as Judge Delehanty's decision so vitally affects the working of the indeterminate sentence and parole law for the workhouse, we should like to lay before your readers the decision on these points handed down by City Magistrate W. Bruce Cobb on June 16 last in a case where it was contested by the lawyer for the defense that finger-print records in the Magistrates' Courts might not be used in this way. Judge Cobb says:

So far as it may be urged that the finger-print report or record made in the case at bar is insufficient as presumptive evidence, I am of opinion that its admissibility can be sustained both upon principle and authority.

He then proceeds to cite cases and decisions which bear out this contention. As to the effect upon the validity of such evidence under the Parole Commission act, he says:

Science has furnished society with what is to all intents and purposes an absolutely accurate medium of personal identification, namely, the finger-print system. When once generally established it promises to solve problems in criminology with results of far-reaching importance to society.

For the courts to thwart its free use would be a step backward and a blow at human welfare. The system is spreading over the entire civilized world, and has already proved of untold value. For example, in the annual report of the Magistrates for the City of London, England, for the year 1914 occurs the following: "Since the introduction of the finger-print system of identification in July, 1901, 108,-086 identifications have been effected without error."

The Legislature, which is responsible for the creation of Magistrates' Courts and for the penalties prescribed for various offenses, had the power to add to the choices which were open to a Magistrate another choice, namely, the indefinite sentence with a maximum of two years and no minimum at the workhouse for certain classes of offenders. This may, therefore, mean that under the law a prisoner may be released earlier, rather than later, than would have been the case had the definite sentence been imposed. Under the Inferior Courts act a Magistrate may suspend sentence or may place prisoners upon probation. He may sentence a prisoner, if a woman, to the New York State Reformatory for Women for a maximum period of three years with no minimum, to the House of the Good Shepherd, the House of Mercy, or the Magdalen Home for a like period, or to a hospital. This practice has continued for years. The law simply adds the workhouse for a specific class of offenders.

If Judge Delehanty's decisions were to stand as to the admissibility of finger prints as presumptive evidence in the case of repeated offenders or if the law were to be declared unconstitutional, so far as it affects commitments to the workhouse, it would be a serious setback to the cause of prison reform in so far as we are now attempting to treat the individual rather than the offense. The definite-sentence prisoner must be turned back into the community at a time which has not been fixed with reference to the prisoner's fitness for discharge, his ability to work, to secure work, or to have it found for him, nor with reference to his desire or determination to avoid evil companions and old associations, not even with reference to some one's willingness and responsibility to befriend him and to look after him.

It would seem to me that in the development of modern society we cannot be held to an interpretation of the Constitution which touches upon mere formalities and ignores the substance and effects of all human relations and of human experiences.

KATHARINE BEMENT DAVIS,
Chairman Parole Commission.

From Hudson Maxim.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your remarks on the death of Sir Hiram Maxim, in your issue of the 25th inst., you made the following statement, to quote:

After he (Hiram) had established himself in England in the gunmaking business successfully his brother Isaac, afterward known as Hudson Maxim, went over and joined him. They worked together until October, 1893, when there was a quarrel, which ended in the brothers severing their business connections.

The above statement is so entirely misleading that I trust you will permit me to correct it. Any one would understand from the statement that my name was changed from Isaac to Hudson after I went to England, while as a matter of fact the name Hudson was adopted more than forty-five years ago, while I was a young man in school. I objected to the name Isaac because I did not like to be called Ike and Ikey. To be exact, the name Hudson was first employed in 1871. I have letters and other documentary evidence to prove beyond question that my name was Hudson in 1871 and 1873.

It is no uncommon thing for a man to change his first name. I may say that it is more uncommon for a man not to change his first name than to keep it unchanged.

HUDSON MAXIM.

Maxim Park, N. J., Nov. 26, 1916.

The German People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Kaiser is sacrificing the German people on the altar of his own ambitions and is therefore their worst enemy. England and her allies are their best friends. They will carry freedom to the German people.

LEONARD TUTTLE.

Pottsville, Penn., Nov. 30, 1916.

LIBERTY'S LIGHT.

His touch has set the light aglow
Upon the waters! At his word
A whole wide world with hope is stirred—
True liberty on earth below
Henceforward shall our people know!
No truer hand, no truer heart
Could have been chosen! His desire
Has been to do a statesman's part
To keep his country from the fire
Whose flames the winds of hatred blow,
To balk the hideous return
Toward those barbaric evil days
Ere humankind had time to learn
Great evolution's plans and ways.

Now may the lamp of justice gleam
With equal fervor! May that zeal
Which patriot bosoms fondly feel
Meet this strong light, and, beam for beam,
Pour over seas its righteous stream
Till every eager, anguished eye—
Each strong, strained vision, horror-filled—
Shall see that hope and safety lie
Within our gates, man-wrought and willed,
Fulfillment of a nation's dream.
The Goddess stands, a beacon light,
And by her side is one whose hand
Has kept the lamp of peace and right
Alight in this, our native land.

LURANA SHELDON.

All Want Peace: What Must Be Its Basis?

By A DISTINGUISHED PUBLICIST.

TWELFTH ARTICLE.

A vigorous attempt to add a real International Court of Justice to the permanent Court of Arbitration that was established at The Hague by the Conference of 1899 was made at the second Hague Conference, which met in 1907. This was largely due to the urgent insistence of the American delegation. Their action was taken under the explicit instructions of Secretary Root, and it achieved a far larger measure of success than is generally understood. The point then reached in the establishment of a court is the point at which to begin when this war is ended.

In his formal instructions to the American delegates to that conference Mr. Root pointed out that the principal objection to arbitration rests not upon the unwillingness of nations to submit their controversies to impartial arbitration, but upon an apprehension that the arbitrations to which they submit them may not be really impartial. In other words, he pressed upon the American delegates, and through them upon the conference, a clear recognition of the distinction between the action of Judges deciding questions of fact and law upon the record before them under a sense of judicial responsibility, and the action of negotiators effecting settlement of questions brought before them in accordance with the traditions and usages and subject to all the considerations and influences which affect diplomatic agents. The one is a judicial determination of a disputed question; the other is an attempt to satisfy both contending parties by arriving at some form of compromise. Secretary Root pointed to the Supreme Court of the United States, passing with impartial and impersonal judgment upon questions arising between citizens of the different States or between foreign citizens and citizens of the United States, as a type of tribunal to which the nations of the world would be much more ready than now to submit their various controversies for decision. He instructed the American delegates to make an effort to bring about a development of the existing Hague Tribunal into a permanent court composed of Judges who are judicial officers and nothing else, who are paid adequate salaries, who have no other occupation, and who will devote their entire time to the trial and decision of international causes by judicial methods and under a sense of judicial responsibility. He pointed out that the members of such a court should be selected from different countries in such manner that the different systems of law and procedure and the principal languages would be fairly represented. It was Secretary Root's expressed hope that this court might be made of such dignity, consideration, and rank that the best and ablest jurists would accept appointment to it, and that the whole world would have absolute confidence in its judgments.

There have been no better definition and description than those given by Secretary Root of that International Court of Justice which is an essential part of any international order that will have a durable peace as its aim. Before such a court can be brought into existence, however, it is necessary to remove the fears and doubts of those who question whether such a court could really be impartial, and therefore judicial. The American, with the examples of the United States Supreme Court before him, and with that conception of an independent judiciary which removes Judges from executive or political control and which gives them authority not only to settle disputes between individuals but to protect the individual and his constitutional rights against invasion by the executive and the legislature themselves, has little difficulty in grasping the conception of an independent and impartial international court. This has also become easier for the subject of Great Britain as the later developments in the history of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have shown him grave questions of constitutional and international law that arise in all parts of the empire being judicially settled by that body sitting at Westminster.

To understand what is meant by such a court is much more difficult on the part of the citizens or subjects of countries in which the judiciary is really a part of the general administrative system and not an independent body having the authority to pass in review the legality of governmental acts. In countries where courts have no other function than to determine controversies between individuals, and where nations have not progressed to the advanced position of protecting civil and political liberty by judicial process, it is not easy to secure adherence to a project which contemplates bringing the act of a Government to the bar of judicial inquiry. Probably there is no better or quicker way to bring home to the people of Austria-Hungary, of Germany, and of Russia the purpose and functions of such a court as here described than to establish it in order that its acts and processes may be their own explanation.

It was by the joint efforts of the delegates from Great Britain, Germany, France, and the United States that the project for an International Court of Justice was approved by the second Hague Conference on Oct. 16, 1907. Unfortunately the conference could not agree upon the method by which the Judges of the proposed court were to be chosen. Failure to agree on this vital point deprived the project for the moment of any practical effect. The conference went so far, however, after having adopted the project, as definitely to recommend that the court be established as soon as the nations could agree upon a method of appointing Judges. The German Government has officially declared its readiness to co-operate in the establishment of this court, and the British, French, and American Governments have publicly supported the action of their representatives at The Hague. These significant facts must not be overlooked.

It is important to bear in mind that the action of the second Hague Conference in 1907 was not merely the expression of a wish or desire that a court should be established, but it was a definite recommendation to the powers to undertake the establishment of the court. Ever since the adjournment of the second Hague Conference it has, therefore, been easy for any group of nations to agree to establish such a court for themselves by coming to a common determination as to how its Judges should be appointed. One hope was that an International Prize Court might be called into existence and its jurisdiction gradually enlarged to cover the field of an International Court of Justice. It would now give great satisfaction to the lovers of justice throughout the world if, without waiting for the conclusion of the war, the Governments of the allied powers would publicly announce that as one of the terms and conditions of a durable peace they proposed to unite in the prompt establishment of an International Court of Justice substantially as outlined and agreed upon at the second Hague Conference. Such a declaration on their part would emphasize anew the principles of liberty, of order, and of justice for which they are now contending on the field of battle, and would turn the thoughts of men, when terms of peace are discussed, more and more to that justice which must underlie and accompany any peace that is to be durable, and away from that vengeance and reprisal which can only incite to new wars.

To take this step should not be difficult, since the American Government has been pressing it upon all the chief powers for some years past and has indicated with definiteness and precision how the successive steps may be taken. The work of the Naval Conference at London in 1908-9 made a beginning in the formulation of some parts of that law which the proposed court must interpret and administer. The war broke out, however, before an agreement as to the Declaration of London had been finally worked out and all further progress was necessarily suspended. There has never been a clearer demonstration of the truth of the ancient maxim, "Inter arma silent leges."

As late as Jan. 12, 1914, Mr. James Brown Scott, who as Solicitor for the Department of State had been a technical delegate at the second Hague Conference, addressed to Mr. Loudon, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, a letter begging him to take the initiative in bringing about the establishment of a Court of Arbitral Justice through the co-operation of Holland, Germany, the United States, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and Russia. In this letter, which was written with the approval of Mr. Elihu Root and Mr. Robert Bacon, former Secretaries of State, it was pointed out that a court constituted through the co-operation of these nations would, to all intents and purposes, have the advantages and render the services of a true international court, and in a very short time would probably become a court to which every nation would be glad to resort. Before any action could be taken the overhanging war clouds burst into storm.

It is probable that the plan brought forward by Mr. Scott is the most practicable and, therefore, the one most likely eventually to be followed. An International Court of Justice established by agreement of the nine nations named would have all needed prestige and authority. Should a nation not party to the agreement wish to appear before the court as litigant or be ready to accept an invitation or summons so to appear, it would be easy to provide that in such case the nation in question might appoint an assessor for the hearing of that particular cause. Should a case come before the court involving two or more nations not parties to the agreement for its establishment, then similarly each of these nations might be given the right to name an assessor to participate in hearing the arguments in that case. It is neither necessary nor desirable to go here into further detail as to the constitution and scope of this court. These matters are dealt with in the fullest possible way, and from every point of view in the published records of the second Hague Conference and in subsequent publications that deal with this specific question.

Americans must be pardoned if they keep insisting upon the advantage of studying the history and practice of the Supreme Court of the United States in order to answer objections and to smooth away difficulties which arise in the minds of many thoughtful men in other countries as to the practicability of an International Court of Justice. It may be doubted whether any strictly legal question as to the rights of nations and their nationals will arise before such a court which has not already arisen in some form or other before the Supreme Court of the United States as a question involving the rights of States and their citizens. For example, nearly eighty years ago the United States Supreme Court was called upon to distinguish a judicial from a political question; it did so then and has frequently done so since without serious difficulty. A question addressed to the framework and political character of a Government is essentially political; it is, therefore, not a question that is in its nature justiciable and that can be presented to a court. It would, of course, be necessary for an International Court of Justice to build up gradually and by a series of decisions a body of precedents that would, so to speak, take the form of an international common law. The point of departure would be the International law of the moment, existing treaties, and the form of agreement through which the court itself would come into being. It might be expected that this court would decide for itself in matters of doubt whether or not a given question was justiciable. The International Court of Justice could hardly vary from the practice of the United States Supreme Court in not attempting to compel the presence of any Government made defendant or in not attempting to execute by force its finding against the contention of any Government. If the publicity attending the operations of such a court, the inherent and persuasive reasonableness of its findings, and a body of international public opinion that has turned with conviction to the judicial settlement of international disputes, cannot insure the carrying into effect of the judgments of an International Court of Justice, then the world is not ready for such a court. To establish it under such circumstances would merely be to provide another opportunity for so magnifying and sharpening points of international difference as probably to increase the likelihood of war. There was a time when, under great stress of party and personal feeling, Andrew Jackson could say, "John Marshall has made his decision; now let him enforce it." Nevertheless, the judgments of the United States Supreme Court are not only obeyed but respected. This results not alone from the confidence in their reasonableness which the tradition of a century has built up, but from the fact that American public opinion will not tolerate any other course. There is every reason to believe that a course of judicial action that has been demonstrated to be practicable, wise, and beneficent within the United States will also in time be demonstrated to be practicable, wise, and beneficent as between nations. The important thing is to make a beginning. This the Allies are in position to do.

COMMON.

GEORGE BOLDT DIES; GENIUS OF WALDORF

First of Modern Landlords Is Stricken in the Hotel He Made Famous.

WON HIS WAY TO WEALTH

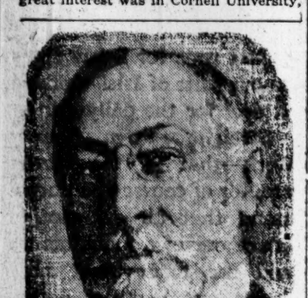
Starting as an Immigrant Boy, He Built Fortune on New Standards of Hospitality.

George C. Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning in the hotel which he had made famous the world over as the acme of what a good hotel should be. It had been said of him that he made of his innkeeping a profession, and that more than any other man he was responsible for the modern American hotel. He was 65 years old.

Besides being proprietor of the Waldorf-Astoria, Mr. Boldt was proprietor of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia, and was interested in many other business enterprises. He died possessed of great wealth, the exact amount of which not even those closest to him cared to estimate. It had often been said that he was worth $25,000,000.

At the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday it was said that George C. Boldt, Jr., would assume direction of his father's many interests. He is about 35 years old, and for a year or more has been closely associated with his father in the management of the Waldorf.

Besides his business, Mr. Boldt's one great interest was in Cornell University,



GEORGE C. BOLDT.

of the Board of Trustees of which he was active head, and for which he had been working up to his death to raise funds for a comprehensive system of dormitories. He himself made large donations to the university.

Heart Affection Caused Death.

Mr. Boldt's death occurred in his apartments on the ninth floor of the Waldorf-Astoria, and was due, his physician, Dr. Alexander Lambert, said, to a sudden clotting of blood in the heart. Five minutes before the end came his pulse had been normal.

Besides his son, Mr. Boldt is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Alfred Graham Miles. There are three grandchildren. Mrs. Boldt died in 1903.

It was said by his associates that worry and overwork were responsible for Mr. Boldt's end. He was always working and planning, and, despite the advice of physicians and friends, kept up the strain until the last. He had been suffering for a year with sciatica, and last Winter went to California. There he bought a home, near Santa Barbara, and had planned to go there in January for three months. Most of his Summers for a good many years had been spent on his thousand-acre estate on the St. Lawrence River, near the Thousand Islands, but he did not spend much time there last Summer, finding the dampness did not agree with him. He came back to the city and worked hard.

When the heavy Fall business started, Mr. Boldt insisted on looking after every detail. The week of Nov. 19, when the Hotel Men's convention and two big football games brought great crowds to New York, filling the hotels, Mr. Boldt worked overtime, trying to accommodate all his friends who wanted to stop at the Waldorf. He even put beds in his own library and dining room. George F. Baker, banker and friend of Mr. Boldt, remonstrated with him for working so hard, and especially admonished him for appearing at a recent Cornell rally at the Waldorf. But Mr. Boldt insisted on making a speech, against the advice of his physician. Finally Mr. Baker told him he was going to take him on a trip. They went to Bethlehem to look over the steel works, and then to Ithaca to inspect Cornell. They returned on Sunday night, and Mr. Boldt appeared refreshed.

His Beginning Humble.

Mr. Boldt was a self-made man. He was born on the Island of Rugen in the Baltic Sea on April 25, 1851, under the German flag. His father was a merchant, and gave to young Boldt a good primary education. When he was yet a boy—about 13—he came to this country and went to work in a small hotel. After he had saved some money he went to Texas and started a chicken farm, which was a failure. He came back East and went to work in a little hotel at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. It was said that his work was responsible for the success of the place. Subsequently he went to Philadelphia, where he entered the employ of the Clover Club, becoming steward. He earned the regard of some of the members of the club, who later supplied the funds with which the old Bellevue was built. At this small hotel Mr. Boldt made it his policy to charge high prices for good things, and it was a success.

There have been many stories told of how Mr. Boldt came to Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. One of them was that William Waldorf Astor once went to the Bellevue and when he found it full to capacity Mr. Boldt gave to him his own rooms. But recently Mr. Boldt gave the true version. It was this: A relative of the Astors took a sick child to a resort on the New Jersey coast where Mr. Boldt had a small hotel. There were no rooms. Mr. and Mrs. Boldt gave up theirs to the child. It recovered, and in gratitude to Mr. Boldt, it was said, the relative was instrumental in persuading William Waldorf Astor to build the Waldorf.

When the new hotel, then the most magnificent in the world, was opened in 1893, there were only thirty-two guests on the first day. Other hotel men smiled at its apparent failure. But three months later the public which demanded the best found that New York had a place where they could get what they wanted for the highest prices. Business grew. Then came the crop of so-called Pittsburgh millionaires, who let Mr. Boldt teach them how to spend their money. In a few years the Waldorf was too small for the business Mr. Boldt had builded, and on Nov. 1, 1897, ground was broken for the Astoria, which, with the old Waldorf, formed the present Waldorf-Astoria. From the outset it was a success.

Renewed $800,000-a-Year Lease.

One of the last important business moves by Mr. Boldt was a renewal of his lease on the Waldorf-Astoria for ten years at an annual rent of $800,000. The Waldorf portion of the hotel is held in trust by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for William Waldorf Astor, Jr., and the Astoria property is owned by Vincent Astor.

It was after the completion of the Waldorf-Astoria that Mr. Boldt again turned his attention to Philadelphia. He bought the old Hotel Stratford on Broad Street, below the Bellevue, and on the site erected the Bellevue-Stratford, a hotel that is to Philadelphia what the Waldorf-Astoria has long been to New York.

Of Mr. Boldt, Simeon Ford, a one-time colleague, said yesterday:

"Mr. Boldt invented the theory that the patron was right. We who ran the New York hotels the way we wanted to in those days were inclined to think there was something wrong with the patron's teeth if he could not chew the steak, and we very often told him so. Not so with Boldt. He trained his waiters to give the patron something he would like, and he never let a man leave his table unsatisfied.

"Boldt died the way he would have wanted. He went down under a full head of steam and with all flags flying. He was never the man who would be satisfied to rust out; he wanted to wear out."

Because of Mr. Boldt's death the flags of practically every hotel in the city were flown at half-mast yesterday.

Besides being President of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Company and owner of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Mr. Boldt was a Director of the Commonwealth Trust Company, Director of the Lincoln Trust Company, Vice President of the Apollinaris Agency Company, Director of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, President of the St. Lawrence River Real Estate Company, Director of the Waldorf-Astoria Cigar Company, President of the Waldorf Importation Company, Trustee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and President of the Thousand Islands Country Club.

The funeral services will be held tomorrow morning. There will be private services for the family, some of the most intimate friends of Mr. Boldt, and a few of the heads of departments of the Waldorf-Astoria, at 10:30 o'clock in the Boldt apartment at the hotel. There will be services at 11 o'clock at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires conducting the services. Burial will be in the Boldt mausoleum in Woodlawn Cemetery. The pallbearers will be E. H. Gary, T. A. Gillespie, Seymour Van Santvoord, James H. Edwards, Dr. G. M. Hammond, Seward Prosser, Stuyvesant Fish, F. Don Wit. Cuyler, George F. Baker, Charles M. Schwab, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, F. W. Lafrentz, and Francis S. Hutchins.

Tea for Overseas Relief Work.

Mlle. Gilda Darthy, and perhaps Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, will appear at an entertainment and tea tomorrow afternoon at the Hotel Plaza. The Junior War Relief Society and American Girls' Aid have arranged the affair in the interest of overseas relief work. Mlle. Darthy will recite, for the first time in America, the poem, "The Battle of the Marne." Among the patronesses are Mrs. Whitney Warren, Miss Gladys Hollingsworth, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Robert Oliphant and Miss Maude Wetmore.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

RUSSIAN BAZAAR

For the Benefit of the Sick and Wounded in Russia.

71st Regiment Armory

34th Street and Park Avenue

TODAY

5 P. M. Miss Marie Dressler

5:30 P. M. 1. Old Russian Dance
2. Caucasian Dance

Specially arranged by Mons. Ivan Clustine . . . *Miss Beatrice Wood*

9 P. M. Dancing Contest (Ballroom Dances)

Winners will receive Certificates signed by the following Artists and Ballet Masters, who will kindly act as judges:

Mme. Anna Pavlova Mlles. Plaskovetzka and Kuhn
Messieurs Chalif, Clustine, de Kurylo and Volinine

Entrance Fee for Contestants, $2.00 each couple. Applications, together with Entrance Fee, may be left at the Information Booth.

Music by 71st Regiment Band and The Russian Balalaika Orchestra.

Do Your Christmas Shopping at the Bazaar

You can have an opportunity to select unique and beautiful articles which will solve your Christmas shopping problem and at the same time witness a remarkable and interesting entertainment.

Come and bring your friends.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

DUTTON'S

ALL THE BEST

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

681 FIFTH AVENUE

J. D. ARCHBOLD DIES; MOURNED BY MANY

Office Boys and Elevator Men Join in Regret with John D. Rockefeller.

NEVER KNOWN TO BE ANGRY

Left Office Whistling Two Weeks Ago for Operation—Fortune Estimated at $100,000,000.

John D. Archbold, for thirty-four years almost as closely identified with Standard Oil as John D. Rockefeller himself, and since 1911 President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, a position he assumed when the oil trust was dissolved, died at his home in Tarrytown at 3:25 o'clock yesterday morning. He had failed to rally from an operation for appendicitis, performed on Nov. 23, and, although blood transfusion was resorted to, Mr. Archbold's sixty-eight years were against him.

Two weeks ago he left his office at 26 Broadway whistling, active in spite of his years of hard work. Office boys and elevator men in the building joined with John D. Rockefeller and others high in the Standard Oil concerns in expressions of sorrow at his death.

"I have been in his office for six years and I never saw him angry at anything," one of them said.

Mr. Archbold's condition became worse at midnight on Monday. Mrs. Archbold, their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Archbold; their daughter, Mrs. Michael Van Beuren, and Mr. Van Beuren were called to his bedside. One daughter, Mrs. Sanderson, is in England.

John D. Rockefeller motored to the Archbold home soon after the news of his associate's death became known.

The funeral will be held on Thursday morning at 10:30 at the Tarrytown home. Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University will conduct the services, which will be public. The burial will be in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

John D. Archbold was born in Leesburg, Ohio, in 1848, and received his education in the public schools.

It has been estimated that his fortune, made almost entirely in oil and its by-products, was nearly $100,000,000.

Starting at the age of 16 in the Pennsylvania oil fields, he made oil and its development his life work. At the age of 34 Mr. Archbold was an active enemy of the Rockefeller group of oil men, who were then behind the South Improvement Company, an organization which had obtained special rates from the railroads and was thus able to practically dominate the industry. Rallying the other oil men, he led the fight against the Rockefeller combination, and was one of the most persistent of those who demanded that Congress investigate the conditions. Mr. Archbold was such a dangerous fighter that the Standard Oil decided that he was too active and persistent as an enemy, and before he was 40 years old he became one of John D. Rockefeller's most trusted lieutenants. He soon became master of the details of the Standard Oil business, and for years was recognized, next to Rockefeller himself, as the dominant power of the great corporation.

An Aggressive Character.

Mr. Archbold was the most active and aggressive fighter in the oil combine, and invariably represented the Standard Oil on the witness stand in the many hearings in connection with the Government's suit to dissolve it.

"I stand unquestionably," he said in defending the trust idea, "for co-operative evolution. I believe that the large corporations of the present day represent more nearly this co-operation than any system yet undertaken."

During his fight against the Standard Oil in the early seventies, Mr. Archbold became President of the Acme Oil Company, which lasted until 1875, when he joined the Rockefeller group. From that time on his career was the career of the Standard Oil. When the Federal Courts dissolved the giant corporation, of which he had been Vice President for many years, Mr. Archbold soon became head of the New Jersey company, of which he remained the moving spirit until his death.

As the active head of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Archbold often appeared in the public prints. His testimony before the Senate Committee that investigated campaign contributions in 1912 caused Colonel Roosevelt to apply the "short and ugly word" to him. The Colonel said Mr. Archbold and the late H. H. Rogers had called on him in the White House, and that the former had "lied openly" to him on the question of rebates. Mr. Archbold's statement that the Standard Oil had given $125,000 to the Republican national campaign before the Senate Committee was what aroused the attack. When he was faced with Colonel Roosevelt's accusation by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent on board the steamship Majestic a few days later, Mr. Archbold said: "I am not a liar. We gave the money, and we never got any of it back."

Previous to this, there was the incident of the "Archbold letters," which were said to connect Senator Foraker and others with 20 Broadway, the office of the Standard Oil Company here. There was much publicity connected with the letters, which were reproduced in certain newspapers and were said to have been stolen from Mr. Archbold's offices by a confidential messenger employed there. They were sold for $12,000, and the alleged exposure of the attempt to influence legislation attracted wide attention.

While coming down the Hudson in his yacht Vixen in May, 1911, Mr. Archbold lost the best hand he ever held at bridge and saved two oarsmen who were struggling in the water. The Vixen was making her fastest speed down the river when the men were discovered and Mr. Archbold came to the side, holding his cards in his hands. He shouted and gesticulated, and in his excitement released the cards, which fluttered overboard. Under his direction the yacht was manoeuvred alongside the men, who were hanging onto their shell, and a few moments later they were dragged on board and their shell lifted in.

His Best Whist Hand.

"And now," Mr. Archbold said to them, "I am at your service. Do you wish to come with me, or shall I go back with you? And in the meantime what will you have?"

The oarsmen were taken to the pier of the Juanita Boat Club, near Spuyten Duyvil, where they were landed. Before going ashore they tried to thank Mr. Archbold, but he would have none of it.

"On the contrary," he said, "I am indebted to you for a most satisfactory afternoon—but that hand of cards that went overboard was the best I ever held."

During the following year the Vixen II. cut a motor boat in half while she was going up the river to Tarrytown. There were five women, two children, and five men in the boat, and Mr. Archbold directed the work of rescue so efficiently that none was drowned.

Mr. Archbold deeply resented any imputation that his money was not made honestly. During 1907, at the dinner of the New York Alumni of Syracuse University, at the Hotel Savoy, he made his first public speech in answer to a reference to "tainted money," made by a previous speaker.

"If I had thought for one moment," Mr. Archbold said, shaking with emotion, "that there was any questionable taste in the university accepting one dollar of my money, I would never have given it one single cent. Every cent I have was earned through good, hard, honest toil. I say again if my conscience were not clear that I had honestly earned every penny I possess I would never have offered the Syracuse University a single penny."

In February, 1901, Mr. Archbold gave $400,000 to Syracuse University, following this with $375,000 during 1909, and in 1913 with $25,000 to help wipe out the deficit in operating expenses. In addition, he gave the new building of the New York Kindergarten, at 454 West Forty-second Street, in memory of his daughter, Mrs. Frances Dana Archbold Walcott.

On Nov. 22, 1915, an attempt was made to kill Mr. Archbold, when a bomb made up of four one-pound sticks of dynamite to which percussion caps were attached was placed in the driveway of his Tarrytown estate. It was found by John Wahlquist, the head gardener, about fifty feet from the front entrance of the residence. The police said the bomb had been placed by either anarchists or members of the I. W. W., as a protest against the execution of Joseph Hillstrom in Salt Lake City the day before.

Mr. Archbold was President of the Board of Trustees of Syracuse University, and a member of the Ohio Society, the American Geographical Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts, and the American Museum of Natural History. He belonged to the Union League, Racquet and Tennis, Knollwood Golf, New York Yacht and Larchmont Yacht Clubs. Mr. Archbold made his home for many years at his estate in Tarrytown-on-Hudson.

STOOD BY THE EXCHANGE.

Retained Seat on Consolidated When Other Standard Men Quit.

John D. Archbold was a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, which he joined on March 21, 1886, when it was consolidated with the New York Petroleum Exchange, of which he was a member. M. E. de Aguero, President of the Consolidated Exchange, spoke feelingly yesterday of Mr. Archbold.

"The death of Mr. Archbold," he said, "recalls to the veterans of the Exchange the wild manipulation of the oil days. In 1887 the stock of Pennsylvania oil above ground had declined from an average of 30,000,000 barrels to about 3,000,000 barrels, and the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange was considering substituting options in oil for daily delivery of certificates.

"Word was received from high Standard Oil officials that if this action should be taken they would sell their seats on the Exchange and put oil in the unlisted department of the New York Stock Exchange. Notwithstanding this threat, options were traded in, because the officials of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange feared a corner.

"Some of the Standard Oil men sold their seats and one prominent representative bought a seat on the New York Stock Exchange and had oil put in its unlisted department. For two or three days trading was very active there, and then deliveries of oil were demanded, and a sharp corner developed, the price running from about 83 cents up to $1.37 a barrel.

"Oil was thrown out of the unlisted department of the New York Stock Exchange the same day. John D. Archbold and Henry H. Rogers were two of the Standard Oil crowd who did not sell their Consolidated seats, both retaining their memberships until their death, and the older members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange have a very kindly feeling for Mr. Archbold."

DEBUTANTES ENTERTAINED.

Receptions for Misses Dahlgren, de Forest, Pynchon, and McLaughlin.

Débutantes again held sway yesterday with luncheons and receptions. Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren gave a luncheon at Sherry's for her débutante daughter, Miss Ulrica Dahlgren, a granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Dahlgren and of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Drexel.

The guests included the Misses Gabrielle Chanler, Constance de Lanoy, Katharine Morgan, Theresa Fabbri, Marion and Theodora Tiffany, Edna M. and Julia M. Grant, Katharine C. Blodgett, Katherine C. Culver, Margaret Carnegie, Adelaide Wilmerding, Eleanor Coward, Grace Bristed, Sarah Penrose, Jeanette Jennings, Dorothy Anderton, Frances P. Field, Sylvestre Moran, Rosalie Bloodgood, Madeleine and Katharine Dahlgren, Alice Wainwright, Mary Kenna, Isabella B. Taylor, and Adelaide and Aileen Sedgwick.

Miss Dahlgren's aunt, Mrs. Seton Henry, will give a small dance for her this evening.

Mrs. Shepherd K. de Forest also presented her stepdaughter, Miss Augusta de Forest, at a large luncheon at Sherry's. There were fifty guests, among them being a number of matrons. The débutantes included the Misses Elizabeth Remsen, Dorothy Darrell, Clara Lee, Eleanor Babbit, Louise Harkness, Jeannette Pruyn, Zillah Thompson, Harriet Reynolds, Katherine Turck, Beatrice Beck, Mary L. Post, Nina Ryan, Martha Keep, Nina Dearth, Jane Suckley Ward, Elizabeth F. Wyeth, Gwynne and Dorothy Kavanagh, also Esther Kimball, Glory Thomas, Helen Geer, Elizabeth Emmet, Elizabeth Chapin, Helen and Kate Griffin, Annette Moran, Adele Prindle, Justine Townsend, Priscilla Peabody, Elise Rice, Mary Knapp.

Mrs. Henry C. Mallory entertained at the Colony Club with a luncheon for her débutante niece, Miss Beatrice Pynchon. The guests numbered twenty, and among them were the Misses Helen Porter, Charlotte Guye, Agnes Roudebush, Beatrice Reutter, Therese Browning, Josephine Chamberlain, Elsie Saltus, Nathalie Fairbairn, Marion Danforth, Sarah Tod Bulkley, Grace Montgomery, Frances Ballard, and Fanny Baldwin.

Mrs. Frank McLaughlin was the hostess at a tea at the Apthorpe for her débutante daughter, Miss Jane McLaughlin. The débutante had receiving with her the Misses Margaret Carnegie, Amy R. Reick, Viola Flannery, Margaret Whiting, Honor Henry, and Jean Luke.

WED FIRST FOR PASSPORTS.

M. du P. Lee and Miss Shaw's Civil Ceremony Followed by Religious One

Maurice du Pont Lee, a nephew of Alfred I. du Pont, for years the head of the du Pont Powder Company and a son of Mrs. Marguerite du Pont Lee of Washington, and Miss Geraldine Shaw, a daughter of Mrs. Eugene Shaw of 130 East Sixty-seventh Street, had a religious wedding ceremony at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the Broadway Tabernacle, the pastor, the Rev. Charles Jefferson, officiating.

The civil ceremony took place on Wednesday last in the chapel of the Municipal Building, owing to the necessity of Mr. Lee sailing for Europe on the Ryndam on business and the legal requirement that the passports be made out in the married name of the bride five days before sailing. The wedding had been planned for January in Eau Claire, Wis., the bride's childhood home, and later for yesterday, so the program for this latter date was finally carried out. Mrs. Lee visiting Mr. Lee's mother in Washington for several days after the civil ceremony and then rejoining her family here until the religious ceremony was performed.

The bride wore a white satin gown trimmed with lace, a tulle veil, and orange blossoms. Her attendants were her sisters, the Misses Margaret and Eugenia Shaw, in pink frocks, with silver lace hats, and carrying pink roses and brown orchids. Cazenove Lee was his brother's best man, and the ushers were James Cox, John Pratt, and E. F. Johnson.

None except relatives and a few close friends were present, and a reception for them was held afterward at Sherry's. And, after all, the Ryndam's announced departure for today has been postponed to Friday.

RICHARD M. RITTER MARRIES.

Athlete Weds Miss Elsa C. Merz—A Dance Follows Ceremony.

The wedding of Miss Elsa Charlotte Merz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franz Merz of 53 West Eighty-eighth Street, and Richard Max Ritter of New York and Philadelphia, took place last evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Church of the Advent, Broadway and Ninety-third Street. The Rev. Dr. W. M. Horn officiated.

The ceremony was followed by a dinner and dance at the Ritz-Carlton, about 250 guests attending.

The bride is prominent among the younger set on the west side, and is fond of outdoor sports. Mr. Ritter is a prominent athlete, being one of the best swimmers and water polo players in the East. He competed for the United States in the Olympic games at Stockholm, and previously for Germany in the Olympic games in London. He is a member of the water polo and swimming teams of the New York Athletic and the City Athletic Clubs.

Mr. and Mrs. Ritter are to spend their honeymoon in Florida and Cuba, and on their return they will reside in Overbrook, a suburb of Philadelphia.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE NUES, wife of Arthur Nues, manager of the Forty-fourth Street Delmonico's, died on Sunday at her home, 640 West 171st Street.

Colonel WILLIAM WITHERS, who led the orchestra at Ford's Theatre the night that J. Wilkes Booth shot President Lincoln, died yesterday afternoon in the Home for Incurables, at 183d Street and Third Avenue, in his eighty-first year. When Booth attempted to escape down the back stairway of the theatre Colonel Withers tried to block his path, and the assassin stabbed him in the neck.

ALBERT LUTES, a contractor of Califon, N. J., for many years, died on Monday at his home in Farmersville, N. J., in his thirty-ninth year.

CHARLES F. BCKHARDT, a resident of Phillipsburg, N. J., where he was active in St. John's Lutheran Church, died at his home, in his thirty-ninth year.

Mrs. ANNIE M. McGILL, wife of Harry C. McGill, an employe of the Public Service Corporation, died on Monday in the Orange Memorial Hospital, in her forty-third year. She lived in Orange, N. J.

CHARLES PAGET FITZHARDINGE, the third Baron Hardinge, died in London yesterday. He was born in 1820, and came into the barony on the death of his brother in 1890. He resided in Gloucestershire.

The Rev. J. W. FRIZZELL, of Washington, D. C., widely known through the East and South as a lecturer and Congregational minister, died from pneumonia in Bolton, Mass., yesterday. He was 50 years of age.

Major JOSEPH HART, cigar manufacturer and President of the Veterans' Association of the Forty-seventh Regiment, died on Monday at his home, 832 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-second year.

Mrs. MARY HOWLAND BURHANS, wife of Everett C. Burhans and one of the oldest members of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, died on Monday at her home, 160 St. James Place, Brooklyn, in her eighty-third year. She was born in Stafford, Conn.

ABRAHAM PELL, a merchant tailor in this city, died at his home, 268 Bay Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was 84 years old and left a widow, two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. CATHERINE K. CRAFT, wife of James H. Craft, an Inspector in the Department of Sewers in Brooklyn, died on Monday at her home, 4,809 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn.

HENRY F. WOLFF, a member of Kedron Lodge, No 502, F. and A. M., and of Woods Lodge, I. O. O. F., died on Monday at his home, 123 Bay Thirty-fifth Street, Bensonhurst.

CHARLES V. GROVES, 56 years old, for many years with Devoe-Raynolds, dealers in artists' supplies at 100 Horatio Street, Manhattan, died at his place of business on Monday. He lived at 6 Fairview Place, Flatbush, and left a son.

SAMUEL S. HOTCHKISS, a lawyer and realty operator of Riverhead, L. I., died at his home there on Sunday in his forty-eighth year. He was educated at the Yale Law School and was admitted to the bar in this State in 1890.

JOHN A. AMTHOR, a retired maker of surgical instrument cases, died in Woodhaven, L. I., on Sunday and the funeral services will be held at the home of his son, 4,236 Belmont Avenue, Ozone Park, today. He was 68 years old.

Miss MARGARETTA S. DEMAREST, for thirty years a teacher in the public schools of Brooklyn, died on Monday at her home, 319 Monroe Street, Brooklyn. She was an active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Matthew, and at the time of her death was the teacher of the graduating class in Public School 74.

Miss ADELYN AMELIA PERRIS, daughter of the late William D. Perris, who was a member of the New York Produce Exchange, died on Sunday at her home, 344 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

RICHARD HARRIS, 79 years old, a retired business man, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home in Middle Village, L. I.

CHARLOTTE FRANCES WILDER, former President of the Topeka Branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the author of several religious books, died on Monday at Manhattan, Kan.

HUGH L. SERVICE, an expert accountant, living at 642 West 158th Street, died suddenly on Monday in the General Hospital in Elizabeth, N. J.

OTTO J. F. HUNDERMARK, for twenty-five years in the carpet and upholstery business in Paterson, N. J., died on Sunday night at his home here.

Mrs. LUCY L. CARLISLE, widow of Lewis L. Carlisle, formerly an Alderman of Newark, N. J., died on Sunday at her home there, in her eightieth year.

Dr. FREDERICK T. LANE, brother of Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, died yesterday at his home in Berkeley, Cal., in his fifty-first year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

EBELING.—To Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Ebeling (nee Hopf), of 125 Manhattan Av., a daughter at the Women's Hospital.

NATHAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Myron Nathan, (nee Marion D. Mayer,) a son, Dec. 5, at Park Sanitarium, 107 West 93d St.

Married.

GREENBERG—BEIER.—Grace Beier to Dr. P. Greenberg, 1,053 Southern Boulevard, on Thanksgiving Day, 1916.

Died.

ARCHBOLD.—At his residence, Tarrytown, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 5, John Durtin Archbold, aged 68. Funeral service at his late residence, Tarrytown, N. Y., Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

BEST.—On Dec. 5, 1916, at his residence, Summit, N. J., Frank V. Best. Services at the chapel of Fresh Pond Crematory, Thursday at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BLADEN.—On Monday, Dec. 4, 1916, Mrs. Lillian Viola Bladen, (nee Ullmann,) wife of W. C. Bladen and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Ullmann. Funeral services at her late residence, 33 Van Reypen Av., Jersey City, on Thursday, Dec. 7, at 3 P. M. Newark (N. J.) papers please copy. Interment private.

BOLDT.—On December 5, 1916, George C. Boldt. Funeral Services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Thursday, Dec. 7, at 11 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BOLDT.—George C. The Broadway Association announces with deep regret the death of George C. Boldt, a member of this association. Col. Jefferson De Mont Thompson, President; E. W. Bates, Executive Secretary.

BRILL.—Sadie, on Dec. 4, 1916, beloved wife of Irvin Brill and daughter of Louis and Mary Tawlin. Funeral services from her late residence, 171 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 6, at 10 A. M. Interment Mount Carmel Cemetery.

CARLSON.—At Summit, N. J., Dec. 5, 1916, Sophia Carlson of 112 East 32d St., New York City.

CILLEY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1916, at the residence of his son, Dr. Arthur H. Cilley, 126 East 34th St., John Kelly Cilley, Major U. S. Volunteers, in the 77th year of his age. Notice of funeral later.

COOLEY.—At Plainfield, N. J., Monday, Dec. 4, 1916, Edward J. Cooley, in his 51st year. Services at his late residence, 144 East 6th St., Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 6, at 2:30 P. M.

DELGADO.—At her late residence, 222 West 85th St., Dec. 5, 1916, after a protracted illness and in her 74th year, Annis Pearce, widow of the late Cecilio A. Delgado and daughter of the late Nathaniel Pearce. Funeral services at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th St., on Thursday, Dec. 7, at 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood.

DEMAREST.—Margaretta S., at her residence, 319 Monroe St., Brooklyn, on Dec. 4. Funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon at 3:15 at the Church of St. Matthew, McDonough St. and Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

DOUGLAS.—On Dec. 5, at her residence, Hotel Chelsea, Flora Douglas, widow of William Douglas, in her 69th year. Funeral services at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, 346 West 20th St., on Thursday, Dec. 7, at 10 A. M.

FARRELL.—Monora, East Hampton, Dec. 5. Funeral services Greenwood Chapel, 10:30 Thursday.

FAY.—Clara Louise, (nee Ryder,) suddenly, Monday, Dec. 4, in her 54th year. Funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 6, from her late residence, Chatsworth Av., Larchmont, N. Y., at 2 P. M.

GARDNER.—On Monday, Dec. 4, 1916, Isabel Fleming, wife of William Graham Gardner and daughter of the late Noah and Mary E. Tagwell. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

GARDNER.—The Associate Alumnae of Hunter College announce with deepest sorrow the death of Mrs. William G. Gardner, loyal member and for many years the able Treasurer of the Hunter College Chapter of Lenox Hill Settlement.

EMMA D. HUEBNER, President.

GLENNEN.—On Dec. 4, 1916, Thomas J., beloved son of Adelaide Glennen, nee Flynn, and brother of Charles C. and Ethel Glennen, Mrs. J. P. Morrissey, and Mrs. W. Herod, member of First Field Artillery, Battery B. Funeral from his late residence, 6 Henderson Place, Thursday at 9:30 A. M., to the Church of Lady of Good Counsel. Interment Calvary.

GRANT.—Entered into rest after a long, severe illness, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1916, Mary Colored wife of David Grant. Funeral services from her late home, 418 Madison St., Brooklyn, Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment in Kanawha, W. Va., Friday morning, Dec. 8. Train leaves Grand Central at 11:34 A. M.

HENNEMAN.—Lotta L. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,349 Franklin Av., Thursday, Dec. 7, at 8 P. M. Interment Friday morning, 10 o'clock, at Woodlawn Cemetery.

HOWE.—On Monday, Dec. 4, Rosalie Cummings, widow of Lavius Howe, in the 76th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence in Princeton, N. J., at 2:30 P. M., on Wednesday, Dec. 6. Please omit flowers.

HUGHES.—The Rev. William Mortimer Hughes, S. T. D., sometime rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, N. J., at the French Hospital, New York City, on Sunday, Dec. 3, after a brief illness. The body will lie at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th St., near 5th Av., on Thursday, Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock noon.

OLSON.—On Monday, Dec. 4, 1916, Catherine E. Olson, in her 70th year, widow of Capt. Edward Olson. Funeral from her son's residence, 464 Riverside Drive, New York, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

PUTNAM.—Charles Harrison, beloved son of the late Eliza A. Putnam, after a long illness, at Asheville, N. C., Dec. 3.

REILLY.—Thomas, beloved husband of Emma Pauline Grahn Reilly, on Dec. 3, 1916. Funeral services at his late residence, 467 West 153d St., at 11 A. M., Wednesday, Dec. 6. Automobile cortege. Rev. Father Clark officiating. Foreign and Western papers please copy.

RYAN.—At her home, 30 Maple Av., Stamford, Conn., Dec. 4, 1916, Catherine Rudden, widow of John Ryan. Funeral at St. Mary's Church, Stamford, Thursday, Dec. 7, at 10 A. M.

SCHONBERGER.—Celia, beloved mother of Louis and Max, Mrs. G. N. Glassheim, and Mrs. E. Goldman, on Dec. 5, at the age of 79. Funeral Dec. 6 at 1 P. M. from her late residence, 1,627 53d St., Brooklyn.

SIMPSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1916, William Simpson, in his 80th year, at his residence. Funeral service at St. Andrew's Church, 5th Av. and 127th St., Thursday, Dec. 7, at 2 P. M.

SMIDT.—At his residence, 263 West 37th St., on Dec. 5, Louis, son of the late John C. T. Smidt and the late Jane Ann Lee, in the 64th year of his age. Funeral private.

STOCKHOLM.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1916, Abram B. Stockholm. Funeral services at his late home, 301 Church St., Thursday, Dec. 7, 2:30 P. M.

VELTEN.—On Dec. 4, Magdalena Dolch, widow of Wendel Velten and mother of William F. and the late Joseph G. Velten, in her 85th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend services at her late residence, 201 Escombe Av., New York, on Wednesday, 7:45 P. M. Interment Thursday morning.

WELPEN.—Joseph L., on Dec. 5, 1916, beloved husband of Tillie and father of Florence Welpen Rosenthal, Dorothy and Harold Welpen. Funeral from his late residence, 10 Pinehurst Av., Thursday, at 10 A. M.

WOOD.—Celia Jane, at 76 Pinehurst Av., Tuesday, Dec. 5, beloved mother of Mrs. W. S. Post, Mrs. J. L. Eskridge, and Mr. Joseph W. Wood. Funeral Friday afternoon, Dec. 8, at 2 o'clock. Interment Somerset, Ky. Somerset papers please copy.

AHEARN.—Ellen, 134 Cherry St., Dec. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BANNON.—Mary, 827 East 148th St., Dec. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BASSEN.—Henry W., Sea View Hospital, S. I., Dec. 4, aged 18. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BERLIN.—Ewat, 225 East 66th St., Dec. 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BUTLER.—Thomas, 2,856 Grand Concourse, Bronx, Dec. 4. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

COEN.—Thomas, 349 East 51st St., Dec. 3. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DEVLIN.—Alexander F., 273 9th Av., Dec. 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DOW.—Hannah, 279 West Houston St., Dec. 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FOX.—John, 838 Avenue A, Dec. 4, aged 77. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GAUZZA.—Anna, 24 Mulberry St., Dec. 4, aged 21. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

GRASSER.—Rev. Martin A., 527 East 17th St., Dec. 4, aged 43. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HELLER.—Helena, 24 Greenwich Av., Dec. 4, aged 75.

HOHL.—Frank, 963 East 179th St., Dec. 3, aged 55.

IGEL.—Mathilda, 327 East 63d St., Dec. 4, aged 63. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

KERN.—Caroline, Dec. 3, aged 76. Funeral 465 9th Av.

LEDERER.—Rachael, 202 West 148th St., Dec. 4. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

McCREDDY.—Mary, 315 East 93th St., Dec. 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McCUSKER.—Catherine L., 452 St. Nicholas Av., Dec. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MEAD.—Esther A., 1,601 Jerome Av., Bron

TEX RICKARD PLANS FIGHT AT GARDEN BETWEEN WILLARD AND CARPENTIER

WILLARD MAY BOX CARPENTIER HERE

Rickard Has Consent of World's Champion and of French Title Holder to Bout.

GARDEN IS PROBABLE ARENA

Fund for French Wounded to Benefit by Match, Which May Be Fought Some Time in February.

If the plans of Tex Rickard materialize local boxin enthusiasts will witness a bout for the world's heavyweight championship late in February. The promoter is at present grappling for a match between Jess Willard, the heavyweight champion of the world, and Georges Carpentier, middleweight and heavyweight champion of France, and although the arrangements have not been completed, indications are that the match will be made.

Rickard states that both Willard and Carpentier have verbally agreed to the encounter, and the only thing that would prevent it from being staged would be a refusal on the part of the French Government to allow Carpentier to leave the country. This point, it is expected, will be definitely decided today. Mr. Rickard said last night that he had sent a cablegram to his representative in Paris ten days ago, and that he was expecting a reply to his message this afternoon. If the bout occurs, it is understood that it will be, on Carpentier's part, partly a benefit for the American Fund for French Wounded.

Carpentier, who has been attached to the Aviation Corps of the French Army practically since the beginning of the war, is at present on a furlough, and it is in this direction that Mr. Rickard is working. He is bending his efforts towards securing an extension of this furlough to about four months, which would make it possible for the French champion to visit this country and box Willard. French Army authorities are said to be favorably disposed toward the proposition.

It is reported that if the match with Willard falls through the French pugilist may be matched with Les Darcy, the Australian boxer, for a bout in this city.

Willard in Good Condition.

Regarding Willard's stand in the negotiations Mr. Rickard said last night:

"On a recent trip to Chicago I visited Willard and found him in excellent trim. I made the trip West primarily for the purpose of ascertaining the champion's condition, and, finding him so fit, I suggested the match with Carpentier. Willard expressed his willingness to box Carpentier, and, although no written agreements have been made, I expect to close negotiations with the Willard end in a few days. The champion has given his consent, as said, and the negotiations will now be carried on through his manager, Tom Jones. I am convinced that with a few weeks of preparation Willard will be ready to enter the ring against any of the aspirants for his championship honors."

Mr. Rickard said last night that the champion would receive either $40,000 or $45,000 for his services. Willard has expressed the opinion that he would not require more than six weeks' hard training to condition himself for the match.

The bout will in all probability be staged in Madison Square Garden, as Mr. Rickard and his partner in the venture, Samuel McCracken, hope to negotiate a lease of the historic arena from the successful bidders for the property, which is soon to be put up at foreclosure sale. It will be one of the most important boxing exhibitions ever promoted—notwithstanding the fact that it will be a ten-round, no-decision affair—because of its international flavor.

Contracts Made in Triplicate.

Contracts between Carpentier, the officers of the American Fund for French Wounded, and Promoter Rickard have been drawn up in triplicate and one of these is thought to have arrived in Paris yesterday for the signature of the French pugilist. The contract, which stipulates that Carpentier shall meet any white boxer selected by Rickard, calls for the payment of $25,000 to the American Fund for French Wounded; $20,000 to Carpentier in addition to $1,000 for his traveling expenses, and a like amount for his share of the moving picture receipts. The winner is to receive approximately one-third of the moving picture proceeds and a certain percentage of the gate receipts should they exceed a given figure. The films are expected to prove remarkably profitable if shown in France for the benefit of the fund.

Efforts to arrange for the appearance of Carpentier in an American ring have been under way for months, and Rickard has many times almost given up hope of being able to stage the affair. When he discovered that he was unable to obtain the release of Carpentier through negotiations with the French boxer as an individual, he turned to the American Fund for French Wounded and found that its members were not averse to assisting in the project, in view of the object to which a large proportion of the proceeds would be devoted.

The French branch of the fund is understood to have lent its aid to furthering the plan for securing a furlough for Carpentier, and the promoters hope to receive today a cable dispatch from Paris announcing that the leave has been granted and that Carpentier has been able to sign his portion of the contract, which requires his arrival in this country not later than Dec. 31.

Carpentier a Popular Idol.

Carpentier's work in the army has kept him in good physical condition, and it is not anticipated that he will require any great length of time to prepare himself for the bout. The French champion's last important bout was with Gunboat Smith, the California heavyweight, from whom Carpentier won in nineteen rounds on a foul in London in 1914. He had previously scored two knockout victories over the clever English heavyweight champion, Bombardier Wells, and his work against other opponents made him immensely popular in France.

Willard's last ring engagement was against Frank Moran in this city, and on that occasion he showed that he was a wonderfully improved boxer as compared with his White Hope days before landing the championship. His work with the circus, which has just terminated for the season, is largely responsible for his present good condition.

If any hitch develops from Willard's end in the arrangements for a match, Mr. Rickard intends to stage a bout, as mentioned, between Carpentier and Les Darcy, the Australian middleweight champion, who is reported to be on his way to this country by way of South America, and is due here about Jan. 15. If Darcy is not available, Jack Dillon, Billy Miske, Charlie Weinert, or Battling Levinsky may get a chance. The possibility of a hitch from the Carpentier end is regarded as slim, for the money promised the War Relief Fund Committee has been put up, it is said, in the form of a bonded deposit, in return from which those interested in the fund have promised to have the French champion in this country in the next few weeks.

Provided the boxers come together, Willard will have a decided physical advantage over the French champion. He will outweigh Carpentier from fifty to sixty pounds, and in addition will have a great advantage in height and reach. Despite these handicaps, the repute of the French boxer is such that there are many who are willing to wager he will force the world's champion to extend himself to gain the verdict.

WILLARD'S MANAGER ASSENTS

Says Any "Agreeable" Terms Will Be Accepted by Champion.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—"Any agreeable financial proposition will be accepted. The match is not yet made, but we hope it will be," said Tom Jones, manager of Jess Willard tonight in regard to the heavyweight champion's match in New York with Georges Carpentier.

"The contest would be a great drawing card in any part of the world," Jones added. "Jess is eager to fight a real contender."

Representatives of Fred Fulton, the Rochester, Minn., heavyweight, are to meet Willard tomorrow, Jones said, to discuss terms for a contest, for which several offers have been made.

WENCK IN FIST FIGHT.

Pollok and Head of Boxing Commission Have No-Decision Bout.

Fred A. Wenck, Chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission, and Harry Pollok, manager of boxers, notably Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion, and Charlie Weinert, heavyweight boxer, departed from their respective rôles yesterday long enough to engage in a game of fisticuffs, which finally brought them both before a judge. The proceedings in court, as between the two combatants, were without a decision, and at a late hour last night all was reported well.

The trouble had its origin in the recent action of the Boxing Commission in deciding against a license to conduct boxing bouts in Madison Square Garden to Messrs. John White, Pat P. Powers and Harry Pollok, Mr. Wenck said last night. According to Mr. Wenck, he was on his way to Albany when he met Mr. Pollok at the Grand Central Station. The men engaged in a verbal dispute which developed into blows. They were separated by a special officer, but it was only a few minutes before they renewed the argument. Thereupon Special Officer John Cronin haled both combatants to the Yorkville Court, where they were arraigned before Magistrate Groehl on a charge of disorderly conduct. Special Officer Cronin testified that after pushing his way through a crowd he had come upon Wenck and Pollok belaboring each other with canes. He pushed them apart, he said, and when the two persisted he arrested them. Mr. Wenck in giving his account to the Magistrate said:

"As friends sometimes will, Your Honor, we got into a dispute and came to blows. But it is all over now."

They were both discharged.

FOUL COSTS END OF PURSE.

Moha Loses Suit to Recover Money for Gibbons Bout.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 5.—A pugilist who fouls his opponent in a boxing contest thereby violates his contract and is not thereafter entitled to his share of the emoluments of the contest, according to an opinion handed down today by the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

The case was that of Bob Moha of Milwaukee, who lost his suit against the Hudson Boxing Club of Hulson, Wis., to recover his share of the guarantee of a boxing contest with Mike Gibbons. The bout was stopped on account of a foul committed by Moha.

Justice Winslow who wrote the opinion says:

"He contracted to box ten rounds under certain rules. He violated one of the rules, and as a result thereof, disabled his opponent and thus by his own act made substantial performance of the contract impossible."

BROWN OUTPOINTS MOHA.

Chicago Heavyweight Gains Honors in Bout at Broadway S. C.

Knockout Brown, the Chicago heavyweight, who has boxed Les Darcy of Australia on two occasions and given a good account of himself in each instance, earned the honors last night over Bob Moha, the Milwaukee lightheavyweight, in a ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. It was the Chicago boxer's first appearance in a Brooklyn ring, and his aggressive style of boxing made a favorable impression. The contest, however, produced nothing of an unusual nature, for throughout both men threw whatever they knew of the scientific points of the game to the winds and went in to slug. On one occasion Moha did stand off and jab deftly as his adversary came tearing at him, but the men usually persisted in slugging.

Brown earned the honors on his aggressiveness and cleaner hitting ability. He carried the fighting throughout up to the tenth session, and landed effectively on his opponent's stomach and face with solid right and left hand smashes. Moha did not show to advantage in any round but the tenth, and then he cut loose and won the honors of the round.

Gleason Wins from St. Clair.

Bob Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, Metropolitan 145-pound champion, and James St. Clair, Union Settlement A. C., furnished an interesting bout in the 145-pound class of the first amateur boxing tournament held by the City A. C. last night. The judges decided in favor of the champion. Another bout was between J. Sullivan, Union Settlement A. C., and A. Turpin, Educational Alliance, in the 135-pound class. Sullivan received the award.

Dillon-McCoy Bout on Dec. 15.

The ten-round bout between Jack Dillon, the Indianapolis light heavyweight, and Al McCoy, recognized middleweight champion, will be decided at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn on the night of Friday, Dec. 15. This announcement was made last night at the Broadway S. C., by John P. Dunn, matchmaker of the club. The bout was originally scheduled to be decided several weeks ago, but has been twice postponed from its original date.

CATS AND POULTRY ARRAYED AT SHOW

Grand Central Palace Exhibit Opens with Hundreds of Specimens in Place.

A census of the poultry, pigeon, cat, and pet invasion of the Grand Central Palace yesterday for the annual Palace Show would show about 2,500 chickens, 150 ducks and geese, 7 turkeys, 1,300 pigeons, 340 rabbits and cavies, 118 cats, and 189 cage birds. The last range from the most diminutive of finches to the lordly toucan, which is three-quarters beak and the remainder fuss and feathers, and has a voice which would cause the ordinary cart-tail orator of a heated political campaign to collapse from sheer envy. This bunch, with an assorted collection of cackles, saws, quacks, hisses, gobbles, trills, screeches, and mewings, will be at home for the remainder of the week to visitors from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The main floor of the exhibition hall is devoted to the poultry, which ranges from the Rhode Island Reds through the Plymouth Rocks of all varieties; White Wyandottes, Leghorns of several colors, Orpingtons, from whites to blacks; Silver Campines and Buttercups into the other varieties, which have become the also rans of hendom in spite of beauty of plumage, form, and even egg-producing qualities. Judging from this show, the poultry fanciers are concentrating their efforts on the general purpose fowl, essentially an American product, which finds the only formidable rival in that egg machine, the Leghorn, to the neglect of the Sussex, Cornish, and Dorking of the English breeds, the variations of the Mediterranean types, of which the Leghorn is the recognized type, and the Spanish varieties. Breeders have gone the limit in securing feather and form in these American types until it has reached a point where it is literally a case of finding a bit of off color in plumage or deficiency in markings of individual feather to cause a disqualification from a prize award.

So close is the competition even then that the scales have to be called into use to determine by weight what is almost impossible with legs and heads and feathers so relatively perfect. Such a job have the judges, even with the much smaller entry than that of a year ago, that it will not be until this evening that the awards will be made public in some of these classes, though the judges were at work yesterday from the opening of the show until late last evening.

One of the classes in which the judging was completed was the buff Orpington class, in which J Robinson Beard, of the Lucknow Farm, at South Norwalk, Conn., walked away with practically all of the prizes, including that for the best Orpington in the show, which went to a cockerel called Palace Prince, for which he was at once offered $750, or about $75 a pound, and as promptly refused it.

In white Orpingtons the Owen Farm of Vineyard Haven, Mass., which practically swept the boards in the class a year ago, repeated the performance this year in the class for the single-comb birds, getting about all the prizes that were worth while.

E. H. Morris of Sparkill, N. Y., did a rather extraordinary thing in taking twenty prizes, most of them firsts, with an exhibition of ducks and geese which only numbered twenty individuals, every bird shown being a prize winner. The chief figure in the collection is a huge Toulouse gander which he has christened Caruso because of his voice.

A collection of birds which excites more than usual interest just at this time are the record homers, all with flying records of from 100 to 1,000 miles, though the course Association, which makes the showing, does not go in for records above the 600-mile limit in its competitive flights. One of the most noted of these is the hen shown by F. Willoughby Mitchell of this city, which won the recent flight from Spartansburg, S. C., to this city. She covered the distance between the starting point and the loft on top of the Belnord apartments in this city between 7:45 in the morning and 6:41 in the evening.

Women visitors to the show were mainly interested in the cat show on the mezzanine floor, where from the collection of cats shown the long-haired blue male Sapphire, owned by Mrs. S. R. Keif of Stapleton, S. I., was declared the best cat in the show, the second best being Mrs. J. J. Kirchner's long-haired red male, Champion Major Warwick. The latter also received the award as the best champion cat in the show. A dainty long-haired blue female, Sweet Lavender, owned by Miss Hydon of Bogota, N. J., was named the best kitten in the show. A black cat called Charmer, owned by Mrs. J. Romano of this city, was awarded the prize as the best long-haired neuter, and Mrs. C. N. Bailey's James received the ribbon for the best short-haired neuter.

Miss Josephine Campbell of this city won the ribbon with her red tabby Rob Roy for the best tabby in the show, Mrs. T. J. Moorehead of New Haven, Conn., getting the award with her long-haired blue Mabl for the best novice. Mrs. H. G. Dykhouse won the prize for the best short-haired cat with her Siamese Romeo Me Yome, which in spite of its masculine appellation happens to be a female.

IMPORTED DOG IS VICTOR.

Mrs. Frank Clark's Ronald Fairf x Takes Pekingese Honors.

More than a hundred Pekingese were benched yesterday at the match show held under the auspices of the Pekingese Club of America at the Hotel Gregorian. The exhibition was the largest one of its kind ever held here, and was preparatory to the annual show of the breed, which will be held next month at the Plaza.

Put down in almost perfect condition, Mrs. Frank Clark's Ronald Fairfax, an importation from England, which Mrs. Clark brought to this country only two weeks ago, was an easy victor in the winners' dog division. The dog was a handsome gray brindle, with a fine coat, and had all the earmarks of a champion. The reserve went to Mrs. B. Richards's Keysi of Alderbourne. The prize for the best bitch was awarded to Mrs. George M. Westa Nowata Thelma of Walhalla, with Mrs. Holland's Do Do in reserve. For the first time at a show of this kind there was a class for puppies under 3 months old. Mrs. Holland's puppies took the majority of the honors.

Finley Wins for N.Y.U. Sooh Eleven

The sophomores triumphed over the freshmen at New York University yesterday in the annual underclass football game. The score was 6 to 0, the points being made in the first half on a touchdown by Finley, the second-year full back. It was made after a series of end runs and line bucks, mostly by Finley, had put the ball on the 2-yard line. The same player failed to kick the goal.

FOLWELL CHOOSES TEAM.

Squad for Game with Oregon Is Partially Selected.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 5.—Coincident with the announcement of the Penn players who will journey across the continent to meet the football team of the University of Oregon on New Year's Day, Coach Bob Folwell declared today that J. Howard Berry, the Red and Blue back-field star, had changed his mind and would be with the party when it leaves this city next Monday.

Folwell today selected fourteen players. There are two vacancies, and they will be filled between now and Monday by competition. The training house will be reopened tomorrow. The twenty who will go West are Captain Matthews, Berry, Williams, Bryant, Quigley, Young, Crane, Berg, Lud Wray, Alex Wray, Henning, Miller, Urquhart, Bell, Light, Derr, Estresvaag, Wirkmen, and Titzell.

REFUSES DARTMOUTH GAME.

W. and J. Unable to Accept Invitation for Football Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Dec. 5.—Graduate Manager R. M. Murphy of the Washington and Jefferson College football eleven, announced today that he had been unable to accept an offer of a game from Dartmouth College of Hanover, N. H., for Oct. 20, 1917, the contest to be played on the Green's gridiron.

The chief reason for the turning down of the Dartmouth offer was that one of the important games on the home schedule of the Washington and Jefferson team has practically been closed for that date. Manager Murphy's schedule for the remainder of next year is also so arranged that it would be impossible for the Red and Black eleven to make the long jump from Washington to New Hampshire.

WOULD MEET PENN. ELEVEN.

Colgate, Army, and Navy Want to Go on Quakers' Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Although the Penn football schedule will not be announced until after the election of the new Captain and manager, it was learned from a reliable source today that a number of big colleges are negotiating with the Athletic Committee with a view of securing at least one or more important dates on the Penn schedule.

The most important of these is said to be Colgate, which wants to play on Franklin Field. This season Colgate ranked with the best teams of the East. Another university that is anxious to enter into athletic relations with Penn is California, which Andy Smith is coaching. California will take on Penn in San Francisco or come East and play at Franklin Field, it is said on good authority.

It is also known that the Army and Navy would each like to get a two-year arrangement with Penn.

CELEBRATE AT BROWN.

Students, Alumni, and Friends Pay Tribute to Football Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 5.—Students, alumni, and friends of Brown gathered at the Elks Auditorium this evening and joined in celebrating the victories of the football eleven over Yale, Harvard, Rutgers, and five other college teams, and then showed the true Brown spirit in sending a congratulatory telegram to Colgate for the "clean-cut victory over the Bear on Thanksgiving Day."

Governor Beeckman, Mayor Gainer, President Faunce, and Dean Raddall were present. Each made an address, as did Captain Farnum and a number of alumni. Presents were given to each of the coaches, while the members of the first elevtn received miniature gold footballs, while those of the second string received silver ones. Next year's Captain will be elected some time within the next ten days.

HOW BROWN'S FOOT SLIPPED

Colgate Game Substituted on the Schedule for One with Columbia.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 5.—Had the Brown football schedule for 1916 been drafted according to tentative plans, undergraduates here feel certain that Coach Robinson's eleven and not the Pittsburgh team would have attained Eastern championship of this past season. On the original draft Columbia was to have been Brown's opponent for the last game of the year, on Thanksgiving Day, instead of Colgate. Negotiations had been pending between Dr. Fred W. Marvel, in charge of athletics at the local university, and Dr. George L. Maylan, head of the Department of Physical Education at Columbia, and arrangements had been virtually completed when Colgate was substituted for Columbia because of Coach Bankart's willingness to play at Providence whereas the Columbia authorities insisted on the game being staged in New York City.

Last year Columbia's record of five victories and no defeats seemed to give the Light Blue and White eleven a position comparable with that of the Brunonians on the gridiron, and as the New Yorkers were desirous of including stronger teams on their schedule, the arrangement with Brown seemed ideal. However, as it turned out, Columbia was clearly outclassed this Fall in football and there is little doubt in the minds of Providence undergraduates that the proposed game in New York would have resulted in a Brown victory by an ad infinitum score.

Northwestern Seeks Games in East.

Northwestern University, dissatisfgied with its failure to arrange a more imposing football schedule in the Western Conference, 1917, will attempt to arrange at least one and possibly two games with leading Eastern universities next season, Fred J. Murphy, head football coach, has announced. He declined to say with what Eastern elevens games would be sought.

Manhattan and Princeton to Clash.

Manhattan and Princeton will meet tonight at the Princeton gymnasium for their annual basket ball tilt. The Manhattan five has shown exceptionally good early season form, its team work showing marked improvement over that of last year. The Green and White boys expect to prove a tough proposition for the Princeton collegians.

WOMEN TO SELECT TITLE LINKS TODAY

Three of Committee Named by U. S. G. A. Will Meet Here —Other Golf News.

Three members of the committee of five women named by the U. S. G. A. to select the three courses for the holding of the women's national golf championship will meet late this afternoon at the Belmont Hotel. Miss Fanny Osgood of Boston, the former national titleholder and Chairman of the committee, has come here from Boston for the meeting. The other two representatives will be Miss Marion Hollins, former metropolitan champion, and Miss Eleanor Chandler of Huntingdon Valley. Miss Alexa Stirling of Atlanta and Mrs. Bruce Smith of Chicago, representing the South and West, will not be present, but may send in their votes by mail.

Two courses are favored for the holding of the women's national championship, Huntingdon Valley and Shawnee. Both these courses are in Pennsylvania, however, and as Whitemarsh Valley is in a fair way to get the national open championship, with the national amateur tournament tending to slip toward Oakmont, there is too strong a flavor of Pennsylvania in this program to insure its ultimate success.

The annual meeting of the Yountakah Country Club will be held at the clubhouse on Dec. 9, and the election of officers for the coming year is only one of the important things that will be taken up. There is a movement on foot to buy the land on which the course is laid out, and definite steps will be made toward this end at the meeting. Like every other golf course, Yountakah is at present undergoing major and minor operations to imrove it as a test of golf.

James C. Ferguson, the Spring Lake professional, has just turned in a thirty-six hole card for the Deal course that seems to set a new record for the Jersey links. With the course and the greens in their present condition 146 strokes for two consecutive rounds is somewhat in the nature of a meritorious performance. His cards were as follows:

FIRST ROUND.

Out .....4 4 5 4 4 3 4 4 5—37
In .....4 4 5 3 4 4 4 4 4—37—74

SECOND ROUND.

Out .....4 4 4 5 4 3 4 5 5—38
In .....5 4 5 3 4 4 4 4 3—36—72—146

The eighteen-hole medal play handicap over the Bayside Links, which was scheduled for Thanksgiving Day but postponed on account of inclement weather, is now being held over the same course and will continue until Sunday, Dec. 10. It is open to all amateur golfers. There is an entrance fee of $1, and the proceeds are to go to the Flushing Hospital.

BIG HILL-AND-DALE ENTRY.

Day High Schools to Compete Saturday—Evening School Race Off.

Owing to the lack of entries, the Public Schools Athletic League yesterday ordered the abandonment of the annual cross-country championship race for evening and high school students, which was to have been one of the events of the hill-and-dale day at Van Cortlandt Park on Saturday. Entries were made by the Brooklyn Evening High School and the Stuyvesant Evening Trades School, but these were considered insufficient to warrant the promoting of the championship.

In contrast to the lack of interest in the evening students event is the eagerness with which day high school boys have anticipated their championship, which will be held in conjunction with the National A. A. U. senior championship at Van Cortlandt Park Saturday. Entries for this event were opened at P. S. A. L. headquarters yesterday and sixteen schools were listed. Practically every high school in the greater city is named in the list, which includes: Far Rockaway High, Curtis High, Richmond Hill High, Jamaica High, Commercial High, Manual Training High, (two teams,) Stuyvesant High, De Witt Clinton High, Boys' High, Flushing High, Commerce, Erasmus Hall, and Townsend Harris Hall.

There will be 153 individual starters, among them the star of the scholastic season, R. L. Crawford of Flushing, who has annexed a number of the most important schoolboy distance events of the season. The Westchester High School championship will also be decided on Saturday, but entries for this race have not been closed yet.

GRANT ARMORY FOR MEET.

Senior Title Games to be Held in Home of 22d Engineers.

Following the sanction of the commanding officer, the authorities of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers have decided to grant to the Amateur Athletic Union the use of their armory on March 17 for the staging of the national indoor senior track and field championships, which have been scheduled for that date. Because of the unsettled conditions of the engineers' affairs, due to the fact that one-half of the contingent is still on the Texas border while the other half has been mustered out of the Federal service, it was unknown whether use of the armory could be given to any athletic organization. No Federal sanction is needed, it was decided, contrary to common belief.

Several of the big clubs of New York have been angling for the Twenty-second Armory, which is one of the largest in the city, but have received only tentative promises. Last year the New York A. C. and the A. A. U. championship meets were contested there.

HOWISON INCREASES LEAD.

Defeats Mayer in Second Block of Billiard Match, 300 to 230.

Leonard Howison, the Canadian billiardist, defeated Joseph Mayer, by a score of 300 to 230, last night, in the second block of their 18.2 balkline, 1,500-point match, which is being contested at Daly's Billiard Academy. Howison was in excellent stroke, and showed marked ability in playing the balls close. He took the lead at the outset, and held it without much difficulty. As a result of the two nights' play Howison now leads by 600 to 529. His high runs last night were 49, 54, 40, and he averaged 16 12-17. Mayer made high runs of 27, 35, 46, and averaged 13 9-17.

BULL WINNER AT SQUASH.

Leads Princeton Club—Squash Club in Victory Over Heights Casino.

In the second of the Metropolitan League Class A squash tennis matches at the Squash Club yesterday the combined Princeton Club-Squash Club team scored an easy victory over the Heights Casino combination, taking six of the seven matches played. The only Heights Casino victory was scored by O. S. Eldridge, who defeated R. Van Gerbig of the Squash Club in straight games. All but two of the matches were won in straight games. As leader of the Princeton-Squash team Charles M. Bull, Jr., scored a comparatively easy victory over J. O. Low of the Casino. R. E. T. Riggs played a strong game against W. H. Vanderpool of the Princeton-Squash Club, but eventually lost with the score 11—15, 15—11, 15—9.

The summary:

Class A—Princeton Squash vs. Heights Casino.—C. M. Bull, Jr., Princeton Squash, defeated J. O. Low, Heights Casino, 15—6, 17—16; W. H. Vanderpool, Princeton Squash, defeated R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino, 11—15, 15—11, 15—9; A. W. Riley, Princeton Squash, defeated R. Goepel, Heights Casino, 8—15, 15—9, 15—4; J. Taylor, Princeton Squash, defeated S. Martin, Heights Casino, 15—7, 15—8; Harold Tobey, Princeton Squash, defeated R. Catlin, Heights Casino, 15—2, 15—6; O. S. Eldridge, Heights Casino, defeated R. Van Gerbig, Princeton Squash, 15—3, 15—9; K. G. Stern, Princeton Squash, defeated T. H. Beardsley, Heights Casino, 15—6, 15—13.

CLASS B SQUASH BEGINS.

Yale Club and Columbia Club Players Win Opening Matches.

The Metropolitan League Class B team matches at squash tennis began yesterday, both Yale Club and Columbia Club registering victories. The Yale Club victory was at the expense of the new member of the league, the Crescent Athletic Club. In a contest on the Yale Club courts the visitors were defeated 3 to 2. The Columbia Club met with little opposition on the Princeton Club courts, vanquishing the Tiger foemen by taking five straight matches. The Princeton Club team was weakened by the absence of several of its men. Two of the best were playing on the Class A team against the Heights Casino.

The summaries:

CLASS B.—Columbia vs. Princeton—A. C. Scott, Columbia, defeated R. M. Forsythe, Princeton, 15—8, 17—16; R. L. Strebelgh, Columbia, defeated R. Ronkus, Princeton, 15—14, 15—16, 15—10; H. Kellock, Columbia, defeated G. Graham, Princeton, 15—3, 15—4; Dr. Worcester, Columbia, defeated E. Ellsworth, Princeton, 8—15, 15—9, 15—2; J. P. Carter, Columbia, defeated A. D. Mittendorf, Princeton, 15—8, 7—15, 15—13.

Yale vs. Crescent A. C.—L. Platt, Yale, defeated W. G. E. Pope, Crescent A. C., 17—14, 13—15, 15—8; J. Delg, Crescent A. C., defeated J. F. Stillman, Yale, 15—15; N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., defeated J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., Yale, 9—15, 15—8, 18—17; E. Hudson, Yale, defeated A. Baxter, Crescent A. C., 12, 15—9, 15—12; A. Bradford, Yale, defeated H. Rowe, Crescent A. C., 9—15, 15—9, 15—11.

DATES FOR RACQUETS SET.

Boston Gets Championship Matches in Court Tennis.

The complete schedule of racquet and court tennis fixtures as announced yesterday shows that New York has been left out of the fold of the court tennis championship in both singles and doubles. The singles championship was held here a year ago and the doubles in Philadelphia, but now both events have been transferred to Boston. The racquet championship in both singles and doubles, however, comes to New York. A year ago Boston held these events. The schedule is as follows:

Jan. 13—Intercity matches, racquets and court tennis, New York, at Philadelphia.

Jan. 30—Intercity matches, racquets and court tennis, Philadelphia, at New York.

Jan. 23—National championship, racquets doubles, New York.

Feb. 11-12—National squash racquets singles and intercity matches, Boston and New York, at Philadelphia.

Feb. 19-24—National racquets singles championship, New York.

April 2-7—National court tennis championship, singles, Boston.

April 9-14—National court tennis championship, doubles, Boston.

Reiselt Beats Otis at Billiards.

Otto Reiselt of Pittsburgh defeated Charles Otis of New York at Thum's Academy last night, in one of the matches of the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League, by a score of 50 to 37. The Western representative made a high run of 9, while the best for Otis was 4. The contest was completed in sixty innings.

Baseball Umpires to Make Demand.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The National Association of Professional Umpires will meet here Dec. 10, it was announced today, to discuss measures for the betterment of conditions among umpires in the minor leagues. The umpires contend that a minor league President often retains the services of six umpires, uses four, and holds two for a part of a season, when they are released.

TAKE STEP IN WAY OF TROTTING CODE

National Association Names a Committee to Confer with Men from Other Body.

At a special congress of the National Trotting Association, which was held last night at the Murray Hill Hotel, a committee of six members was appointed to meet in February a similar body representing the American Trotting Association, with the idea of forming a uniform set of rules to govern the sport in this country and Canada.

For the last two years efforts have been made to get the two governing bodies of the sport together to adopt uniform laws for harness racing under the jurisdiction of both of the associations, but it was not until last night that any real step along these lines was taken. At the congress there were 274 tracks represented, and the delegates were all in favor of the action taken.

The committee appointed last night was vested with full power to act, and the hope was expressed by the members present that the representatives of the other association would have the same authority. The committee and alternates follow:

John C. Welty, W. H. Gocher, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., John Early, E. W. Swisher; De Forest Settle. Alternates—Edward Moulton, Reese Blizzard, Thomas S. Griffith, Ray M. Colby, J. P. Winchester and James M. Beldon.

The Board of Review met in the afternoon. The session was devoted to deciding several cases of alleged "ringing" of horses.

YANKS THIRD IN FIELDING.

Club Average Is .972—Boston Red Sox Lead League.

Players on the New York Yankees figure prominently in the American League fielding averages which were announced yesterday by President Johnson. The club was third in club fielding with an average of .967. The champion Boston Red Sox were first, with .972, and Chicago was second, with .968, only one point ahead of Bill Donovan's team. Charley Mullen, as substitute first baseman, led the first sackers with an average of 1.000 for seventeen games. Gandil of Cleveland was the real leader with a mark of .995, while Walter Pipp of the Yankees was next with .992.

Eddie Collins of the Chicago White Sox led the second basemen with an average of .976, while Gedeon and Mullin of New York were thirteenth and fifteenth in the list. Dan Boone did the best record of the third basemen in fielding with a mark of .971 for twenty-five games. Vitt of Detroit played in 151 games and had an average of .964.

Roger Peckinpaugh of the Yankees ranked sixth among the shortstops with an average of .945. Scott of Boston was first with an average of .967. The New York outfielders did not do as well as the other players, except Roy Hartzell, who had a perfect fielding average in twenty-eight games. Leslie Nunamaker was the best of the Yankee catchers, having a fielding average of .983 and ranking seventh. Manager Bill Carrigan of the Red Sox led the backstops with an average of 1.000 in twenty-seven games. Nick Cullop was the best fielder among the Yankee pitchers and ranked twelfth with an average of .970.

GIANTS TO IMPROVE CAMP.

New Grand Stand Will Be Erected at Spring Training Park.

Before the Spring training season begins, the Giants will erect a new grand stand at Emerson Park, their training camp at Marlin Springs, Texas. New York is the only club which owns its training park in the South. Groundkeeper Henry Fabian will go to Marlin early next year to supervise the building of the new stand.

This Spring, instead of leaving Marlin each week to play in various cities in Texas, the Giants will remain at Marlin and play exhibition games. A long list of preliminary dates are now being arranged for games after the training trip is finished. The training tour will end with a week of exhibition games between the Giants and Detroit. Because of the fact that the Giants will be booked for exhibition games right up to the opening of the season about the middle of April, there will be no Spring series here between the Yankees and the local National League Club at the Polo Grounds.

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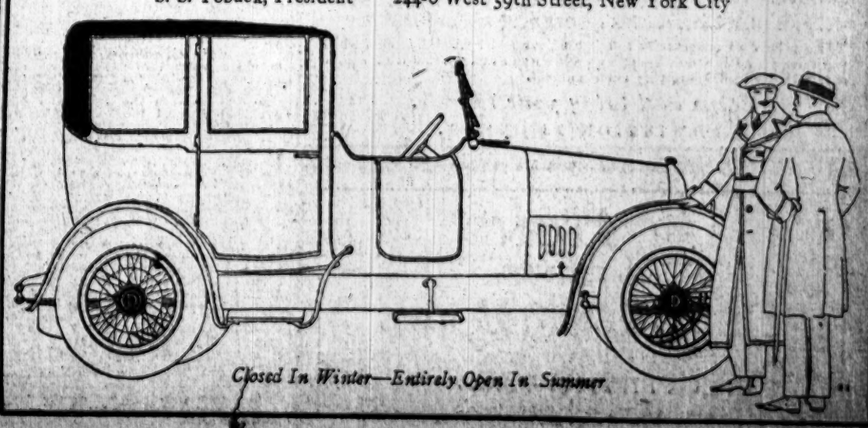

Closed In Winter—Entirely Open In Summer

$5 DURHAM DUPLEX SAFETY RAZORS *Selling at our special price* 68c

Outfit consists of one Durham Duplex Domino Safety Razor, with American ivory handle, 60-cent stropping attachment, 6 blades with 12 cutting edges, in genuine leather roll case; complete, 68c. Mail orders 4c. extra.

C. Klauberg & Bros., Inc.
(Established 1819)
Cutlery Kodaks
TWO STORES
Woolworth Building 171-173 William St.
B'way & Park Place Near Beekman

CHEVROLET

THE Chevrolet fitted with an all-weather top makes a cozy stormy-day car. See this model today. You will be pleased with it. Price $560.

With Electric Lights and Starter, Mohair Tailored Top and Top Cover. 30x3½" Tires all around.

Model "Four-Ninety" Touring or Roadster $490.00; fitted with all weather top, $560.00; prices, f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY
Retail Branches
1651 BROADWAY, AT 51st ST 1505 BEDFORD AVE., BROOKLYN
309 CENTRAL AVE., NEWARK, N. J.

FOUNDED 1856

GIFTS for men are difficult to select and should not be chosen at random. Our store is a popular shopping center for everything men and boys wear from head to foot.

Novelties and staple articles fastidious men require, shown in a broad and attractive array, in comfortable surroundings that make shopping a pleasure, and at prices that make gift expenditure go furthest in purchasing power.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

GUARD MAY DISBAND; THE SEVENTH WARNS

End in Four Years Unless Law Is Changed, Says Regiment's Organ.

NO MORE REORUITING NOW

With Lesson of the Border Before Them, Members Will Not Re-enlist.

The future of the National Guard is discussed in straightway fashion in the Seventh Regiment Gazette, the official organ of that famous organization. The Gazette asks, "Will the regiment, will the National Guard, live?" and then proceeds to answer the question which, it is stated, is now uppermost in the minds of the officers and men of the guard. The article in part says:

"There is no question but that, if the present legislation stands as it is today, it will only take four years before the National Guard will be so reduced in numbers that it will be disbanded. This is a broad and sweeping statement, but the only conclusion that can be drawn from the facts.

"Almost without exception every man in the guard today, when his period of enlistment is up, is through for all time. This is true in all classes of organizations and in all States. Unless some provision is made to the effect that the National Guard cannot be called out by the President into the active service of the United States for a period longer than sixty days, unless a state of war exists the National Guard is doomed.

"For over a hundred years the members of the organized militia of the United States, generation after generation, have performed their service with the idea of pleasant companionship, or because of a liking for a smattering of military life, or for social reasons, or especially in later years—with a worthy ambition to prepare themselves in a military way for efficient service. The idea of active service calling upon their real patriotism has been a remote one; but always—and this is important—on the assumption that they would gladly answer the call when the country needed them.

"Under the Hay bill, the organized militia may now be mobilized whether there is a national emergency or not, and the men's patriotism, taken advantage of at the expense of their business careers, simply to perform duty properly the job of a body of men similar to the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police. Whether it is strictly military or not, the fact remains that the foundation of the National Guard is built upon social and good-fellowship ideas, which lead men to join and to ask their friends to join. At the present time, when the Guard is mustered out, its members will not only not ask their friends to join, to meet the ever-present necessity of recruiting, but they will persuade them not to, and practically none will re-enlist.

"All this may be a good thing for the country in bringing it more quickly to the only really sensible state of preparedness—universal training—when we see our National Guard disbanded because of inability to recruit, and the entire reliance of the nation placed upon an under-manned navy and an undersized army that cannot quickly recruit up to its very small authorized strength.

"We of the Seventh felt that the military pay bill and the federalization scheme were great mistakes. The rank and file of the National Guard throughout the country had no voice in the matter. A few State officers of high rank, influential at Washington, turned the trick and before the bill became a law the guard became victims of its provisions, as a result of the unexpected mobilization. Men will not allow themselves to be penalized for their patriotism more than once, and the spirit of 'Let George do it'—the exclusive property of the public—will prevail also in their conduct in the future. Then universal service will come.

"So every veteran, and a great many of the active members, of the Seventh Regiment, are looking toward the future with serious misgivings as to the continued existence of the Regiment. It seems that there ought to be a place in the new scheme of things for certain organizations of certain States, similar to the Seventh, wherein they could maintain their standards, continue their service to their States as military organizations, even with universal service, and institute a system of training that would provide for their members being incorporated as individuals into the volunteer army Officers' Reserve Corps, after passing the required examination, which so many Plattsburghers have gone into.

"In regard to the Seventh, regular army officers on the border have stated that, taken all in all, the enlisted men in its ranks constitute the greatest waste of volunteer officer material that they have ever seen. These remarks are similar to those made in the past wherever army officers have come in close contact with the regiment. Sensible legislation will insure the continued existence of a military asset very valuable to the United States, even with universal training.

"A refusal to see conditions as they are and will be, and a blind adherence to the idea that you must be 'either one thing or the other'—i. e., federalized militia or nothing—will complete the disruption and disintegration of a patriotic and all too small element in the community."

The article concludes with the statement that "intelligent handling of the guard, giving all a chance to make good at a great sacrifice rather than exempting a fortunate few, and a desire to protect the guardsmen by betetr and immediate legislation, may save the National Guard.

"Let the present condition continue," The Gazette adds, "and the guard will soon be no more."

GERMAN CONSUL KIDNAPPED.

Bandits Said to Hold Manzanillo Official for Ransom.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—State Department dispatches today reported that the German Consul at Manzanillo, whose name was not given, had been kidnapped by bandits and held for ransom. According to information in the possession of the Mexican Embassy here, Carlos Ketelsen, the German Vice Consul reported killed by Villa's men at Chihuahua, was a Mexican citizen.

The State Department notified the German Embassy of the seizure of the Consul, and offered to furnish all the facts obtainable.

LOBBY FOR CIVIL SERVICE.

Reform League Announces a "Definite, Constructive Policy."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 5.—"A definite, constructive policy, which will embrace new ideas, new money, and new men," was announced by the National Civil Service Reform League today at its thirty-sixth annual session here. The policy, it was explained, "provides for a legislative agent at Washington, a publicity man, and a research man who will assist the Civil Service Commission in carrying out the civil service law and the use of $40,000 in promotion of legislation. The money already has been contributed."

The constructive program, it was announced, would be to work for a change in law which requires confirmation by the Senate of presidential appointees to offices in which the functions have no bearing upon Governmental policies, substituting therefor the direct appointment by the President on the basis of merit and without partisanship.

The league heard addresses by William H. Taft, Solicitor Holcomb, William Cary Sanger, George McAneny, and E. S. Gilbertson, Secretary of the National Short Ballot organization. Richard H. Dana of Cambridge, Mass., was re-elected President. Among the Vice Presidents chosen were ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

A resolution was adopted approving of President Wilson's declaration in favor of the passage of legislation removing Postmasters of the first, second, and third class from politics and providing for their appointment under the merit system. Another resolution remonstrated against the bestowal of high offices in the Diplomatic Service in return for large contributions to campaign funds.

FOXHALL P. KEENE HURT.

In a Serious Condition as Result of Fall While Following Hounds.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—Foxhall P. Keene was seriously injured today while following the hounds on the estate of J. Rush Strett, near Farmington, Harford County, Maryland. He had been out with a party of friends, and during the chase he was missed. Later his horse was found riderless. A search was begun and Mr. Keene was found lying on the ground unconscious. First aid remedies were applied, but he failed to respond to treatment and was carried to the Strett mansion.

Physicians were summoned, but still Mr. Keene failed to regain consciousness, and a specialist was called from Baltimore. The exact nature of Mr. Keene's injuries have not been disclosed, and the only information forthcoming from the physicians is that they hope his injuries will not prove serious.

It is known, however, that, at a late hour tonight, Mr. Keene was still unconscious.

OPENS CASE AGAINST BOPP.

Federal Attorney Accuses German Consul of Trying to Blow Up Ships

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—John W. Preston, United States District Attorney, opened the Government's case against Franz Bopp, German Consul General, and attachés of his office, charged with dynamiting conspiracies in violation of neutrality laws, by asserting today that the Government would prove that the defendants successfully conspired to blow up a loaded barge with thirty tons of dynamite in Seattle Harbor May 29, 1915.

Preston asserted that efforts were made to place bombs on four munitions ships sailing from Tacoma and Seattle early in 1915, and that the conspiracy planned the destruction of Grand Trunk Railway tunnels and similar structures of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia.

About 100 witnesses were eliminated today by the defense conceding to certain minor facts. About 250 others have been subpoenaed from all parts of the country.

CITYWIDE I. W. W. CAMPAIGN.

Health Board Urges Everybody to Walk to Work.

The Health Department announced yesterday that it was attempting to organize the city into I. W. W. groups, whose slogan, spelt out, reads: "I Walk to Work." Prospective members are admonished to "walk a mile in the open air twice a day. It will add ten years to your life. If you don't believe it try it and see."

The department also announced that Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education, had offered medals as prizes in walking contests. These medals and other prizes will be awarded to the winners in the "Finley Hike," now being organized with the co-operation of Professor W. W. Browne of City College; John J. McHugh of the Public School Athletic League, and Dr. Bolduan of the Department of Health. The "hike" will start at 2 P. M. on Sunday, Dec. 10, at the Stadium of City College, and will end at Getty Square, Yonkers.

FACES LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

Charles E. Ackron, a Four-Time Offender, Guilty of Grand Larceny.

Charles E. Ackron was found guilty in Brooklyn yesterday as a four-time offender of obtaining money under false pretenses, and of grand larceny in the sale of second-hand talking machines. Frank R. Stone, the complainant, said Ackron sold him a machine on July 17 that refused to work after a short time.

John Clos, a policeman for forty years in Jersey City and Chicago, testified that he had arrested Ackron thirty-six years ago in Chicago, and other testimony was brought out reflecting on the prisoner's character. Years ago he was the proprietor of the Tivoli, a resort here, and more recently conducted Ackron's Casino, in Brooklyn, which was closed by the police.

Judge Dike sent Ackron to Raymond Street jail to await sentence on Monday. As a four-time offender he is liable to a life sentence.

Grace Marshall's Stepmother Acquitted.

EASTON, Md., Dec. 5.—Mrs. Rose Virginia Marshall, accused with her husband, Frank Marshall, of keeping her imbecile stepdaughter, Grace Marshall, imprisoned in a small room and cruelly neglecting her, was acquitted in court today.

Auction Sales

LIQUIDATION SALE OF
R. S. LUQUEER & CO.
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS
$20,000 WORTH
Exceptionally Large and Complete Stock of
Harness, Horse Goods and Saddlery Hardware, Everything for the Horse and Stable.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Harness Makers' Machinery,
Presses, Dies, Buffing Wheels, Pulleys, Motor, &c.,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
To-day, Dec. 6th, 1916,
Commencing at 10:30 A. M., at 67 MURRAY ST., N. Y. City.
Note.—Luqueer & Co., one of the oldest concerns in this line, have always been known to carry the best quality of everything pertaining to the horse or stable.
SALE STARTS ON STORE FLOOR.
J. H. MAYERS, Auctioneer,
125 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Tel. Cort. 253, 254.

$72,000 Stock of the EMPORIUM CLOAK & SUIT CO.
Will Be Sold at Public Auction by
H. KARP, Auct'r,
Today, Wed., Dec. 6, 10:30 A. M.
on Premises, 35th St. & Broadway, N. Y. C.
The above comprising a very fine and high-grade line of
CLOAKS, SUITS, WAISTS, DRESSES, Etc.
ALSO SLIPS, CHEMISES, PETTICOATS, CAMISOLES, Etc., &c.
The above concern has only been established four months, having been opened with fine, new merchandise, and, therefore, merits the attendance of all dealers catering to the better trade.
H. KARP, Auctioneer. Office and Salesrooms, 477 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. 4197 Spring.

Special Peremptory Auction Sale
PERSIAN and CHINESE
RUGS and CARPETS
By Order of a Prominent Importer
David W. Biow Co., Auct'rs,
will sell in their Salesrooms
838-842 BROADWAY, nr. Spring St., N. Y.
ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1916
At 11 o'clock A. M.
About 150 High-Class
Persian and Chinese RUGS and CARPETS
Consisting of a wonderful collection of Kermanshahs, Tabriz, Serapi, Dozar, Sarak, Sarone, Beloochistan, Afghanistan and Soumac of various sizes and weaves.
This Sale is of interest to all intending purchasers, as the assortment is large and embraces all desirable sizes, colorings and grades.
Exhibition with Descriptive Catalogues Monday, December 8th, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Auctioneers' telephone 784 Spring.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Will pay cash for Burgundy broadcloth, also Talbot V 100 velour. J. F. Stevens or F. & H., in all colors. L. Epstein, Gramercy 2966.

BROADCLOTHS.—Open for all qualities and shades for spot cash. Farragut 0030.

BUTTONS, trimmings, woolens, clean your place; cash remarkable. 491 B'way, Spring 2121.

CLOAKINGS.—Open for close out of Spring or Fall cloths or pile fabrics. D. Pankin & Sons, 37 West 20th. Gramercy 4237.

COATINGS.—Open to buy velour coatings for spot cash, any amount; also Raritan beaver, all colors. Phone Mad. Sq. 9136. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—We are looking at infants' and children's Spring coats, and placing orders. 16 East 17th St., first floor.

COATS.—Job in children's cloth coats; good styles at low prices. Mittenthal & Son, 41 East Broadway.

COATS, Jupper looking at ladies', misses' and junior coats of the better class. 9th floor, 134 West 29th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 124 West 26th St., 6th floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. 129 West 22d, 7th floor.

COATS.—Placing orders on Spring coats. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS, Suits, Dresses for jobbing trade wanted; contractors or manufacturers only; no salesman. Afternoon, 1,265 Broadway, Room 716.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring lines. Call with samples all week, between 9 and 11 A. M. 3 West 29th St., Room 601.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders for Spring. Call with samples. Materials furnished if necessary. 504 6th Av., 14th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at ladies' coats and suits all week, commencing Thursday. 32 West 35th St., 8th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing Spring stock orders. Call all week with samples, 1,333 Broadway, 3d floor, entrance 36th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Placing orders on Spring coats and suits. Goldberg & Co., 10 East 26th St., New York City.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will look at samples all week from 2 to 4. 145 West 30th St., 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking all week. 53 West 24th, 10th floor.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Four-thread crepe de chine, colors navy, Copenhagen and gray, at a price for cash. L. 21 Times.

DRESSES.—Dress Manufacturers: Our buyers will look at your Spring line of silk and cotton dresses. See Mr. Rubin, from 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 4 to 5:30 P. M., Standard Mail Order Co., 425 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Prominent manufacturer ready to look at silk and cotton dresses, better kind. 38 West 26th, 11th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on the better kind of afternoon dresses. Call with samples, 1 West 21st, 1st floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses, better kind, all week. Seventh floor, 137 West 35th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at serge and silk dresses. Call all week, 36-38 West 25th, 13th floor.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 4th Av.

LACES.—Will buy any quantity of imported and domestic laces, wide and narrow, at a price; will pay cash. D. E. Sicher & Co., 19 West 21st.

MILLINERY.—Established agency in Canada wants additional lines, millinery and dry goods; first-class references. C 6 Times.

PIECE GOODS, white chinchillas; will buy any quantity for spot cash. Telephone Gramercy 5874.

PLUSHES.—Open for jobs in pile fabrics and mixtures; also consider large quantities only; submit swatch, quantity, and price. Z 341 Times Annex.

POPLINS, serges, gabardines, velours, sport coatings, &c.; buy any quantity at a price. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

SERGES.—Quantity 4408 W. F-X. desired, cash. Schlang, 31 West 20th.

SILKS.—Will buy any quantity of crepe de chine and washable satin at a price; will pay cash. D. E. Sicher & Co., 19 West 21st.

SILKS.—Open to buy any quantity, any description. Phone Madison Square 3867.

SILKS.—Will buy seconds and tender silks, satins, and velvets. 7934 Spring.

SUITS.—Will place stock orders on snappy styles of suits. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at suits and sport coats. 33-39 West 34th St., Room 504.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobbers looking at Spring samples. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

SUITS.—Looking at Spring suits all week. 32 West 35th, 10th floor.

VELOUR.—Open for Burgundy velour coating; stock cash. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

WAISTS, Coats, Suits, Dresses.—Jobs at a price for cash; bring samples. Dreyfus & Co., Richmond, Va. Office, 1,115 Broadway, N. Y. C., 9th floor.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEADS.—Cut steel, wholesale and retail; art embroideries, yarns and notions. S. Matzke, 25 Avenue C, N. Y. City.

BROADCLOTH.—White, tan, gray; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 250 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—White Deering Millikens, No. 205, $1.50 per yard. Chelsea 608.

CHILDREN'S SETS, cloth and fur, and baby carriage robes. Frankel, 58 W. 24th.

CHINCHILLAS.—White, all grades; immediate delivery. H. Cohen Co., Gramercy 6757.

COATS.—We are closing out 3,000 coats at a very low price, including the wonderful $10 silk plush coat, trimmed with nutria on collar, cuffs, and bottom, with guaranteed lining, 45 inches long; will be sold for $9.25 net, as we are starting on our Spring line. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—500 American velour coats, neatly made, good styles, and exceptional assortment; cut prices. Rubin Ullus, 50 W. 17th.

COATS.—Job clever coats to close out. Garment Specialty Company, Waldorf Building, 334 St.

COATS, velours, plushes; immediate delivery suits; closing out. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Wonderful styles, plush and cloth; surprisingly low prices. Novick, 40 W. 28th.

COATS.—Plushes, velours, broadcloth, to close cheap. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS, 1,000, excellent fabrics and styles, at a price. J. P. Slater, 114 West 20th.

COATS, velours and fur trimmed, to close at $6.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th St.

COATS.—Silk plush, trimmed, $9.00. National Coat Co., 40-42 West 27th.

COATS.—Job, to close out; sacrifice prices. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs, better grade, to close out cheap. Kaplan & Alper, 61 West 24th.

COATS.—Our plush coats must be sold at any price. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs to close out very cheap. 78 5th Av., 3d floor.

COATS, Suits, 100, close out very cheap. J. Buchman, 36 West 26th.

DRESSES.—We have for immediate delivery several hundred silk serge, georgette, and velvet dresses at a very attractive price. J. Glockner & Co., 115 West 30th, Wm. Blau, Receiver.

DRESSES.—Special lots of silk serge and velvet dresses at a price. Harris, 131 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—400 serge and silk dresses to close out at a price. Lincoln Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Job of 200 silk dresses to close out very cheap. Wellworth Dress Co., 39 West 21st.

DRESSES.—1,000 all-wool French serges, close out. Schlang, 151 West 26th.

DRESSES, 500 silk, 300 cloth, close out cheap. Globe Dress, 19 West 27th.

DRESS GOODS.—500 pieces, 42-inch, all wool, $0.42½. Gramercy 4083.

FURS.—Red fox sets, misses' and children's. D. Berger, 18 East 8th St.

GEORGETTE.—100 pieces white and flesh, good quality, to close out at a price. Phone Chelsea 8718.

MUFFLERS, from $3.50 to $36 a dozen; immediate delivery. Knitcraft Co., 143 West 20th St.

OVERGARTERS of all colors; immediate delivery; guaranteed to fit. A. Phillips & Co., 143 West 20th St.

POPLINS, Gabardines, velours, corduroy Bolivias, white chinchillas, and satins to close out. 16 West 32d, 10th floor.

SERGES.—Have ten cases, all colors, 4002 Amoskeag; all-wool serge at 55c.; also 56-inch at 72½c.; 56-inch navy cotton serge, 14½c. United Mills, 134 West 26th.

SERGE.—Amoskeag, 7,614 black, navy, Garfield, 4,968, black gabardine at a low price. Piece goods. Exchange, 31 East 31st; Madison Square 818.

SERGES.—Pacific 52-inch navy, Whitman's 94 navy, Willian's Kersey chinchilla, 8284 and 8287 improvement.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

SILKS for shoe tops, silk and wool poplins, moire poplins, and silks for millinery trade; immediate delivery. Marks & Sensor, 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILK WAISTS packed in holly boxes for holiday trade, in stock, $2.25 up. Daily Waist, 6 West 19th.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black, all sizes; any quantity. I. Grossman, Inc., 320 5th Av.

SUITS.—Poplins, broadcloth, velours to close out cheap. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

SUITS.—300 suits to be sold out at a low price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

SUITS.—Fur trimmed, to close out; sacrifice prices. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

SUITS, 50, mostly fur trimmed, at a price. J. P. Slater, 114 West 20th.

SUITS.—100 high class velvet at price. M. Schwartz, 56 West 55th.

WAISTS.—Popular-priced crepe de chine and georgette waists to close out. 15 West 20th, 8th floor.

WOOLENS.—Poiret twill, American and U. S. serges, below market value. Gramercy 4063.

VELOURS.—American, O, 339 Fall shades. M. Schwartz, 56 West 55th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4¾@4¾ per cent. for the best names
Monday....4¾@4¾ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Fancy Hosiery Offerings Galore.

The Christmas gift buyer who is intending to include fancy hose for women in the list will have little trouble finding what is wanted, for the retail shops are offering these goods galore. In the higher-priced hosiery a wide variety of frontembroidered and lace insert effects are shown, while the vogue for spangled evening gowns has brought with it some beautiful iridescent effects in hose that are produced by the same kind of trimming.

***

Fine Cottons Demand Slow.

The demand for fine cottons in this market has been a bit slow of late, but it cannot be said that sellers of these goods are greatly worried about it. The price they would have to pay today for good long staple cotton is said to be considerably out of proportion to the prices many buyers feel they can afford to pay as "top" for that cotton made into cloth. The resultant deadlock is either keeping buyers inactive altogether or is diverting their attention to some of the coarser and cheaper goods. This is true both of gray and finished cloths.

***

Jute at New High Level.

One of the features of the local burlap market yesterday was the receipt of cables quoting jute at £40 per ton, a new high record. Sales of both light and heavy goods were made here yesterday, the inquiry for "heavies" being much better than for the last several days. More than 10 cents was reported paid for 10½-ounce 40s, spots, with 10-ounce cloths of the same width nominally about 5 points under that figure. For spot 7½ and 8-ounce 40s, 8.65 and 8.75 cents are quoted, respectively, with similar goods to arrive in the next thirty days or so held a few points less.

***

Neckwear and the Suit Demand.

The garment manufacturers are not the only ones who are concerned over the prospects of suits being popular next Spring. The women's neckwear manufacturers also have a lot at stake. When dresses are popular it has been found that the sale of neckwear is not so good. Whereas, when suits are favored, the neckwear manufacturers generally have a prosperous season. Hence the present outlook it would appear as if suits will be again the fashion next year. Retail buyers have expressed their faith in the designs now being shown, and, if their predictions turn out correct, a correspondingly good period will result in neckwear.

***

Hard Coal Prices Still Dropping.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that several days of unseasonably mild weather and a slightly better supply of company coal at some of the loading ports have combined to bring about a still easier situation in anthracite. Prices on domestic coal continue to recede and are now down to within $1.50 to $2 of the circular. The only relaxation is more or less temporary in the case of the generally conceded both by the wholesalers and the retailers. That bituminous prices continue to hold their strength fairly well in the face of a limited spot demand is an indication of the very small tonnage that shippers have available above their contract requirements.

***

Spring Ribbon Trade Under Way.

The immediate business being done by the ribbon houses indicates that the retailers, especially those in the city, are having quite a demand. Reorders to replenish stocks are coming in, and the grade of goods sought is the higher-priced variety. The manufacturers and millinery dealers, who got started earlier in their seasons than the retailers, are giving satisfactory ribbon orders for next Spring. The chief article asked for is the two-inch banding. This will be used to decorate Spring hats and is wanted in the brilliant shades of the new season. The dress manufacturers are calling for wider goods. Wide prints still remain good, and one of the attractive features of the business is the return to favor of hair-bow ribbons. For some time young girls preferred to use barrettes, but now the tendency has returned to ribbons.

***

Gray Goods Still Inactive.

Listless buying continues the rule in the local gray goods market, for which several reasons are given. One is that the inventory season is at hand, a second is that the bleacheries are holding things up, and a third is that buyers are waiting to see what the next Government report has to say. Among yesterday's business were sales of 39-inch 56-44s at 7 cents for nearby delivery, and 39-inch 68-72s at 9 cents for contract shipment. Additional offerings from second hands were reported, including 38½-inch 60-52s at 7⅝ cents for this month's delivery. Not a great deal was done on sheetings from all accounts. In some quarters 31-inch 5-yard sheetings, which have sold at 8 cents, have been advanced to 8¼ cents for December shipment. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	9¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7½c
39-inch, 56-44s	7c	38½-inch, 60-48s	7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	5¾c

*Spot.

FUR TRADE PROSPEROUS.

The Canadian Catch Is Small, with Trappers in the Army.

Just returned from an extended trip throughout the Western States and Canada, William Zobel, Executive Officer of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation, said yesterday that the fur trade among dealers and manufacturers is in an extremely prosperous condition, with the result that stocks of last season's goods have been practically exhausted.

"A keen competition," he said, "has set in among the dealers for the fresh collection which is now coming in. The prices now being paid for such standard articles as muskrat and skunk are considerably higher than were paid last year at this time, and, as is usually the case in a high-priced market, the movement has taken in various furs which last year at this time seemed neglected.

"There is no one cause for the advanced prices. Doubtless the results of the October sales in London, the feeling that the Canadian catch will be decreased owing to the fact that so many men are in the army, and the unprecedented vogue for furs, all contribute to the prevailing high prices."

BUSINESS NOTES.

The R. & G. Waist Co., formerly doing business at 248 West Twenty-third Street, of which Nat. C. Rosenthal and Abe Garfiel were proprietors, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Silk Association of America will be held in the rooms of the association next Wednesday—Dec. 13, at 2:30 P. M.

Notice has been received from Police Headquarters that the Silk Industry Home Defense League will drill again this Winter. A meeting was held yesterday at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory.

An order has been issued by the Treasury Department that fish roe, if packed in ice, will be admitted duty free.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

The Report of an Appraiser Held Not to be Conclusive.

Charles Scribner's Sons imported books and failed to state in the entry the amount of royalty as a part of the market value. The Appraiser added it to the market value, and so forced the importers to pay higher duties and accruing penalties. The firm asked for relief from the General Appraisers, but Judge Hay decided against it yesterday, holding the omission was not a manifest clerical error.

In overruling a protest by D. C. Andrews & Co., Inc., Judge Brown held that flake-like pieces of gelatin, made as a byproduct during the manufacture of gelatin spangles, and used for glueing on certain articles to produce a brilliant surface, were properly classified by the Collector at 25 per cent. as a manufacture of gelatin, rather than at 10 per cent., as "waste," as claimed by the importers.

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, and George Borgfeldt & Co. objected to the action of the customs officials in putting a 45 per cent. duty on marble bowls, benches, and other articles as "manufactures of marble." The articles were claimed to be properly dutiable at 15 per cent. as "works of art." The Appraiser filed a report with the board stating that in view of a certain Treasury decision the merchandise would not be returned as claimed by the importers. The Collector at each port, however, disregarded the advisory report of the Appraiser, and took the higher duty. Overruling the protests, Judge Waite minimized the value of an Appraiser's report. "He held that such a report "establishes no basis, either in fact or in law, for a decision by the Board of General Appraisers. This is true whether the report of the Appraiser has been adopted by the Collector or not."

5,000 at St. George's Reunion.

More than 5,000 persons witnessed and participated in the reunion and dance of St. George's Church in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, last night. The guests of honor, who sat in a box and reviewed the drilling of church organizations, included Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Bishop David H. Greer, the Rev. Charles S. Burch, Suffragan Bishop of New York; Brig. Gen. George A. Dyer, commanding the New York Division of the National Guard, and Police Commissioner Woods.

Benefit for Belgian Children.

An entertainment, dance, and supper are to be given at the Hotel Biltmore on Wednesday, Dec. 20, at 9 P. M., by the American Aid for Homeless Belgian Children, sanctioned by the Government of the King of the Belgians, and under the auspices of Cardinal Gibbons, Emmauel Havenith, Minister of Belgium, Washington, and Pierre Mali, Belgian Consul General, New York.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

SCHWARTZ BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel and Heyman Schwartz, doing business as Schwartz Brothers, manufacturers of waists, with showrooms at 450 Fourth Avenue and factory at Tarrytown, N. Y. Liabilities, $736; James Maroney, $206; Simpson Lever, $33. Judge Mayer appointed Leon Lauterstein receiver. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $2,000.

FLORENCE VAN ALEN, dealer in women's wear, 630 Fifth Avenue, has made an assignment to Clifford G. Ludvigh. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against her as a "Corsetiere" at 25 East Forty-eighth Street, by Nathan Gertler, $187; Kroner, $294, and E. M. Hurs, $52. It was alleged that she made an assignment. Liabilities were stated to be $10,000 and assets $2,000.

CHARLES GREENSPAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles Greenspan, 171 Manhattan Avenue, by George S. Males, $87; Ruth Russel Company, $88; Hugo & Welbke, $132; Bernstein, Welbke, and Middendorf & Rohr, $149. Liabilities are $1,500 and assets $500.

ALFRED G. DE SALVO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Alfred C. De Salvo, tailor, 102 Fulton Street, by Mandel, Loeb & Yankauer, $234; Louis Thomaseli, and Peter Pellettreu, $146. Liabilities are $4,500 and assets $2,000.

PINKEL BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Pinkel Brothers, composed of P. Arthur Pinkel and Wilfred Pinkel, grocers, 2,285 Broadway, by Adolf Kaufman, $172; George W. Stretton, $300, and Burtis & Co., $471.

BANKLER & ROGOFF.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Bankler & Rogoff, trading as the Hygrade Flower and Feather Company, 7 Great Jones Street, by Cape Colony Company, $307; Western Feather Company, $106, and Max Lyke Company, $108. Liabilities are stated to be more than $10,000, and assets less than that.

ISAAC ENGELMAN, clerk, at Poughkeepsie, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $10,941 and assets $115 in accounts. Among the creditors are: Well of 108 Avenue B, New York, $3,950, and B. Cohn of Bradley Beach, N. J., $1,125. There are forty creditors in New York City. He made an assignment Dec. 28, 1916.

GEORGE L. TAYLOR of 33 Morningside Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,188 and no assets. Among the creditors are Gertrude Taylor, $2,510, and Windmuller & Roelker, $2,183.

EDWARD B. McNALLY, express, of 432 West Thirty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,008 and no assets. There are two judgments against him for $1,030 damages for negligence.

J. GLOCKNER & CO., manufacturers of dresses at 115 West Thirtieth Street, filed schedules showing liabilities of $32,622 and nominal assets of $50,290. There are more than 250 creditors, among whom are the Merchants Discount Company, $19,070, secured; Sherman National Bank, $9,000, secured; Leo Stern of Paterson, $3,115, and Rockland Silk Company, $1,729.

MAX KALIN, who did business as the Grand Hat Frame Company, 945 Grand Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $11,736 and assets of $8,953.

BARNETT & KROHN.—Judge Mayer has appointed Phineas Lewinson receiver for Barnett & Krohn, suit manufacturers, 16 West Fifty-sixth Street, bond $500.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 5.—M. R. Oyon, 721 Lincoln Parkway, a dressmaker; liabilities, $18,323; assets, $3,700; voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Henry Mayer, a manager; voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $38,397; assets, $2,400.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Ament, Charles L. and Elizabeth—F. E. Feigenbaum $220.91
Blake, Harold A.—E. C. Crowley 388.71
Block, Lizzie M.—Barnett Bros. 240.58
Berler Shoe Co., Inc.—Dorsch & Marcus 504.30
Burgart, Elizabeth—United Distillers Co. 124.89
Cox Engraving Co.—C. L. Barkelman 624.06
Same—same 148.54
Coburn, Paul M.—Harry Meyers Co. 155.70
Campbell, Carman—W. J. Newman 530.17
Creston Building Co., Inc., and August Busch—Empire Door and Trim Co. 312.70
Consolidated Holding Co.—Scranton and Lehigh Coal Co. 191.28
Caulfield, John J.—A. Frimarck 360.91
Crocker, Edward—S. Lashauer 184.34
C. C. Wilkening, Inc.—Exhibitors' Times, Inc. 167.71
Coppola, Pasquale—P. Frishling 208.15
Dobrowolski, Johanna A.—W. A. Prendergast, costs 389.85
De Castille, Marquis R.—L. Pinkos 404.85
Decker, William H., Jr.—J. J. Romano 116.32
Eagan & Leake, Inc.—H. E. Taylor & Co. 124.18
Elin, Sol—S. J. Janover, & Co., Inc. 206.49
Fuller, Janet J.—J. J. Romano 156.96
Fireman, Mary E., and Mary E. Carr—I. Kaufman 129.79
Fire Association of Philadelphia—J. Buskowitz 7,691.58
Glassheim, George N.—E. Lasner 323.41
Goldman, Moses—L. Cohen 140.72
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York—J. Hunsberger et al. 1,199.41
Hooper, Wyly E.—L. A. Bower 273.46
Herbst, Anton—M. J. Odell 278.46
Healy, Michael P.—D. Crotty 166.91
Home Insurance Co.—A. Boskwitz et al. 3,123.59
Henderson, Charles J.—Burnham & Phillips, Inc. 119.86
Joseph M. O'Neill & Son Co.—E. McElroy 144.86
Held, Abraham—Star Rubber Co. 140.50
James, Morgan T., and Martin, Inc. 165.81
Joslas, Herman—I. H. Weiss 521.41
Kneuper, Alexander D.—G. W. Roberts 151.11
Koonz, Ed. and Bartha—United Distillers Co. 236.90
Leschziner, Siegfried—C. Varley 1,434.90
Logie, James, and David C. Inles—T. Booth 1,610.64
Loomis, Guy A.—Frederick Lesser & Co., Inc. 345.68
Landay, William A., and Samuel G. Rock—D. L. Phillips 497.39
Mangin, Daniel—J. L. Dinning 143.91
Meagher, Elizabeth—E. J. Conroy 152.07
Milbach, Samuel—Globe Ticket Co. 145.27
Montgomery, George F.—R. Rudeschel 114.76
Morrison, Jacob—H. R. Gurrenheimer 902.62
Mullarky, Michael—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., costs 113.62
M. B. W. Realty Co.—L. Rothbard 182.21
N. Y. Railways Co.—S. Pochefsky 200.00
N. Y. Community Mausoleum Construction Co., Inc.—R. Stern 549.91
Ocean Steamship Co. of Savannah—F. Copaneos, costs 115.83
Pfeiffer Fashion, Inc.—Flower Lighterage Co., Inc 642.40
Pegnan Elevator Co.—J. P. Mulholland 100.41
Peet, Anna B.—S. J. Bloomingdale et al. 1,391.54
Radcliffe, Elmer—Clay Co. of New York 215.31
Red D Grocery Co.—Char

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Recover After Further Decline Despite Continued High Money.

There was less liquidation on the Stock Exchange yesterday than might have been expected in view of the continuance of abnormally high money. The rate for call loans did not get as high as on Monday, but it did go to 10 per cent. at the close of the day. The explanation of the relative indifference of many speculators to the advance in money lay, no doubt, in the conviction that the stringency would be temporary, and back of that was the thought that with the Reserve Bank system in operation nothing approaching a real emergency in the money market was to be expected.

The financial community had other things to deal with yesterday, including the President's address to Congress, which Wall Street became free to discuss openly, but it was the money market which still commanded the lion's share of the Street's attention. The matter in debate was whether or not the tightness in the call money market was likely to last many days or not. The point in that discussion lay in the belief which many people in the Street expressed that the stock market could hardly be expected to withstand a prolongation of high money rates without encountering a larger amount of liquidation than had yet been experienced.

One of the reasons why money was still as high as it was yesterday was that, owing to the confidence felt in the money situation as a whole, traders were not inclined to sell with the freedom with which they would have sold under similar circumstances in the days when the money market did not have the protection of a central reserve system. That attitude, it was thought, would in natural course be modified, were high money to last many days. Anticipating such an outcome bearishly inclined traders were sellers of stock both on Monday and at the opening yesterday, but not a little of this stock apparently was taken back yesterday afternoon after the market had shown a degree of resistance which induced the bears to pursue a cautious program. The effect of that and of other buying was to turn stocks upward after they had been carried somewhat lower in the earlier dealings of the day. The recovery was not general nor extensive enough to wipe out all of the declines, but it did bring net gains to a large number of stocks, including United States Steel, the leader in point of activity, which regained yesterday as much as it had lost the day before.

All of these movements were carried through on a much diminished volume of transactions. The day's business fell very considerably under the million-share level, which had come to be looked upon as almost the minimum of Stock Exchange transactions, though for so long it held the opposite position of maximum. Those who look for the early return of easier money had large gold imports to look to as a substantial basis for their hope. The first installment of the $50,000,000 announced for this week arrived yesterday.

The President's address to Congress, which had been heralded on alternate days as a very discouraging and as a very encouraging utterance, was rather easily dismissed as an important market factor yesterday after the address had been delivered. The passage most discussed in banking circles was probably that in which the President withdrew his recommendation that Congress take action regarding an advance in rates to offset the possible increase in cost of operation through the application of the eight-hour day law. In that matter, however, it is probable that in practice the actual granting of an increase would have rested with the Interstate Commerce Commission and that precisely is where the President's withdrawn recommendation to Congress leaves the matter.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Dearness of Money in New York Causes Surprise Among Traders.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—On the Stock Exchange today home funds and the Russian group were dull and heavy, and Mexicans declined two points, but these were offset by a few firm features. Peruvian issues advanced two points and copper, rubber, and shipping shares were strong, while Otis Steel continued to gain. American securities were quietly steady, a fraction below parity.

Money was in good supply and discount rates were quiet.

The dearness of money in New York was considered in the nature of a flurry and caused much surprise, as the private cables gave no reason for the rise. Exchange was little affected, there being several large sellers about.

Trading Inactive on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Trading was inactive on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 95 centimes.

HEADS N. Y. SHIPBUILDING CO.

S. M. Knox Named as President—Other Officers Chosen.

The New York Shipbuilding Company announced yesterday the election of the following officers: S. M. Knox, President; H. A. Magoun, First Vice President; N. de Taube, Second Vice President; J. T. Wickersham, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary; Cecil Page, Secretary, and A. G. Connell, Assistant Treasurer.

George J. Baldwin, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine, and Lawrence H. Shearman, Vice President of W. R. Grace & Co., constitute the Executive Committee. The other members of the Board of Directors are:

Joseph P. Grace of W. R. Grace & Co., Robert F. Herrick of Herrick, Smith, Donald & Farley; W. S. Kies, Vice President American International Corporation; S. M. Knox, President New York Shipbuilding Company; Ambrose Monell, President International Nickel Company; William Finlay Morgan, capitalist; Perley H. Noyes, James H. Perkins, Vice President National City Bank; Charles A. Stone, President American International Corporation; E. P. Swenson of S. M. Swenson & Co., Henry R. Wehrhane of Hallgarten & Co., and James A. Bennett.

On Aug. 31 there was $13,000,000 worth of uncompleted contracts on the books of the company. New contracts entered into since that date, including battleship awards made last week, amount to $23,000,000 additional.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs receipts	$2,341,504	$87,931,655
Ord. internal rev.	5,004,541	175,261,760
Income tax	348,931	15,449,759
Miscellaneous	782,189	30,134,663
Total receipts	$8,462,027	308,777,148
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts		175,585,101,705,886
Excess of total receipts over total disburse.	172,625	
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts		188,705,855
Expenditures	8,289,502	410,482,974

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, DEC. 5, 1916. — Shares.

Total sales	908,912
Same day last year	720,758
Year to date	207,133,057
Same period last year	129,781,360
Same period in 1914	81,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
67	68	100	Acme Tea	68	68	68	68	— ½
98	100	100	Acme Tea, 1st pf.	98	98	98	98	
21	21½	4,400	Advance Rumely	20¾	21¾	20¾	21¾	+ 1½
39¼	39½	2,000	Advance Rumely pf.	38¾	41	38¾	39¾	+ 1½
13¾	14	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	13	14	13¾	13¾	+ ½
8	8½	500	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	
35	35¼	3,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	34½	35¾	34½	35¼	+ ½
90¼	91	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	— ¼
86	86	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	85	86	85	86	
102¾	103¼	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ¼
103¾	105¼	1,600	Am. Beet Sugar	105	106¾	104¾	105½	+ 1½
62¾	63	1,200	Am. Can	62	63¾	62	62¾	+ ¼
83¾	84¾	3,300	Am. Can, pf.	83¾	84¾	83¾	84¾	+ ¼
77¼	77½	30,100	Am. Car & Fdry.	76¾	78¼	76¾	77¾	— 1
17	17½	900	Am. Car & Fdry. pf.	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	
81	81¾	8,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	80¾	82	80¼	81	
28	28¼	2,500	Am. Ice Securities	28	28	28	28	+ ¼
22¾	23¼	5,200	Am. Linseed	22¾	23¾	22¾	23¾	+ ¼
53¾	54	1,200	Am. Linseed pf.	53½	54¾	53¾	53¾	+ 1
56¾	58	8,400	Am. Locomotive	56¾	59	56¾	58¾	
89½	90	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	89¾	90	89¾	90	
107¾	108	100	Am. Malt pf.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	
49	50	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	49	49¾	49	49¾	
117	117¼	10,400	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	116¾	117¾	116¾	117¾	+ ¼
116	116½	200	Am. Smelt. & pf. B.	116	116½	116	116½	+ ½
96¾	97	100	Am. Steel Fdries.	96¾	97	96¾	97	+ ¼
68	68	1,100	Am. Sugar Ref.	67¾	68	67¾	68	+ ¼
116	116¾	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	116	116¾	116	116	+ ¼
121	122	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	121¼	121¾	121¼	121¾	+ ½
127¾	127½	1,700	Am. T. & T. rights	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	+ ½
2	2¼	3,000	Am. Tob. pf.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2	2	
55¾	56	12,600	Am. Woolen	54	56¼	54	55¾	+ 1½
98¾	99	200	Am. Woolen pf.	98¾	99	98½	99	+ ½
65¾	66	2,250	Am. Writing P. pf.	65	66	65	65¾	+ ¾
60¾	61¾	3,200	Am. Zinc L. & S.	60	61¾	60	60¾	+ ¾
98¾	99¾	25,100	Anaconda Cop. Co.	98¾	99¾	98¾	99¾	+ ¾
70½	71¾	300	Associated Oil	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ½
106	106¾	2,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼	+ ½
100¾	100¾	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¼
16¾	17½	300	At., Birm. & At.	16½	17	16½	17	— ½
123	124	100	Atlantic Coast Line	122½	122¾	122¾	122¾	+ ¼
126¾	127	7,400	At., Gulf & W. I.	120¾	127	120¾	127	+ 6
70¼	70¾	200	At., Gulf & W. I. pf.	70	70	70	70	— ¼
77¾	77¾	11,200	Baldwin Loco.	76¾	78	76½	77¾	+ ½
106¾	107	700	Baldwin Loco. pf.	107	107	106¾	107	+ ¼
89¾	89¾	900	Baltimore & Ohio	88¾	89¾	88¾	89¾	+ ¼
74	74¾	700	Baltimore & O. pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	
1¾	2	3,400	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
164	164¼	2,400	Barrett Co.	163¾	167½	163¾	164¼	+ 1½
610	630	200	Bethlehem Steel	610	610	610	610	— 10
84½	85	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	83	85	84½	84¾	— ¾
70	73	100	Brown Shoe	73	73	73	73	— 2
		100	Burns Brothers	87	87	87	87	+ ¾
		100	Burns Brothers pf.	105	105	105	105	— ¼
71½	72	8,500	Butte & Superior	71	73¾	71	71½	+ ¼
19¾	20	100	Butterick Co.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¾
27¾	28	5,200	California Petrol.	27¾	28¾	27¾	28	+ ¾
59	60	2,200	California Pet. pf.	59	61	59	60	+ 1½
168	168	300	Canadian Pacific	167¼	169¾	167¼	168	+ 1½
108¾	109¾	11,200	Central Leather Co.	108¾	109¾	108	109¾	+ 1½
115	116	400	Central Leather pf.	115¼	115¾	115¼	115½	+ ½
112	113	2,200	Chandler Motor	113	118	111	112½	+ 2½
69½	70¾	8,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	69¼	70¾	69¼	70	+ ¾
22	22¼	3,400	Chicago & Alton	22	23	22	22¼	+ ¼
14¾	15	400	Chi. & Alton pf.	13	15¼	13	14¾	+ ¾
43¾	44	400	Chi. Great Western	43¾	44¼	43¾	44	+ ¼
93¾	94	800	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	94	94½	93¾	94	+ ¼
123¾	125¾	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	125¼	126¾	125¼	125¾	+ ¾
123¾	125	400	Chi. M. & St. P. pf.	123¾	125¾	123¾	125¾	+ 1½
125	125½	100	Chi. & Northwest	125	125½	125	125½	+ ¾
38¾	39	5,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	37¾	38¾	37¾	38¾	— ¾
115	120	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	115	115	115	115	— 3
120	130	35	Do., odd lot	117	117	117	117	
33¾	33¾	15,700	Chile Copper	33¼	33¾	33¼	33½	+ ¼
68	68¼	5,500	Chino Copper	67¾	69¼	67¾	68¾	— ¼
83	84¼	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	83¼	83¾	83¼	83¾	— ½
57½	57¾	3,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	56¾	58¾	56¾	58	— 2
59	61	200	Col. & South. 1st pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ 1½
53¾	53¾	20,400	Columbia Gas	52¾	53¾	52¾	53¾	
24¾	25	1,200	Com. Inst. Cal. Min.	25	25	24¾	24¾	
136	138	200	Consolidated Gas	136	138	136	138	+ 2
122¼	122¾	200	Consol. Gas, Balt.	122¼	122¾	122¼	122¾	
27¾	27¾	14,500	Corn Products Ref.	27¾	28	27¾	27¾	
111	111½	800	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	111¼	111¾	110¾	111	+ ½
86¾	87	27,800	Crucible Steel	84½	87¼	84½	86¾	+ 1½
123¾	124½	200	Crucible Steel pf.	124½	124½	124½	124½	+ ¾
67¾	68¾	4,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	67¾	68¾	67¾	68¾	+ ¾
98¾	99¼	1,380	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	98¾	99¾	98¾	98¾	+ 1½
20	20	200	Den. & Rio Grande	20	20	20	20	
47¼	47¾	1,200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	47	47¾	46¾	47¼	+ ½
43¾	45¾	5,900	Distillers' Securities	43¾	45¾	43¾	45¾	
21¾	22	500	Dome Mines	21¾	22	21¾	22	+ ½
37¾	37¾	6,320	Erie	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ¼
52¾	53¾	200	Erie 1st pf.	52¾	53¾	52¾	53¾	+ ¾
42¾	43	500	Erie 2d pf.	42¾	43	42¾	42¾	
48	48	200	Federal M. & S. pf.	48	48	48	48	— 2
41	41½	900	Gaston, Wms. & W.	41	41½	40	40	
115¼	115¾	1,900	Gen. Chemical pf.	115¼	115¾	115¼	115¾	+ ¼
179	179½	400	General Electric	179	179½	179	179	+ ½
120	120	200	General Motors pf.	120	120	120	120	+ ½
69¼	69¾	2,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	68¾	69¾	68¾	69¼	— 1
108	108	100	Granby Consol.	108	108	108	108	
44	44½	3,600	G., H. & S. A. pf.	44	44½	43¾	43¾	— ¾
52¾	53	100	Greene-Canaea	53	53	52¾	53	+ ¾
107	108	1,000	Gulf States Steel	107	108	107	107	+ 1
100	100	100	Gulf S. S. 1st pf.	100	100	100	100	
109¾	110	4,100	Illinois Central	109¾	110	109¾	109¾	+ ½
69¾	70	9,400	Inspiration Copper	69¾	70	69¼	70	+ ¾
17¾	18	1,200	Interboro Consol.	17¾	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
74¼	74½	200	Interboro Con. pf.	74¼	74½	74¼	74½	+ ¼
124	124	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	124	125¾	124	125¾	+ 2
82	83¾	200	Int. Harvest. Corp.	82	83¾	82	83¾	+ 1½
44¼	44¾	7,300	Int. Mer. Mar. tr. r.	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	+ ¼
114¾	115¾	6,900	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. tr.	114¾	115¾	114	115¾	+ 1½
47¼	48	10,200	Int. Nickel	47¼	48	47¼	48	+ ¼
107	107	100	Int. Nickel pf.	107	107	107	107	+ 1
67¼	67¾	9,900	Int. Paper	65	67¾	65	65¾	+ 1½
104¾	105	7,400	Int. Paper pf.	104¾	106¾	104¾	105	+ 1½
27¼	27¾	700	Kansas City Southern	27¼	27¾	27	27¾	+ ¼
60	60	100	Kan. City South. pf.	60	60	60	60	— 1
75¼	75¼	800	Kelly-Springf. Tire	75¼	75¼	74	74	+ ¼
57¾	58	24,800	Kennecott Copper	57¾	58¾	57¾	57¾	+ ¼
103	104	4,700	Lackawanna Steel	103	104	103	104	+ ½
24½	24¾	600	Lake Erie & West.	24½	26¼	24½	25½	+ 1½
51	51	100	Lake Erie & W. pf.	51	51	51	51	+ ½
36¾	36¾	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¾
82¾	83¾	400	Lehigh Valley	82¾	83¾	82¾	83¾	+ ¾
23	23	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	23	23	23	23	
237	240	100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	237	240	237	240	+ 2
121¼	121¾	100	Loril., (P.) Co. pf.	121¼	121¾	121¼	121¾	+ ¼
133¾	134	100	Louis. & Nash.	133¾	134	133¾	134	+ ¼
85	85	100	Mackay Cos.	85	85	85	85	
65¾	66	300	Mackay Cos. pf.	65¾	66¾	65¾	65¾	+ ¾
68	74½	700	Manhattan Shirt	68	74½	68	73	+ 6
67¾	67¾	50	Do., odd lot	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	
73¾	74	2,400	Maxwell Motors	73¾	74	73	73¾	+ ¾
81¾	82	100	Max. Motors 1st pf.	81¾	82	81¾	81¾	+ 1½
66	68	600	May Dept. Stores	66	68	66	66	
106	108¼	2,600	Mexican Petroleum	106	108¼	107	108¾	+ ½
45¾	46¾	4,200	Miami Copper	45¾	46¾	45¾	46¾	+ ½
126	126	5	Michigan Central	126	126	126	126	— ¾
30½	30¾	200	M. & St. L. new	30½	30¾	30½	30¾	
9¾	10	3,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9¾	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
20	21	700	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	20	21	20	21	+ 1
17¾	18¾	2,200	Missouri Pacific	17¾	18¾	17¾	18¾	— ¼
17¾	18¾	6,000	Mo. Pacific tr r.	17¾	18¾	17¾	18¾	+ ¾
34¾	35¾	21,400	Mo. Pacific pf. w i.	34¾	35¾	34¼	35¾	+ ¾
62	62¾	700	Mo. Pacific pf. w i.	62	62¾	62	62¾	+ 2
110	111	800	Montana Power	111	111¾	110	111	
121½	121½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	121½	121½	121½	121½	— ½
82¾	83¾	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	82¾	83¾	82¾	83¾	+ ¾
32½	33¼	400	Nat. Enn. & St. Co.	32½	33¼	32½	33¼	+ ¾
88	88	200	Nat. Lead Co.	88	88	88	88	+ ¼
30¾	31¾	4,300	Nevada Con. Cop.	30¾	31¾	30¾	31¾	+ ¾
173	173	400	N. Y. Air Brake	173	173	171¾	171¾	+ ¾
106¾	106¾	2,700	N. Y. Central	106¾	106¾	106	106¾	+ ¼
62¾	63¾	100	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	62¾	63¾	62¾	63¾	+ ¾
57¾	58	100	N. Y. Dock	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	+ ¼
32¾	33	1,400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	32¾	33	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
140¾	141¼	1,600	N. Y. Ont. & West.	140¾	141¼	140	141¼	+ ½
85½	85½	1,600	Norfolk & Western	85½	85½	85½	85½	+ ¾
75	75¾	800	Norfolk & West. pf.	75	75¾	75	75	— ¾
144	144	2,200	North American	144	144	144	144	— 1
111¾	112¾	400	Nova Scotia S. & C.	111¾	112¾	111¾	111¾	+ ½
116¾	118¼	1,100	Northern Pacific	116¾	118¼	116¾	118¼	+ ¾
120¾	120¾	13,400	Ohio Cities Gas	118	120¾	118	120¾	+ 2
6¼	6¾	1,200	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ¼
95¼	96	700	Owens Bottle Mach.	95¼	96	95¼	95¾	+ ¾
117	118	100	Owens Bottle M. pf.	117	118	117	117	— ½
23	23½	200	Pacific Mail	23	23½	23	23½	
101	101	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf.	101	101	101	101	+ ½
57	58	2,800	Penn. R. R.	57	58	57	58	+ ½
108¾	109	2,600	People's Gas, Chic.	108¾	109	108	108	+ ¼
46¾	47¾	100	Philadelphia Co.	46¾	47¾	46¾	46¾	+ ¾
85¾	86	100	P. C., C. & St. L.	85¾	86	85¾	85¾	+ ¾
54	54½	15,100	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d.	54	54½	53¾	54½	+ ¾
115	115¼	200	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d.	115	115¼	115	115¼	+ ¼
104	104	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	104	104	104	104	
84	84½	5,400	Pressed Steel Car	84	84½	83¾	84	+ ¼
107¾	107¾	200	Pressed Steel C. pf.	107¾	107¾	106¾	106¾	— ¾
134	134	100	Public Service N. J.	134	134	134	134	
166	166	200	Pullman Co.	166	166	166	166	— ½
3	3	100	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	
58¾	58¾	100	Railway Steel Sp.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	+ ¼
34	34	100	Ray Con. Copper	34	34	33	33¾	+ ¼
110¾	111¾	400	Reading	110¾	111¾	110¾	110¾	+ ¼
45	45	300	Reading 1st pf.	45	45	44¾	44¾	+ ¼
87¾	88¼	18,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	87¾	88¼	87¾	88¼	+ ¼
115¼	116	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	115¼	116	115¼	115¼	+ ¼
27	27¾	4,100	St. L. & S. F. w i.	25¾	27	25¾	27	+ 1
51	51¾	100	St. L. Southwest. pf.	51	51¾	51	51	
17¼	17¾	300	Seaboard Air Line	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	
38¾	39	300	Seab. Air Line pf.	38¾	39	38¾	39	
230¼	231	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	230¼	230¾	230¼	230¾	+ ¾
126¾	127¾	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf.	126¾	127¾	126¾	127¾	+ ¾
33¾	33¾	1,100	Shattuck-Arizona	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	
100¼	100¾	2,600	Southern Pacific	100¼	100¾	100	100¾	
29¼	29¾	5,800	Southern Railway	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ¼
68¾	68¾	900	Southern Ry. pf.	68¾	68¾	68	68¾	+ ¼
90¼	90¼	100	Standard Milling pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ¼
119	119¾	12,200	Studebaker Co.	119	119¾	118¾	119¾	+ ¼
83¼	83½	800	Stutz Motor	83¼	83½	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
24¾	24¾	200	Tennessee Copper	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	
204½	206	1,900	Texas Co.	204½	206	204½	206	+ 1½
25¾	25¾	200	Texas Co. rights	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¾
194¾	194¾	1,500	Texas & Pacific	194¾	194¾	194¾	194¾	+ ¾
49¼	49¼	600	Third Avenue	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
56¾	56¾	100	Tobacco Products	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	+ ¾
9	9	4,800	Tol., St. L. & West.	9	9	9	9	
74	74	200	Tol., St. L. & W. tr.	74	74	74	74	+ ¼
18¾	19	1,200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	18¾	20	18¾	19	+ ¼
105¾	106¼	400	Underwood Typew.	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼	+ ¼
134¾	135¼	1,200	Union B. & P. Co.	134¾	135¼	134¾	135¼	+ ¼
111¼	112¾	400	U. B. & P. Co. new x d.	111¼	112¾	111¼	112¾	+ ¾
147¾	148	8,700	Union Pacific	147¼	148¼	147¼	147¾	+ ¾
83¾	84	300	Union Pacific pf.	84	84	83¾	83¾	+ ¼
47¼	47¾	200	United Cigar Mfrs.	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾	+ ¾
90¾	90¾	1,000	United Cigar Stores	90¾	100	90¾	90¾	+ ¾
75¼	75¾	100	United Drug	75¼	75¾	75¼	75¾	+ ¾
53¾	53¾	100	United Drug 1st pf.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ¾
100	100	800	United Fruit	100	100	100	100	+ ¼
13¾	13¾	300	United Rys. Invest.	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ¼
26¾	27	400	United Rys. Inv. pf.	26¾	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
23¾	23¾	200	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¾
22¾	23	200	U. S. Express	22¾	23	22¾	23	
135	135¼	8,800	U. S. Indus. Alco.	135	135¾	132¾	133	— ¾
103¾	104	300	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	104	105	103¾	104	+ ¼
33	33	1,100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	34	35¾	33	33½	+ ¼
100	100	200	U. S. Red. & Ref.	100	100	100	100	
39¾	40	200	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	39¾	40	39¾	40	+ ¼
65¾	65¾	7,000	U. S. Rubber	65¾	69¾	65¾	65¾	+

$100 BONDS

American Foreign Securities 5s	1919
Anglo French 5s	1920
Three Cities French Loan 6s	1919
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul conv. 4½s	1932
N. Y. Central conv. 6s	1935
American Ice Deb. 6s	1925
Bethlehem Steel 1st Rdg. 5s	1942

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CALL MONEY DROPS; DEMAND IS STRONG

Closing Rate Yesterday Was 7 Per Cent., but Gold Imports May Cause Reduction.

NO REDISCOUNTS IN MARKET

Facilities of Federal Reserve Are Not Called Upon — Cash Goes to Interior.

Although call money yesterday was not quite so high as on Monday, when loans were made at 15 per cent., there still appeared a scarcity of funds available for Stock Exchange purposes, and quotations fluctuated from 5, the opening rate, to 10 per cent. Most of the loans were renewed at 8½ per cent., and the closing figure was 7 per cent., as on the previous day.

The stringency in call money has not been relieved because there has been no perceptible liquidation in the stock market, although the volume of transactions, for the first time in over a month, totaled less than 1,000,000 shares, and because the gold import movement has not yet made itself felt, the first installment of the $50,000,000 shipment, amounting to $7,800,000, having only arrived from Canada yesterday.

All the city banks have refrained from availing themselves of the facilities of the Federal Reserve Bank, and no applications for rediscounting or for fifteen-day loans were received by that institution. National bankers are agreed that the rediscounting practice should be restricted for use only in cases where the proceeds of such rediscounts are required for strictly commercial purposes.

Compared with the high rates for demand loans, the rate for sixty-day loans, secured by collateral, was from 4 to 4½, the latter quotation applying also to loans from ninety days to six months. Commercial paper was quoted at 4@4½ per cent., but brokers reported that there was little demand. The Federal Reserve Bank discount rate for paper maturing from fifteen to ninety days is 4 per cent. Should tightness in money develop in commercial loans, the banks will not hesitate, it was said, to apply for discounts at the Reserve Bank.

Many of the out-of-town banks, having heard of the high rates paid for call loans, instructed their New York correspondents yesterday to put out loans on their account. In some quarters, it was learned that the city banks were discouraging the country banks from using their surplus funds in this manner and were advising them the flurry in rates was only temporary.

The general condition of the money market was influenced yesterday by the report of a further credit balance, amounting to more than $4,000,000, which the Federal Reserve Bank had at the Clearing House. On Monday the credit balance was more than $14,000,000. These large balances indicate that New York institutions, for one purpose or another, have made heavy transfers to the interior.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*3	†3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
S. Francisco	*3	†3½	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

	Trade Acceptances.			
	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	†3½	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
10	5	7	8½

Time.

60 days	4 @4½
90 days	4½@—
4 months	4½@—
5 months	4½
6 months	4½

All industrial collateral ¼ per cent. higher.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days: 2%@2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days: 3½@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3½
4 to 6 months	4 @4½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝	—.00½
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅜	4.76⅜	—.00½
Francs—				
Demand	5.85	5.85⅝	5.85⅝	—.00⅛
Cables	5.84	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	—.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	66.25	66.93⅞	66.25	+.31¼
Cables	66.31¼	66.00	66.31¼	+.31¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅛	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.83⅝	5.84⅛
95.28 Berlin	66.25	66.31¼
5.1826 Switzerland	5.17⅛	5.16⅛
19.295 Greece	19.48	19.53
5.1826 Italy	6.77	6.76¼
20.26 Austria	11.54	11.53
51.45 Russia	29.60	29.65
26.73 Scandinavia		
Copenhagen	26.95	27.02
Stockholm	28.47	28.55
Christiania	27.65	28.72
19.20 Spain	21.15	21.25
40.14 Holland	*40.75	*40.81¼
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84 Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.12½	50.28
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Ayres	43.40	43.50
52.46 Rio	22.21	22.31
China—		
Hongkong	53.95	54.10
Peking	90.00	90.12½
Shanghai	85.00	85.12½
India—		
38.44 Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44 Calcutta	32.25	32.37½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69⅝	$4.70¾	$4.68⅝

*Plus ¼.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $874,834,712; balance, $46,028,183; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $872,064; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $4,064,770.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .8125 discount@par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 36 1-16d, up ⅛d; in New York, 75½c, up ½c; Mexican dollars, 58¼@61¼c.

Unlisted Securities.

The Annalist publishes a list of bonds and stocks not dealt in on the Stock Exchange, but worth investors' examination. Every Monday. The Annalist, 10 cents; $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	140	148
Ajax Rub.	70¾	71¼
Alb & S.	245	..
Am B Sug pf.	90	100¼
Am B S & Fdy	197	198
Do pf.	190	200
Am C pf.	114	119
Am C & F pf.	128½	119½
Am Coal	55½	..
Am Cot O.	52¼	52⅝
Do pf.	98	101
Am Exp.	195	198
Am Malt.	10	10¾
A S pf, A.	99½	100
Am Snuff.	143	145
Do pf.	105	109
A T & C	42	46
Am Tob.	220	222½
Do pf.	109	110
Am Z pf.	80	80½
Ann Arbor.	..	30
Do pf.	..	60
Assets R.	3	4
Asso D G.	25	30
Do 1st pf.	80	90
Do 2d pf.	46	65
Barrett Co pf.	118	121
Beech Cr'k	44½	..
Beth S pf.	395	405
B Un G.	133	134
Brown Bd pf.	..	90
Bruns Ter.	7¾	8¼
B, R & P.	97	99
Do pf.	110	..
Bush Ter.	90	108
Can So.	57¼	57⅝
Case (J I) pf.	83¼	90
C, C & O.	25	32
Do pf.	55	59
C R R of N J.	296	320
C & S A	147	152
Tst	..	..
C & P Tel pf.	eq cts	2½
C & N W pf.	125	130
Chi, St. P, M & Om pf.	139	140
C, C, C & St L.	87½	88¾
Ch & Pitts	84	..
Do spec.	48	..
Chic Pneb.	52	72½
Do pf.	100	113½
Col & So.	33	34
Do 2d pf.	45	55
Comp T R.	48	49½
Cons Coal.	111	117
Const Car.	98	99¼
Do pf.	112	118
Cont Ins.	61	63
Crex Carp.	45	65
Cu-Am Sug.	226	228
Do pf.	104	112
D & Co pf.	96	97
Del & H.	150	153
D, L & W.	228	240
Det Ed.	143	150
Det & M.	80	..
Do pf.	90	..
Det U R.	118½	120
Dringe-Sea.	75	90
D, R & A pf.	6	7
Do pf.	18	14
Elec S B.	68¼	72
Erie & P.	62¾	70
Do pf.	112½	113¼
F M & S.	16	22¼
Gen Ch.	310	325
Gen Mot.	700	900
G'drich	69	70
Do pf.	112¼	..
G & S T.	112½	..
Gt Nor pf.	117¾	118
G B & W.	75	..
Gug Exp.	227	230
Gulf & S I.	27	29
Do pf.	102	104
Hack-W.	106	..
Do pf.	105	..
Haime (G W) Co.	180½	205
Do pf.	117	124
Homestake.	130	134
Int Agric.	21	22
Do pf.	41¾	44¼
Int Nick pf.	120	123
Int H Cor pf.	112¾	..
Iowa Cent.	6¾	7
Jewel Tea.	94	95
Do pf.	110	111
K C, Ft S & M pf.	72	75
Kayser (J) & Co.	103	106
Do 1st pf.	114	118
Kelly S T pf.	95	99
K & D M.	4½	7
Do pf.	..	50
K'ns Co.	20	..
L & N.	121	122¾
Lack Gas.	110¾	115
Ligg & M.	290	295
Do pf.	124	129
Long Isl'd.	32	35
Do 1st pf.	80	90
Do 2d pf.	50	70
Man B'ch.	1¾	3½
Man Elev.	130	131
Man Sh pf.	112	120
Max M 2d pf.	47	49¾
M Dep Sts pf.	100	109
Mex C. pf.	97½	99
M. St P & S S M pf.	119	121
Do pf.	128	128¾
Do 1.	75	85
Mon P pf.	117	118
M Wd pf.	114	..
Mor & Es.	87	89
N C & St L.	134	140
Nat B pf.	125½	127
Nat En pf.	98	100¾
Nat L pf.	113	114¾
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	23
Do 2d pf.	4	6
N Y, C & St L.	40	42
Do 1st pf.	79	83
N Y D pf.	47	49¾
N Y, L & W.	114¼	123
N W Tel.	83½	87
Pabst B pf.	90	..
Pac Coast.	55	60
Do 1st pf.	70	90
Do 2d pf.	70	80
P T & Tel.	34½	35
Do pf.	97¼	98
Peo & E.	15	16
Pect-Mull.	..	52
Do 1st pf.	..	94
P, C, C & St L pf.	93	94
Pitts Coal.	50	100
Do pf.	110	120
P, Ft W & C	158	..
Do spec.	146½	..
Q'kell'r pf.	2	4½
Ry Stl Spr pf.	89	89
Rens & S.	174½	55
Roll'g Mill pf.	92	..
St L & S F 1st pf.	94	47⅜
Saxon Mtr.	17	18
St L & W.	28	29
S-S S & L.	83	85
Do pf.	100	102½
So P R.	218	220
Do pf.	120	..
Std'd Mill.	100½	104
Studeb Co pf.	100¼	111½
T P L Tr.	150	165
Tob P pf.	102	103⅜
Tst L & W pf.	..	20
T C R T.	94	96
Do pf.	120	135
Und T pf.	117	120
U B & P pf.	73	81
Un Cig M pf.	106	108
Un Cig Sto pf.	119	121½
Un Drug 1st pf.	91	97
U S C F pf.	64	67
U S S pf.	51¼	52
Va-Car Ch pf.	113	114
Va R & P.	..	48
W Md pf.	48	49
Weym-Bru. pf.	115¾	124
W'w'th (F W) pf.	123½	..
Wor P pf.	53½	60

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼
25	Ahmeek	119	119	119	119
200	Alaska Gold	13½	13⅝	13½	13½
10	Algomah	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
25	Allouez	77	77¾	77	77¼
2,075	Am. Zinc	60¼	61½	60¼	61
15	Am. Zinc pf.	80	80	79½	79½
410	Arizona Com.	16⅜	16⅞	16¼	16⅝
115	Butte & Bala.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
807	Butte & Sup.	11¾	12¼	11¾	12
1,235	Cal. & Ariz.	93	93	92	93
11	Cal. & Hecla	600	600	600	600
10	Centennial	23½	23½	23½	23½
335	Copper Range	79½	80	79¾	80
90	Daly-West	3	3¼	3	3⅛
1,165	East Butte	18	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛
125	Franklin	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
5	Granby	108	108	108	108
230	Hancock	21	21½	21	21
250	Helvetia	75c	75c	75c	75c
175	Island Creek	69½	69⅞	68¾	69½
15	Isl. Creek pf.	92¼	92¼	92½	92½
140	Isle Royale	39	40	39	40
10	Kerr Lake	5	5	5	5
60	Keweenaw	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Lake	15½	15¾	15½	15½
70	La Salle	5	5⅛	5	5¼
125	Mason Valley	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
625	Mass Con	17⅛	17⅜	17	17
150	Mayflower	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾
900	Mohawk	102	103½	102	103½
245	New Arcadian	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
120	New Idria	16	16½	16	16½
55	Nipissing	9	9	9	9
95	North Butte	27½	27⅝	27½	27½
200	North Lake	2½	2½	2½	2½
50	Ojibway	2	2	2	2
1,285	Old Dominion	79¼	80⅛	79¼	80
155	Osceola	100	101½	99½	101⅛
3,000	Pond Creek	20½	20⅝	20¼	20¼
70	Quincy	99	99	98½	98½
80	Ray Con	83⅜	83⅜	83½	83½
830	Shannon	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
35	South Lake	6	6	6	6
8	St. Mary's L.	104½	104⅝	104½	104½
1,760	Sup. & Bos.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
30	Superior	19	19	19	19
90	Tamarack	45	45	45	45
200	Trinity	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
10,150	Tuolumne	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
455	U. S. Smelt.	75¾	76	75¼	76
110	U. S. Sm. pf.	52	52⅝	52	52
510	Utah Apex	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
585	Utah Con.	21⅝	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛
50	Utah Copper	127	127	127	127
50	Victoria	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
100	Utah Metals	7	7	7	7
50	Winona	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
40	Wolverine	86	86	86	86
80	Wyandotte	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

RAILROADS.

79	Boston & A.	176	176½	175½	175½
83	Boston Elev.	80½	80½	80½	80¾
100	Boston & L.	122	122	122	122
20	Boston & Me.	45½	45¾	45½	45¾
5	Fitchburg pf.	75	77	75	75
165	Mass. Elec.	29	29	29	29
75	N.Y., N.H. & H.	57½	57½	57⅜	57⅜
1	Nor. & Wor.	140	140	140	140
26	Rutland pf.	35	35	35	35
10	Vt. & Mass.	112	112	112	112
22	West End	56	56	56	56

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Agr. Chem.	95¾	95⅞	95	95
210	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	104	104	103¼	103½
2	Am. Pneu. Svc. pf.	11	12	11	11
30	Am. Sugar	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
10	Am. Sugar pf.	120	120	120	120
72	Am. Wool pf.	98½	98⅝	98½	98½
120	Amoskeag	77	77	77	77
88	Amoskeag pf.	98	98	98	98
3,440	A. G. & W.	121	127¼	120¼	127
70	A.G. & W.I. pf.	70½	70½	70	70
45	Cuban Cement	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝
5	Gen. Elec.	179½	179½	179½	179½
190	Mergenthaler	170	170½	170	170½
5	McElwain pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
525	Mass. Gas.	98	98	97	97
50	Mass. Gas pf.	81	81	80¼	80¼
32	N. E. Tel.	125½	125½	124½	124½
900	New River	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¾
2,225	New River pf.	95¼	96¾	93½	96¾
12	N.E.Cot.Yrn pf.	60	60	60	60
5	Nipe Bay	160	160	160	160
250	Punta Sugar	51½	52	51½	52
1,188	Swift	153	153½	153	153½
905	Torrington	66	67	66	66
84	United Fruit	159¾	160¾	159¾	160¾
415	Un. Shoe Mach.	58	58	57⅞	58
272	Un. Sh. Mch. pf.	30	30	29⅞	29⅞
2,270	Venture	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼

BONDS.

$14,000	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
5,000	Chi. Jct. & S. Ys 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101½	101½
4,000	K. M. B., Inc.	92	92	92	92
10,000	Mass. Gas 4½s 1931	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¾
5,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	101	101¼	101	101¾
5,000	New River 5s	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
5,000	Pond Crk 6s	102½	103	102½	103
11,000	Swift 5s	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾
1,000	U.Frt 4½s	96½	96½	96½	96½

Wants Bustanoby Estate Settled.

An application for letters of administration on the estate o Andre Bustanoby, restauranteur, who died Feb. 10 last, was made in the Surrogate Court yesterday by R. & L. Baker, an automobile concern which is a creditor for $254, on the ground that no steps have been taken by the widow, or by the decedent's brother, Jacques Bustanoby, to have the estate administered. The enterprises in which the decedent was interested have failed since his death.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	1⅛	Rumbold	3½	4
Amer. Gil	.17	.20	Iron Bloss	1⅜	1½
Angelo	1	1⅛	Iron Cap	.16	.18
Bay S. Gas	.14	.16	Jr Cap pf	.17	.18
Bing. Min	.10¼	.11	Jer Verde	1½	1¾
Bohemia	2½	2⅝	La Rose	.60	.69
Bos & Cor	.70	.75	Majestic	.75	.85
Boston Ely	.70	.80	McK Darr	.34	.36
Bos & M	.75	.77	Mex Met	.51	.54
Bos Aris	2¼	2⅜	Mol Tung	2¼	2⅜
Butte & L	.60	.61	Nat L & Z	.60	.63
Butte & P	1½	1¾	New Baltic	3	3½
Cal Corbin	2	2½	New Corn	.18¾	.19
Calaveras	5¼	6	Nev Doug	1⅞	2
Cham Cop	.13	.15	New Ut B	.75	1
Chief Cons	2¼	2¾	Nipas	.35	.40
Con Aris	2¾	3¼	Onoco	.90	1
Con Cop	3⅞	4⅛	Onondaga	1	1⅛
Crown Res	.50	.55	Ohio Cop	2⅜	2⅝
Cortes	.30	.40	Pilot Butte	.08	.10
Davis Daly	6¾	7	Pio Con M	2¾	3
Earle	.80	.83	Ray Herc	5⅝	6
Eagle & B	1⅛	1⅜	Rilla	.07	.09
First N C	4½	4⅝	S W M fp	4	4½
Fortuna	.15	.17	S W M pp	3¾	4
Gold Lake	.14	.15	Truro	2	2½
Homa Oil	.80	.83	Un V Ext	.41	.41½
Houghton	2	2⅛	Yuk Gold	2¼	2⅜

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Am. Shipbuild	65½	66	65½	66
110	Am. Ship. pf.	96¾	96¾	96	96
150	Booth Fish	61	62	61	62
950	Chi. C. & C. Ry.	5	5½	5	5½
200	C. C. & C. R. pf.	38¼	39	38¼	39
210	Chi. E. R. pf.	38	39	38	39
140	Pneu. Tool	74½	74½	74¼	74½
75	Chi. R. Ser.	23	23	23	23
21	Com. Edison	143¾	143¾	142½	142½
1,135	Chi. Mtch	135¾	136¼	134	135¼
390	Hartman	82¾	83¼	82	82¾
75	Ill. Brick	96¾	96¾	95	96
710	Linds'y Light	21	21¼	20½	21¼
15	Linde Air	300	300	300	300
4	Mont. W. pf.	116	116	116	116
107	Nat. Carbon	294½	295	294½	295
70	Paperb'd pf.	77	78	77	78
190	Paperboard	36¼	36¼	35¾	36¼
65	Pract-o-Light	128¾	128¾	127½	128¾
70	People's Gas	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼
60	Quaker Oats	340	340	340	340
20	Quak.Oats pf.	112	112	112	112
25	Sears Roeb	230¼	230¼	230¼	230¼
2,302	Stewart War.	102¾	107½	102½	107½
1,366	Swift & Co.	135	140	135	140
845	N. A. Pulp	14	14½	14	14
5	Strawboard	45	45	45	45
331	Union Carb.	197	197	195½	197

BONDS.

$27,000	C., C. & C. Ry. 4½s	82	82	82	82
8,000	Swift 5s	101¼	101½	101½	101⅝
2,000	City Ry. adj. 4s	41	41	41	41
5,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	Acme Tea pf.	98	98	98	98
5	Amn. Gas	118	118	118	118
12	Amn. Rys. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
20	Baldwin Loco.	76⅞	76⅞	76¼	76⅞
45	Buffalo & Sus.	71	72	71	72
681	Electric Storage	71¾	71¾	71	71¼
20	Insurance N. A.	27	27	27	27
50	Keystone Tel.	13½	13½	13½	13½
9,400	Lake Sup. Corp.	29¾	29¾	28¾	29⅛
423	Lehigh Navi.	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¾
1	Lehigh Valley	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
90	Leh. Val. Trans.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¼
77	Leh. V. Transc. pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43½
10	Little Schuylkill	55	55	55	55
70	Lit Bros.	20	20	20	20
2	North Penna.	94	94	94	94
327	Pennsylvania	57	57½	56⅞	57
25	Penn. Salt Mfg.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98½
140	Phila. Co. cm. pf.	43	43	43	43
972	Phila. Electric.	29¾	29¾	29⅜	29⅝
1,368	Phila. R. T.	27½	28	27⅝	27¾
130	Reading	111	111	110⅝	110¾
1,560	Tonopah Bel.	5½	5⅝	5	5
145	Tonopah Mining	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
677	Union Traction	47¾	48	47¾	48
311	United Gas Imp.	92¼	93¼	92¼	93⅛
210	Warwick I. & S.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
1,275	Wm. Cramp	94	96	93½	96
45	York Railway	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¼

BONDS.

$8,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
4,000	El. & P. Tr. 4s	83	83	83	83
7,000	Keys. Tel. 1st 5s	97½	97¾	97½	97¾
5,000	Leh. Nav. Con. 4½s	103	103	103	103
2,000	Leh. V. Gen. 4s	91	91	91	91
5,000	L. V. Con. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
2,000	L. V. Gen. 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4,000	Penn. 4½s	102½	102½	102½	102½
17,000	Penna. & Md. Steel 6s	107½	107¾	107½	107¾
5,000	Phila. Con. 5s	93	93½	93	93¼
10,000	Read'g Gen. 4s	85¾	86⅛	85

Sugar Stocks

Central Aguirre
Cupey
Fajardo
Federal Com. & Pfd.
Guantanamo
G. Western Com. & Pfd.
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PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
27	Am. L. & T.	382	379	379	382
350	A. W. W. & E.	13⅝	13¼	13¼	14
75	A.W.W.&E. pf.	75½	74	74	78
180	A. W. W. & E. part. pf.	31¼	29¾	30	32
355	Cities Service	328½	326	326	328
1,200	Cities Serv. pf.	93	92½	92½	93
700	Com'wealth Pr.	61	60	60	61
300	Com. Pr. pf.	84½	84½	84	84½
1,700	N. Ohio E.	46*	45	45	46
800	N. Ohio E. pf.	82½	82	81½	82½
900	N. Sta. Pr. wts.	17⅝	16½	17⅛	18⅛
190	Pac. G. & E.	66⅝	66	66½	66⅝
625	Rep Ry & Lt.	56¼	55⅝	55⅝	56¼

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power	8¼	8½
Appalachian Power pf.	36	38
Adirondack Electric Power	25	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	84	86
American Cities	11	14
American Cities pf.	47½	49
American Power & Light	78	80
American Power & Light pf.	86	88
American Gas Co	120	128
American Gas & Electric	152	155
American Gas & Electric pf.	80	81
American Public Utilities	40	43
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
American Light & Traction pf.	111½	113½
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	95	..
*American Power & Light	79	81
American Power & Light pf.	87	88
Baton Rouge Elec. pf.	89	92
Carolina Power & Light	86	88
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	78	76
Central States Electric	20	22
Central States Electric pf.	77	78½
Colorado Power	30	32
Colorado Power pf.	100	103
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	98	..
Eastern Texas Electric	90	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	89½	92
El Paso Electric	120	123
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Electric B. & S. pf.	90½	100
Electric Properties	65	70
Empire D. E. pf.	90	94
Federal Light & Traction	17½	19
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55½	58
Galveston-Houston Electric	22	26
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	74	77
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	98	100
Illinois Traction	46	46
International Traction	49	51
International Tractior pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	11	13
Mississippi River Powar pf.	40	..
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	57	62
Northern States Power	107	..
Northern States Power pf.	100½	101
Northern Texas Electric	50	..
Northern Texas Electric pf.	82½	86
Ozark Power & Water	44	49
Pacific G. & E. pf.	91¼	91¾
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	98	100
Puget Sound Traction	30	..
Puget Sound Tractior pf.	60	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	83
Republic Ry. & Lt.	78	80
Securities Corp. general	18	23
Securities Corp. general pf.	80	85
Southern California Edison	92	93
Southern California Edison pf.	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard G. & E.	16	17
*Standard G. & E. pf.	44	44½
Tampa Electric	128	132
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	11	11½
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	50	53
Toledo Traction	53	55
United Gas & Electric	10	14
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	73	76
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	11	15
United Light & Railways	49½	51
United Light & Railways pf.	78½	79½
Western Power	18	20
Western Power pf.	69¼	71
*West. Penn. pf.	103	107
Yadkin Riv. Pr. 7 p. c. pf.	99	101
BONDS.		
American Power & Light 6s, 1921	100	101¼
American W. W. & E. 5s	80½	81½
Baton Rouge cons. 5s	90	92½
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918	99½	..
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100¼	101
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	88	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	80	82
Conn. Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95½	96½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99⅝	..
Defiance Gas & Electric 5s, 1942	91	94
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	98	100
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1930	100¼	102
Eastern Texas Electric 6s, 1918	99½	..
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s	92	95
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	99½	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	90	95
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1935	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90¼	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1926	98	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98½	..
Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	96½
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97½	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	75⅞	78½
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	94	94½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	100	100½
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	97¼	98½
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95¼	98
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s	87½	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	..
Seattle Electric con. 5s	94	98
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	99	..
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91¼	93½
West. Penn. Power 1st 6s, 1946	97½	..

*And dividend. †Ex dividend.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	97½	98¼	5.58
Argen. Gov. Div.		Feb. 21, '17	98⅝	98⅞	4.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '17	100⅜	101¼	4.75
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	100½	101	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100	100⅛	4.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅛	100⅛	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100	100⅛	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99⅜	100	5.00
Govt. of N.F.	5	July, 1919	98¼	99	5.40
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 16, '17	99½	100⅛	5.85
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	101	102	3.90
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	103	107	4.75
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98¼	5.23
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99⅝	5.10
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.88
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99¼	100⅛	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.88
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97½	99¼	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	97	98¼	5.20
Rep. of France.	5	Is. of 1916	148	151	..
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	90¼	100	6.50
Do. rubles.	5½	Aug. 14, '28	288	290	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	100⅛	4.95
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00
Company Issues.					
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.30
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	3.80
Am. Thread.	5	Jan., 1919	98¾	99¼	4.25
Amscon. Con.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅜	3.50
A. T. & S. F.	6	Dec., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	2.90
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100⅛	6.00
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102⅜	102⅝	5.30
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100⅛	4.80
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102⅜	4.30
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98¾	98⅞	4.30
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.25
Cuba-Am. Sug.		Apr., 1918	101⅜	102⅜	4.25
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅛	100⅛	4.70
Can. North.	6	July10, '17	100	101	4.50
Can. North.	6	July10, '18	100	101	5.30
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅜	103	5.38
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	96	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	98	..	6.12½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	3.80
Gen. Rubber	5	Nov., 1918	100	100⅛	4.70
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99½	100⅛	4.45
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	99	100	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100	100⅛	4.30
Inter. Harv.	6	Feb. 15, '18	100⅛	100⅜	3.55
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100½	101¼	5.37½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅜	101¼	5.40
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1946	99⅜	100¼	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	8	Apr., 1917	98½	99¼	8.00
Morgan La. W. S.	6	Dec., 1919	99⅜	100⅛	4.85
N.Y., N.H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅜	100⅛	4.00
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¼	100	6.00
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	100	101	4.55
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100⅜	101¼	4.20
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅛	101¼	4.55
Rem. A., Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	88¼	90½	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅜	3.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¼	101	4.15
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100½	101	3.80
Wm. R. Arm.	6	Mar., 1915	97½	98¼	5.40
W.V.T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99¼	100⅛	5.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	5.00
Wis. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15 '18	100⅛	101	5.45

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	44.50	45.00	44.75	45.25
Lead	7.50	7.75	7.40	7.65
Spelter	12.87½		13.00	
Antimony	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Quicksilver	$80.00		$80.00	
Aluminium	*63.00	65.00	*63.00	65.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	28.50	29.50	28.50	29.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 33¼@33¾c, first quarter, 1917; 31½@32c, second quarter, 1917, delivery. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	152	0	0	151	0	0
Copper, futures	143	0	0	142	10	0
Tin, spot	193	5	0	193	5	0
Tin, futures	189	15	0	190	15	0
Spelter	38	10	0	90	0	0
Lead	36	10	0	36	10	0

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100 Mech. & Metals Bk.	40 National City Bank
100 Farm. Loan & T Co.	25 Nat'l Bank of Com.
50 Equitable Trust Co.	35 Germ.-Am. Ins. Co.
50 Corn Exchange Bk.	20 Title Guar. & Tr. Co.
25 Imp. & Traders Bk.	50 Lawyers Mort. Co.

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No. 1
In January, 1910, Baltimore & Ohio common was selling at 118; Norfolk & Western common was selling at 94. We urgently advised all our clients at that time, and for long after, to sell their Baltimore & Ohio and reinvest the proceeds in Norfolk & Western. Baltimore & Ohio is now selling below 87 and Norfolk & Western has this year sold above 150.
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John Moody, Pres.
35 Nassau St., New York. Tel. 3173-4 Cort.

U. S. Steel Refunding 5% Bond NUMBER 8882.
Will the holder of above bond kindly communicate with
J. J. DANZIG & CO., 100 Broadway.

AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, Inc.
Notice of Meeting of Stockholders.
December 4th, 1916.
To the Stockholders of the American Chain Company, Inc.:
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, INC., will be held at the office of Merrill, Rogers & Terry, Esqs., at No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 22nd day of December, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting on a proposition to increase the authorized capital stock of said Company from Four million ($4,000,000) Dollars to Ten million ($10,000,000) Dollars, by increasing the preferred stock from Twenty thousand (20,000) shares of the par value of One hundred ($100) Dollars each to Fifty thousand (50,000) shares of the par value of One hundred ($100) Dollars each, and by increasing the common stock from Twenty thousand (20,000) shares of the par value of One hundred ($100) Dollars each to Fifty thousand (50,000) shares of the par value of One hundred ($100) Dollars each, said additional preferred stock to be entitled to the same preference and priority over the common stock, and to have the same incidents, as the preferred stock now issued and outstanding.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WALTER B. LASHAR,
President.
WILLIAM M. WHEELER,
Secretary.

American International Corporation.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the American International Corporation will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, December 6, 1916, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
It is also proposed at this meeting to consider the following amendment to the by-laws:
To amend Article I., Section 1 of the by-laws by striking out the word "December" and substituting the word "April," so that said Section 1 when amended will read as follows:
Section 1. Annual meeting. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders shall be held on the first Wednesday in April, in each year, at the office of the corporation in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Notice of such meeting, stating the time and place the eof, shall be mailed to each stockholder at his last address appearing upon the books of the corporation, not less than ten days nor more than twenty days before such meeting, in addition to the method of service prescribed by law.
R. P. TINSLEY, Secretary.
New York, November 17, 1916.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders of **Universal Film Manufacturing Company.**
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Universal Film Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1,600 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of December, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing five (5) Directors for the ensuing year and two (2) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting. Polls will remain open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock M.
Dated New York, November 29th, 1916.
CARL LAEMMLE, President.
JOE BRANDT, Secretary.

PREMIUM POINT COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Premium Point Company will be held at the office of the President, Room No. 1,311, at No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 13th day of December, 1916, for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
STEPHEN J. LEONARD, Secretary.
Dated New York City, November 29, 1916.

COPPER.—Nevada miner controlling valuable property ready to produce, smelter near, desires to raise an equipment and development fund; equitable arrangement. Engineer's reports, full particulars, address Blake, D 226 Times Annex.

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Common Stock
with other Public Utility Common Stocks

	Approx. Yields at present prices
Pacific Gas & Electric Company	7.35%
Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	6.25
Laclede Gas Light Co. (St. Louis)	6.24
Public Service Co. of Northern Ill.	6.2
Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.	5.8
Northern States Power Co.	5.75
Con. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pr. (Baltimore)	5.4
Montana Power Company	4.1

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ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

REORGANIZATION
OF
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company
AND
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company

NOTICE THAT PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION HAVE BEEN DECLARED OPERATIVE, AND OF OPPORTUNITY FOR FURTHER DEPOSITS OF SECURITIES

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment or modified Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of said Railway Companies, and Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Depositaries for Committees which have approved said modified Plan and Agreement, and
To Holders of Undeposited Bonds, Stock and Claims for which Provision is made by said Plan:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Kuhn, Loeb & Co., as Reorganization Managers under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, as modified July 25, 1916, of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company (being the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of said Companies dated July 1, 1915, as modified July 25, 1916) have declared said Plan and Agreement, as so modified, operative as to all classes of securities for which provision is made therein.

Further deposits of bonds, shares of stock and claims, of all classes for which provision is made in the Plan, may be made on or before January 5, 1917, after which date no deposits will be accepted except on such terms as the Reorganization Managers may prescribe. Such deposits may be made either with Depositaries or Sub-Depositaries for the Reorganization Managers and Committees constituted by the Agreement of Reorganization, or with Depositaries for the Committees which have approved the modified Plan and the respective offers made thereunder.

Elections permitted by the modified Plan or by the offers made thereunder may be made, by Depositors with any of the Depositaries or Sub-Depositaries above mentioned, by presenting their certificates of deposit for appropriate stamping **on or before January 5, 1917, after which date no such Depositor shall be entitled to make any such election.**

Dated New York, November 28, 1916. KUHN, LOEB & CO.
Reorganization Managers

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for The Kansas and Colorado Pacific Railway Company's First Refunding Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement dated December 1, 1915:

Referring to the notice published herewith by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Reorganization Managers, that they have declared operative the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, as modified July 25, 1916, of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, and referring to the notice of an optional offer to holders of bonds of The Kansas and Colorado Pacific Railway Company, dated October 13, 1916, and heretofore published by said Reorganization Managers, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Committee has declared operative said modified Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, coupled with said offer, and has filed a writing to that effect with the Depositary under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement above mentioned.

Dated New York, November 28, 1916.

PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE FOR BONDS OF THE KANSAS AND COLORADO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
by R. FULTON CUTTING, Chairman.

REORGANIZATION
OF
The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company

To Holders of
Certificates for shares of Stock, and
Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Debentures of
THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY:

The principal of the debentures having been declared due and more than a majority of the debentures and a large amount of stock having been deposited under the Plan (including Debentures on deposit with the Debenture Committee), the undersigned Committee have agreed to accept further deposits of stock and debentures until and including **JANUARY 5, 1917.** After that date further deposits will be accepted only on such terms as the Committee may prescribe.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from **BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,** No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, or from **FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK,** Dearborn and Monroe Streets, Chicago, Ill., the Depositaries under the Plan.

Holders of **Stock** of the Railway Company who desire to participate in the reorganization must deposit with either of said Depositaries, at the addresses above stated, on or before **JANUARY 5, 1917,** the certificates for such Stock, duly assigned in blank, and accompanied by New York State Stock Transfer Tax stamps at the rate of 2 cents per share or its equivalent in cash.

Holders of Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold **Debentures** of the Railway Company, not heretofore deposited with the undersigned Committee or with the Debenture Committee, who desire to participate in the reorganization must deposit their Debentures, with the coupon matured January 15, 1916, and all subsequently maturing coupons attached, with either of the Depositaries, at the addresses above stated, on or before **JANUARY 5, 1917.**

In respect of every such deposit a Certificate of Deposit will be delivered by the Depositary receiving the same. Application is to be made to list Certificates of Deposit upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Dated, New York, December 6, 1916.

SEWARD PROSSER, Chairman,
NATHAN L. AMSTER,
EMILE K. BOISOT,
CHARLES HAYDEN,
JAMES SPEYER,
S. DAVIES WARFIELD,
Joint Reorganization Committee.

B. W. JONES, *Secretary,*
16 Wall Street,
New York City.

OHIO COPPER MINING COMPANY

Stockholders of the Ohio Copper Mining Co. are hereby given the opportunity to participate in the benefits of the plan formulated by this committee, and dated November 1, 1916, by depositing their stock with **THE NEW YORK TRUST CO.,** 34 Broad St., New York, on or before **DECEMBER 15, 1916,** and upon paying the said Trust Company $1.00 per share thereon, which will represent their subscription to a like amount of the stock of the new company, to be formed as set out in the plan; such new stock to be deliverable when, as and if issued. Copies of plan may be obtained from the Trust Company, or from the secretary of the committee.

Stockholders who have deposited their stock elsewhere than with **THE NEW YORK TRUST CO.,** may become subscribers by depositing their Certificates of Deposit with **THE NEW YORK TRUST CO.,** and upon payment of $1.00 per share to the said Trust Company,

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50 Hanover Insurance
100 Lord & Taylor 1st Pfd.
100 National Fuel Gas
50 Pittsburgh Steel Com.
100 Thompson Starrett Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 Amer. Exchange Bank Stock
50 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
50 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
25 Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
50 Germania Insurance
100 National Fuel Gas
50 Nichols Copper Com.
50 Phelps-Dodge & Co.
25 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com.
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Minn. & St. Louis R.R.Ref. 5s, '62
New Orleans, Mob. & Chi. 5s, 1960
New Orleans, Grt. North. 5s, 1955
Pere Marquette Ref. Guar. 4s, '55
Sunday Creek Co. Coll. Tr. 5s, '44

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on financial subjects given information on status and outlook for United States Steel, Republic Iron and Steel, Crucible Colorado Fuel and Iron, Lackawanna and other active stocks. Also charts and special investment suggestions. Copy T-35 free.

J. FRANK HOWELL,
32 Broadway, New York.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices, sales, reported on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, but they recovered with vigor later on. This was after call money had eased off. The effect upon the market of President Wilson's message to Congress was limited. The most active stock was United States Steel common, of which 62,520 shares changed hands. Commission house dealings were on a broad scale and included a heavy volume of odd lot orders.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Advance Rlty..	25½	26¼	25½	25½
100	Alaska Gold...	14	14	13⅞	13⅞
280	Allis-Chalmers.	36½	36	34½	36
120	Am. Beet Sugar.	104½	104½	104½	104½
480	Am. Can ...	62¾	63¼	62	62¾
2,900	Am. Car & F....	76½	78¾	77½	77½
100	Am. Hide & L..	17⅝	17⅝	17	17
640	Am. H. & L. pf.	81	81½	80½	81½
60	Am. Ice Sec....	33½	33½	33½	33½
120	Am. Linseed ...	23½	23½	23½	23
980	Am. Locomotive	80½	80½	80½	80½
780	Am. Smelt. & R.	116⅛	117⅛	115⅝	117⅛
270	Am. Woolen....	55	56¾	55	55¾
50	Am. Zinc ...	61	61	61	61
4,900	Anaconda Cop.	99	99⅝	98¼	99¼
1,800	Baldwin Loco..	76½	78½	76	77½
40	Balt. & Ohio...	86½	86½	86½	86½
480	Butte & Sup...	73½	73½	71½	71¾
2,480	California Pet.	27½	28¼	27½	27¾
180	Cal. Pet. pf....	60½	60½	60½	60½
1,800	Cent. Leather.	103½	104	102	103½
580	Ches. & Ohio...	69¼	70¼	69¼	70
70	C., M. & St. P.	94½	94½	93¾	94¼
420	C., R. I. & P..	31½	32¼	31¾	32¼
240	Chile Copper...	23½	23½	23	23½
60	Chino Copper..	68½	68¾	68⅛	68⅜
180	Col. Fuel & I..	56½	57¼	56½	57¼
220	Columbia Gas..	53¾	53¾	52¾	53¾
30	Consol. Gas...	138	138	138	138
2,000	Corn Products..	27¼	28¼	27¼	27¾
4,500	Crucible Steel.	84¾	86¾	84¾	86¾
1,020	Cuba C. Sugar.	68	69	67½	67½
500	Dist. Secur....	42½	43½	42¾	43½
960	Erie ...	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
140	Goodrich Co...	68½	68½	67½	68½
120	Gt. North. Ore.	43¾	44	43¾	43¾
480	Inspirat'n Cop.	70	70	69½	69¾
880	Int. Mer. Mar.	44½	44½	44	44½
600	Int. M. M. pf.	114½	115	114½	115
540	Int. Nickel...	47¾	48¾	47¾	48
240	Int. Paper....	67½	68¼	66¾	68¼
200	Kans. City So.	27	27	27	27
2,400	Kennecott Cop.	37¾	37¾	39½	37¾
140	Lack. Steel ...	108	104	108	104
40	Lehigh Valley.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
40	Maxwell Motor	73	73½	73	73
780	Mexican Pet...	107½	109¾	107¼	108½
40	Mo. Pac. t. r.	17¼	18½	17¼	18¼
40	Nat. Enam. & Stg.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
60	Nevada Con....	31	31¼	31	31½
480	N. Y. Central.	106	106¾	106	106¼
20	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57½
180	N. Y. O. & W.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
40	Nor. & West.	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾
125	Ont. Silver....	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
40	Pennsylvania..	57	57	57	57
480	Pitts Coal. t.r.	54½	55	52	54½
120	Press. Sti. Car	83¾	84	83¾	84
60	Ray Copper...	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¾
1,200	Reading	110¾	111¾	110	111
670	Rep. I. & S....	87½	89¼	86½	88½
40	South. Pacific.	99⅞	100¾	99⅞	100¾
300	Southern Ry..	29¾	29¼	29⅜	29¼
2,430	Studebaker ...	119¾	119¾	117¾	119
50	Tobacco Prod.	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¼
40	Union B. & F.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
980	Union Pacific.	147¼	147¼	146¾	147¼
1,260	U. S. Ind. Alc.	134⅝	135	132⅝	134⅝
420	U. S. Rubber.	65½	66¾	65¼	66¼
82,500	U. S. Steel...	124½	125¼	124½	125¼
1,280	Utah Copper...	125¾	126	124¾	125¾
40	Va. Car Chem.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
40	W. Maryland.	31¾	32¾	31¾	32½
480	Westinghouse El.	48¾	48	48¾	48
780	Willys Overland.	36½	36½	35¾	36¼

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	Atlanta	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07⅛
1,000	Gold. Cons.	.50	.52	.50	.52
200	Iron Blos...	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
500	Jim Butler..	.99	.00	.99	.00
300	Mexican ...	.26	.27	.26	.27
1,200	Mon. Pitts.	.11½	.11¾	.11½	.11½
800	Portland ...	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15
1,000	Silver Pick.	.28	.28	.28	.28
250	Ton. Bel'nt.	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
400	Ton'ah Ext.	4.75	4.75	4.62½	4.62½
200	Union Cons.	.60	.60	.60	.60
400	West End...	.73	.73	.73	.73

EARNINGS

Railroads.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

		Increase.
4th week November	$363,782	$38,097
Month of November	1,185,062	72,445
July 1-Nov. 30	5,075,085	791,213

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

4th week November	1,488,925	103,307
Month of November	4,184,907	189,992
July 1-Nov. 30	24,978,823	1,848,835

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

4th week November	706,800	50,900
Month of November	2,397,900	188,300
July 1-Nov. 30	11,982,519	407,678

GRAND TRUNK—

4th week November	1,612,502	215,995

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

4th week November	283,963	13,736
Month of November	1,015,612	70,463
July 1-Nov. 30	4,877,203	327,092

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

4th week November	1,046,196	79,239
Month of November	3,460,454	454,096
July 1-Nov. 30	17,154,396	2,354,435

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

4th week November	410,000	60,000
Month of November	1,429,000	254,000

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

4th week November	625,777	42,656
Month of November	2,097,998	151,253
July 1-Nov. 30	9,510,350	1,304,169

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for October—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	5,941,790	$5,623,510	$4,546,527
Net after tax..	1,967,282	1,534,753	926,122
4 mos. gross..	21,985,039	19,000,159	15,057,212
Net after tax..	6,734,782	5,546,274	3,960,210

Express.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY report as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for August—

Tot. rcts. fr. op.	2,646,285	2,041,197	$05,087
Expr. priv.	1,265,748	1,406,955	386,792
Total tr. rev..	1,960,536	1,542,242	418,294
Non-tran. rev.	50,410	45,703	4,616
Total op. rev.	2,410,947	1,586,035	422,911
Total op. exp.	1,904,226	1,445,440	458,798
Net op. rev...	106,706	142,595	*35,888
Taxes	22,983	17,012	5,978
Oper. income..	83,105	125,010	*41,905
July 1 to Aug. 31:			
Tot. rcts. fr. op.	7,546,936	6,140,316	1,406,619
Expr. priv.	3,658,896	3,031,809	626,987
Total. tr. rev..	3,851,540	3,168,709	778,823
Non-tran. rev.	108,791	93,709	10,081
Total op. rev.	3,962,181	3,202,417	789,714
Total op. exp..	3,766,870	2,895,082	873,837
Net op. rev...	225,261	307,384	*34,122
Taxes	42,782	32,615	10,169
Oper. income..	179,695	273,718	*94,313
Steam roads...	58,022	57,859	*162
Other lints....	7,182	7,070	*62

*Decrease.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 1,076,167 shares of stocks and $816,000 of bonds. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 117,295; oils, 192,582, and mining, 766,020. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Astna Explos.	9	9	8½	8¾
4,800	‡Alliance Tire & Rubber....	8	9	8	9
500	‡Alliance Tire & Rub. pf....	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
150	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	20½	*21	20½	*21
500	Am. W. Paper.	7	7	6¾	6¾
500	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. ben.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
100	‡Butler Chem..	8¾	9	8¾	8¾
200	‡Butterworth J.	69	69	68¾	68¾
50	‡Cal. Packing Corp.	34	34	34	34
100	Cnadian Nat. Gas Corp....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡Car Lt. & P..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
13,500	Carwen Steel..	17¼	18½	17	17½
8,000	‡Cent. Foundry	24½	25¾	24½	25¼
250	‡Cent. F. pf...	45	*47	46	46
100	‡Chalmers M., w. i.	35	35	35	35
500	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am..	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am. pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Emerson Phon.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1,000	‡Gen. Motors, w. i.	145	145	140	140
850	Haskell & B. Car Co.	46¾	45¾	46	46
100	Int. Arms & F. S. Corp	24	24	24	24
8,500	††Jopiin Ore S. (new)	47	48	45	47
2,000	‡Lake Tor. R..	10¾	11	10⅝	10⅝
10	Lotts, Jno.	105	105	105	105
500	M. A. v. t. ctfs.	53	53	51	52
200	Mar. A. pf. v. t. ctfs, 1-3 pd	61	62	61	62
150	Marconi of Am.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
20,200	‡Midvale Steel.	69¾	70¼	69¾	70
1,000	‡Mitchell Mot..	84	86	84	86
100	‡Nat. Auto Cp.	38	38	38	38
900	N. Y. Shipb'g.	48	48	48	48
10,000	N. Y. & P. S.	14¼	14½	13¾	13⅞
25	†P. E. & M. Co	97	97	97	97
2,000	‡Rock I., w. i..	43	43¾	42¾	43⅛
50	‡Rock I. pf. A.	66	66	66	66
1,200	‡Rock I. pf. B.	77¾	78	77½	78
4,500	‡Smith M. T..	6	6½	6	6¼
300	S. & T. T. pf..	10¼	10½	10	10
1,200	‡Steel Alloys..	6	6¾	6	6¾
200	‡St. Jo. Ld....	21¼	21½	21¼	21½
4,500	Submarine Bt. v. t. ctfs..	40	40	38	38
350	†Todd Shipyds.	91¼	91¼	91	91
1,000	†Transue, Wms. Steel Forg..	46	47	45¾	46½
300	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs....	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾
100	†U. S. L. & H.	2	2	2	2
2,100	U. S. Shipb'g..	7¼	7¾	6¾	6¾
2,000	†U. S. Motors..	60½	60½	60	60¼
4,000	†Un. Al. Steel.	54½	54½	54	54½
300	†Voca-Ph. w. i.	1½	1½	1½	1½
300	†Wab.-Pitts. T.	22½	22½	22½	23
100	†Wab.-Pitts. T. w. i. pf.....	54	54	52	52
3,500	†West.Pac.w.i.	21¼	22¼	21¼	22¼
7,000	†W. & L.E.w.i.	21¼	22¼	21¼	22¼
2,000	†W. & L. Rail. w. i.	85	86½	85	85½
400	†Wil. Pack.w.i.	57½	57½	57	57
500	World Film, v. t. ctfs.	1	1	1	1
4,000	Wright-Martin Aircraft	24¾	24¾	24	24¾
1,000	Wright-Martin Aircraft pf..	72½	72½	72	72
500	‡Zinc Concent.	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Net
42	Ill. Pipe Line..	224	222	224		
10	Nat. Transit...	19	19	19		– ½
45	Ohio Oil Co....	382	380	380		– 5
200	Prairie Oil & G.	605	600	600		+ 5
150	South Penn Oil.	572	560	570		+10
10	S. O. Co.(N.J.).	680	680	680		– 5
55	S. O. Co.(N.Y.).	271	270	271		+ 3

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	‡Barnett Oil & Gas	3	3¼	3	3¼
1,500	Con. Mex. Oil	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	1¾
850	‡Cosden & Co. (oil rec.)....	17¾	17¾	17¾	17⅞
4,200	‡Cosden O. & G.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
500	‡Cosden O. & G. pf.....	5	5	5	5
36,600	‡Federal Oil..	6¾	7¼	6¾	7
1,800	‡Houston Oil...	24	26½	23½	26
4,700	Kenova Oil (a proc.)	½	¾	½	¾
200	‡Mid. Petrolm..	3	3¼	3	3¼
5,000	‡Midwest Oil...	44	44	43	44
7,800	‡Mon. Oil Co.	74	75	73	75
13,500	‡Okla. Oil....	10	11	9	10½
2,000	‡Omar O. & G. pf.	1	1¼	1	1¼
25,000	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	12¾	13½	12¾	13⅜
1,800	‡Omar O. & G.	67	80	67	80
2,000	Penn. Gasoline	1½	1	⅞	1
400	‡Sapulpa Ref. & Ref.	13	12	10½	10⅝
8,700	Sequoyah Oil & Ref.	1⅜	2¼	1⅜	1¾
8,800	‡Socony Oil ..	62	65	61	63½
800	‡South'n Oil & Trans.	8	8	8	8
800	‡Un. Western	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
25,000	‡Utah Pet. Co. (a proc.)....	68	72	65	70
34,000	Vacuum Gas & Oil	2¾	3⅜	2¾	3⅜
8,500	‡Victoria Oil..	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
400	Wayland Oil & Gas	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
6,500	††West End O. & Gas	50	50	48	48
1,500	‡Wyoming Pet.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾

MINING STOCKS.

5,000	Ala.-B. C. M., a prospect....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¾
6,200	†Alaska M. C.	92	92	91	92
8,000	†Alaska S. C.	22	22	20	27
5,000	†Am. Con.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
4,800	†Arizona Chl.	49	52	49	50
1,550	†Arizona Cop...	¾	1	¾	1
7,500	†Atlanta	8	8	7½	7½
100	Big Jim.....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7,400	Big Ledge Cop.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
5,500	‡Blake Copper, a prospect....	1¾	⅝	1¾	1¾
700	‡Bitter C. Cop., a prospect....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,200	Boston & M. Co.	77	77	75	75
6,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs....	18¼	18⅜	17⅞	18¼
8,400	Butte Detroit..	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,250	Butte-N. Y....	2¼	2¼	2	2⅛
8,500	†Calednia	49	52	49	51
1,000	†Cal.-Treasw. Gold, a proc.	78	75	78	78
62,000	†Calumet & J.	2⅞	3¼	2½	2½
6,000	Canada Copper	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,500	†Cashbey	5	5	5	6
500	C. de P. Cop..	64	64	62½	62½
45,000	†Cerro Gordo..	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
5,000	Cons. Arix. S..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Int. Sc. M. pf.	13½	13½	13½	13½
500	Int. Sm. Cop..	4¾	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
240	Int. Zinc.....	47½	48¾	47½	48
2,400	Kennecott Cop.	37¾	37¾	39½	37¾
140	Lack. Steel ..108	104	108	104	
40	Lehigh Valley.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
40	Maxwell Motor	73	73½	73	73
780	Mexican Pet...	107½	109¾	107¼	108½
40	Mo. Pac. t. r.	17¼	18½	17¼	18¼
40	Nat. Enam. & Stg.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
60	Nevada Con....	31	31¼	31	31½
480	N. Y. Central.	106	106¾	106	106¼
20	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57½
180	N. Y. O. & W.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
40	Nor. & West.	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾
125	Ont. Silver....	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
40	Pennsylvania..	57	57	57	57
480	Pitts Coal. t.r.	54½	55	52	54½
120	Press. Sti. Car	83¾	84	83¾	84
60	Ray Copper...	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¾
1,200	Reading	110¾	111¾	110	111
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300	Southern Ry..	29¾	29¼	29⅜	29¼
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420	U. S. Rubber.	65½	66¾	65¼	66¼
82,500	U. S. Steel...	124½	125¼	124½	125¼
1,280	Utah Copper...	125¾	126	124¾	125¾
40	Va. Car Chem.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
40	W. Maryland.	31¾	32¾	31¾	32½
480	Westinghouse El.	48¾	48	48¾	48
780	Willys Overland.	36½	36½	35¾	36¼
2,000	Cons. Cop. Mns.	4	4¼	3⅞	4
900	‡Cons. - Homestead	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅝
2,000	Cres. Con. Gold	8¾	8¾	1⅝	1⅝
10,000	‡Dexter Cons..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
450	First Nat. Cop.	4½	4¾	4½	4½
3,700	†Goldf. Cons..	48	54	48	54
300	†Goldf. Merg.	3	3	3	3
80,000	†Gr'mes Min..	3½	3¼	2¾	3
4,000	†Grizzly Flats Gold Min....	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1,250	Hecla Mining.	*87	89	86	88
2,000	Hoyt Sound..	7⅛	8¼	7⅛	8¼
180,000	†Indpc. Lead	17½	23	17½	22
1,000	Insp. Needles Cop. (a pr.)	1	1	1	1
1,250	†Iron Blossom.	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛
15,000	Jumpe Verde (a pros.).....	1½	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
1,300	†Jim Butler..	98	98	96	97
1,175	†Jumbo Ext..	*23	26	23	25
1,000	†Kewanas ...	9	9	9	9
3,200	Lenza Prieta M. C. (a pr.)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
18,000	Louisian. Cons.	1	1	97	98
800	Magma Copper	54	*54½	53½	54
2,500	†Marsh Min..	12	13	12	13
880	Marysville Gld Mining Co...	1⅞	1¾	*1⅞	1⅞
1,500	Mason Valley.	7¼	7¼	6¾	7
2,000	†McC. Sul. Gld	65	65	62	64
20,000	Miami Cons.(a prospect) ..	50	50	38	42
6,045	†Mich.G.M.&M.	63	63	60	60
1,800	†Mex. Tung....	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
300	†Mont. G. M..	89	89	89	89
700	Monitor Silver.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
20,000	†Monster Chief	3½	3½	3½	3½
12,000	†Mother Lode	36½	37	36	36½
2,100	†N. Hanks M.	91	91	91	91
300	N. Utah Mine..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	†Newray Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	Nip. Mines Co.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
8,000	†O. Emma L.	69	70	65	65
11,000	†Obio Copper..	1	1¼	1	1
125,000	Ohio C. & W.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,700	†Pitts.-Idaho.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	P.-Jer. C. (pr.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,800	Prog.M. & M..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,200	†Ray Hero. M.	5¾	6¾	5¾	5¾
13,000	†Rex. Con. M.	67	68	65	68
92,000	†Roch. Mines..	75	78	74	75
1,800	†Sac. Val. Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	†S. Rita Dev..	1	1	1	1
2,200	†S. Grav. G.M.	¾	¾	¾	¾
300	†Section 30 ..	14¾	14¾	14	14
1,500	Sq. King of A.	1	1¼	1	1¼
200	†S. K. C. of U.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
8,700	†Silver Pick..	30	30	27	28
3,700	†Sit. Nich. Z..	½	½	½	½
5,900	†Silver-Ld....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5,900	†Success Min.	58	60	58	60
19,815	T. B. Gold pf.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	†Teno. Belmont	5	5	5	5
500	Tonop. Ext....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Ton. Mining..	6	6	6	6
200	†Tortillita Cop.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
1,500	Tri-Bullion ...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
12,700	†Troy-Ariz....	94	94	93	93
1,585	U. Eastern...	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
17,900	†U. S. Con....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7,600	†U. S. C. M..	14	14½	13	13
800	Un. V. C. Cp. Co.	⅜	⅜	⅜	1
1,000	†Un. V.

BOTH EGGS AND COAL COST A LITTLE LESS

Boycott Causes Another One-Cent Decline in the Price of the Former.

CITY NOT TO DEAL IN FUEL

Wallstein Gives Mayor List of Dealers Who Agree to Sell by Bucket at Rate of $7 to $8 a Ton.

Eggs went down another cent a dozen yesterday, under pressure of the boycott, and there were indications, too, that fuel prices were declining somewhat.

In a report to Mayor Mitchel, Leonard Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, who has investigated the retail prices of coal sold by the bucket, pail or pound, said yesterday:

"I find that such coal has been reduced to a point which for ton rates would average $12.50, according to the dealers, or $13, according to the consumers, a ton. While these prices are lower than those of Nov. 23, when you made your announcement, it seems to me they are still too high and without justification in the current prices at which the small dealer can obtain his supply. On the other hand, the situation seems to have improved sufficiently to remove the necessity of putting into immediate operation the plan for city-wide delivery by street cleaning carts which you announced as an emergency measure.

"Accordingly, I have taken up with most of the large dealers of the city the question of what they can and will now do to assist in reducing the present price to small consumers. As a result I am able to report that twenty-five dealers have agreed to supply nut coal in small quantities to consumers at a ton rate of $7 to $8, or 18 to 20 cents per fifty pounds, $5 to 40 cents per 100 pounds, 25 to 50 cents per bushel measure of seventy pounds, or 13 to 14 cents per half-bushel of thirty-five pounds."

The report adds that containers are to be furnished by the consumer, who must call at the yards for his coal, or that containers will be sold by the companies at cost, remaining the user's property. This list of the dealers who have agreed to sell at the lower prices was appended:

Thomas Stokes & Sons, 636 West Thirtieth Street; Harden, Dartt Coal Company, Inc., 552 West Twenty-fourth Street; Thedford-Elitz Coal Company, 615 West Fifty-seventh Street; O. H. Perry & Son, Ninth Street and East River; Scranton and Wyoming Coal Company, Inc., Thirtieth Street and East River; Robert Gordon & Son, Inc., Thirty-seventh Street and East River; S. Trimmer & Son, Inc., 138th Street and Harlem River; Meyer-Dencker-Ehrsam Company, 910 Fifth Street; Weber-Burke-Lange Coal Company, West Ninety-sixth Street and North River; Cording & Salzman, 135th Street and Harlem River; John S. Conabeer, 137th Street and Madison Avenue; the A. F. Forman Coal Company, Inc., 1,753 Avenue A; the Thomas Ward Coal Company, Seventy-ninth Street and North River; Owens & Co., Forty-ninth Street and East River; Jeremiah Skidmore's Sons, 9 East Forty-fourth Street; R. Henderson & Co., 1,170 Fifth Street; the G. W. Thedford Coal Company, Fifty-fourth Street and North River; B. Fishman, 145 and 147 Goerck Street; P. G. Kemp, 790, 792, and 794 Greenwich Street and 348 Hudson Street; the Bradley-Mahoney Company, Inc., 2166 Third Street and Harlem River; the M. L. Bird Company, Rider Avenue and East 138th Street; Bunke & Meyer, 448 East 110th Street; John Dobbins, Madison Avenue and East 138th Street; Henry Hencken, 539 West Twenty-fifth Street, and Small & Costello, Fifty-first Street and North River.

Walter Blaisdell, former head of the Curtis-Blaisdell Coal Company, told Assistant District Attorney Markewitch yesterday that, though he was doing a business two years ago amounting to 1,500,000 tons annually, competition grew so strong that he sold out to Burns Brothers for $300,000.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s Sept., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4½s June, 1963	110	110⅛	110	110⅛
4s June, 1961	109½	110	109½	110
4s Nov., 1957	109¼	109⅜	109¼	109⅜
4s May, 1957	109¼	109⅜	109¼	109⅜
4s Apr., 1960	104⅞	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
4s Mar., 1958	104⅝	104¾	104⅝	105
4s Sept., 1960	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	105
4s May, 1959	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102⅜
4s Nov., 1958	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102⅜
4s May, 1957	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102⅜
4s Nov., 1955	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
4s Nov., 1956	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
4s Nov., 1936	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
3½s Nov., 1955	93¼	..	93¼	..
3½s Nov., 1954	93½	94	93½	94
3½s May, 1954	93½	94	93½	94

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1930	3.95	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s 1918-1923	3.95	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s Nov., 1917	4.00	..	3.75	..
4½s June, 1917	4.00	..	3.75	..
4½s May, 1917	4.00	..	3.75	..
4½s 1924-1931	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s 1921-1922	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s Apr., 1920	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
4½s 1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s May, 1919	3.95	..	3.95	..
4s Nov., 1917	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s May, 1917	4.00	..	3.75	..
3½s 1940-1953	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s 1930-1939	3.95	..	3.85	..
3½s 1922-1929	3.95	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s 1919-1921	3.90	..	3.90	..
3½s 1917-1918	3.90	3.50	3.75	3.50
3s 1940-1963	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s 1826-1930	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s 1918-1925	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s 1916-1917	4.00	..	3.75	..

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky	.03
Andes	.25	Mexican	.23
Best & Belcher	.07	Occidental	.17
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.17
Caledonia	.32	Overman	.03
Challenge	.06	Potosi	.04
Confidence	.13	Savage	.08
Con. Virginia	.62	Sec. Belcher	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Sierra Nevada	.22
Hale & Norcross	.13	Union Con.	.54
Jacket	.03	Utah	.01
Justice	.04	Mexican dollars	.50½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	5.00	D'field B. B.	.05
Halifax	.45	Florence	.20
Jim Butler	.05	G'field Cons.	.03
McNamara	.05	G'field Mercer	.06
Midway	.13	Great Bend	.08
Monarch Pitts	.10	Jumbo Exten.	.29
Montana	.20	Kewanas	.10
North Star	.15	Silver Pick	.27
Rescue	.24	Spearhead	.05
Tonopah Exten.	4.60	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Big Jim	1.32½
West End	.67	Nevada Hills	.21
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.41
Atlanta	.08	Rochester	.69
Booth	.07	Round Mountain	.37
C. G. D.	.02	United Mines	1.80
Comb. Fraction	.04	White Cape	.37

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Pyot	11¾	12⅛	Gold Sov	7⅛	7⅜
Elkton	10½	14	Isabella	23	23½
Findley	40	50	Granite	65	70
Cresson	795	815	McKinney	29	33
Findlay	7	8½	Portland	205	206½
Golden Cl.	205	208½	Vindicator	152	154
Gold Dol.	3	4	U. Gold M.	21	23

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The American Bank Note Company has called $206,000 of its 6 per cent. notes, leaving $200,000 of the original $600,000. These notes would not mature until September, 1917, but it was provided that they might be retired on one month's notice after September, 1916.

The Knoxville Railway & Light Company, a subsidiary of the American Cities Company, which is in turn controlled by the United Gas & Electric, has called for payment through the New York Trust Company its $215,000 5-year 6 per cent. general trust notes due July 1, 1917.

The Bankers Trust Company has extended until further notice the time for deposit of Rock Island stock and debentures in connection with the reorganization plan. Dec. 5 had been set as the last day.

Hornblower & Weeks, B. B. Leach & Co. and A. H. Kahler & Co. have obtained an award of $1,223,080 Buffalo City bonds on their joint bid of 104.189.

The New York Stock Exchange has stricken from the list United States Reduction & Refining Company first mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. bonds, due 1931.

Byrne & McDonnell are distributing a pamphlet on railroad, industrial and public utility convertible bonds.

The Board of Directors of the National City Company was increased from seven members to ten yesterday by the election of Percy R. Rockefeller, James A. Stillman and C. E. Mitchell.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market developed decided strength after an early decline and at the close of the day values were 5¾ to 4¾c above the final of Monday. The advance was due largely to reports that exporters had made large purchases on Monday afternoon and owing to further export sales yesterday. The total business was estimated at from two to three million bushels in the two days, with large sales to both the Belgian Relief Commission and to the Dutch Government. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $2.05¾; No. 2 hard, $1.87¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.99½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.01¾, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	1.63½	1.61	1.63⅝	1.62½	1.16⅝
May	1.76⅝	1.71⅞	1.76⅛	1.72⅝	1.17⅜
July	1.46⅛	1.41	1.46⅛	1.41⅝	..

CORN.

The corn market was also firmer, with actual covering prompted by the advance in wheat and on export sales of about 400,000 bushels. Argentine news was of a more bearish character, prices showing a further sharp loss, making a total net decline of over 40 cents a bushel from the recent high point, but this appeared to have little influence on the market here. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.06, ten days' shipment, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	90¾	87¼	90¼	87⅝	65½
May	92¾	89⅝	92⅛	90⅛	72⅛
July	92⅛	89⅛	92⅛	90⅛	..

OATS.

The oats market shared the advance of wheat and corn, and was also influenced by export sales of about 600,000 bushels. There was little pressure from the country and receipts at primary points were smaller. The local cash market was strong; standard quoted at 60@60½c; No. 2 white, 60½@61c; No. 3 white, 59¾@60¼c; No. 4 white, 59½@59¾c; fancy clipped white, 63¾@64c; ordinary clipped white, 61½@63½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	52⅝	50½	52⅜	51⅛	43¼
May	55¼	53¼	55⅛	53⅝	45⅛
July	54¼	52⅛	54⅛	52⅝	..

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firm, especially for pork, with a good demand from commission houses and covering. Receipts of hogs continue quite liberal, but prices were firmer. Packers were said to be willing to buy hogs at present prices, and, while the export demand for lard at present seems to be small, there was a good demand for cut meats. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 14,000 head; estimated for Wednesday, 60,000. Kansas City received 16,000 and Omaha 16,000 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	16.25	16.20	16.20	16.10	9.85
May	16.07	15.85	16.02	15.85	10.15
Ribs—					
January	14.12	13.97	14.12	13.97	10.02
May	14.37	14.20	14.32	14.22	10.25
Pork—					
January	27.60	26.80	27.52	26.75	18.57
May	26.50	26.00	26.45	26.00	18.60

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active, total sales being 31,500 barrels. Prices showed an easier tone despite the firmness in lard, and longs seemed disposed to sell on the decline in the cotton market, and final prices were 6 to 9 points net lower. Reports from the South indicated a quiet demand for crude, with prices steady. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	12.70	12.70
December	12.78	12.75	12.70@12.76	12.70
January	12.72	12.65	12.63@12.67	12.72
February	12.65	12.60	12.59@12.62	12.65
March	12.68	12.60	12.60@12.62	12.66
April	12.69	12.63	12.64@12.65	12.73
May	12.76	12.65	12.65@12.67	12.74
June	..	..	12.69@12.71	12.78
July	12.80	12.72	12.71@12.73	12.79

COFFEE.

No fresh feature of importance presented itself in the coffee market yesterday. Trading continued quiet and fluctuations were narrow, with the close showing a net loss of 3 points to an advance of 6 points. Sales were reported of 22,000 bags. The local spot market continued quiet at 9¼c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	..	..	8.08@8.10	8.09
January	..	..	8.15@8.16	8.15
February	..	..	8.22@8.23	8.22
March	8.33	8.30	8.29@8.30	8.32
April	..	..	8.37@8.38	8.39
May	8.49	8.46	8.45@8.47	8.47
June	..	..	8.53@8.54	8.53
July	8.63	8.61	8.60@8.61	8.59
August	..	..	8.66@8.67	8.64
September	8.73	8.70	8.70@8.71	8.69
October	..	..	8.75@8.76	8.74
November	..	..	8.80@8.81	8.79

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures ruled quiet throughout the day and, after opening unchanged to a decline of three points, values sagged further on scattered trade and Wall Street selling, the close showing net declines ranging from four to seven points. Sales for the day were 5,300 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	4.75	4.68	4.69@4.70	4.76
January	4.40	4.33	4.34@4.35	4.40
February	4.13	4.12	4.09@4.11	4.15
March	4.08	4.05	4.04@4.06	4.10
April	4.10	4.10	4.08@4.10	4.12
May	4.15	4.14	4.09@4.11	4.04
June	..	..	4.11@4.13	4.16
July	..	..	4.13@4.15	4.19
August	..	..	4.16@4.18	4.22
September	4.22	4.22	4.20@4.22	4.24
October	..	..	4.23@4.25	4.27
November	..	..	4.26@4.28	4.30

In refined sugar prices were lower, with all refiners listing on the basis of 7.20c for fine granulated. Trading, however, was light, with buyers inclined to limit their operations and watch developments. Second-hand sugars were said to be available as low as 7.15c. Raw sugar was rather firmer in tone at the close of the day, with full duty sugar offered at 4¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, and with buyers at 4¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, with a possibility of sales being made at 4⅞c, cost, insurance, and freight. There were no prompt Cubas available below 4¾c, cost and freight. There were sales of new crop Cubas, 5,000 tons February shipment, and 5,000 tons March shipment, to operators at 4¼c, cost and freight basis. There was a limited quantity of free on board Cubas offered at 3.60c, without freight guarantee. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.64c; molasses, 4.77c; cost and freight, 4¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,241 packages. There is a little shortage of very high grade fresh creamery and the market for such has recovered slightly from last week's decline. Medium and lower grades are in fair supply, quiet, and generally unchanged. Rather more doing in storage creamery, but at unchanged prices. A little pressure to sell ladles and values are being shaded in some instances. Packing stock quiet and easy. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, (specials,) per pound, 40@40½c; extras, (92 score,) 39¼@39½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 37½@38¾c; seconds, (88 to 87 score,) 36@37c; thirds, 34½@35¼c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, (specials,) 41@41½c; extras, 40@40¼c; firsts, 38@39½c; seconds, 36½@37¼c; creamery, held, higher than extras, (specials,) 38½@39c; extras, 37¼@38c; firsts, 35@36½c; seconds, 34@35¼c; thirds, 34@34¼c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 38½@39c; good to prime, 36½@38c; common to fair, 31@36c; renovated, extras, 35c; firsts, 33½@34½c; lower grades, 31@33c; imitation creamery, firsts, 32½@33½c; factory, ladles, June make, firsts, 31@31½c; current make, firsts, 30½@31c; seconds, 29½@29½c; lower grades, 28½@29c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 29¼c; No. 2, 28½@29c; lower grades, 27½@28c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,674 cases. Arrivals are moderate, and while the demand for fresh gathered eggs is of small proportion, the supply of fine to fancy qualities is comparatively light, and the higher qualities are meeting demand enough to support prices with some steadiness. The tone of the market, however, is still somewhat uncertain. The sales reported indicate no change in the range of values. Most of the fresh gathered stock arriving is of more or less mixed quality, and offering in range of 40@43c, but strictly high-grade firsts are having some sales up to 44@45c, and exceptionally fine qualities grading as extra firsts or better have a higher value. Storage eggs show a little firmer undertone; there have been some speculative inquiries and the sales reported show a slightly better average of prices. Nearby white eggs are still quiet, although most receivers report a little fair movement at the recent reduction, and the range of values is unchanged. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 48@50c; extra firsts, 46@47c; firsts, 43@45c; seconds, 40@42c; thirds and poorer, 32@38c. Gathered, No. 1, 33@34c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@32c; checks, good to choice, dry, 31@32c; undergrades, 28@30c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 34c; firsts, 33@33½c; seconds, 31½@32½c; lower grades, 28@31c; refrigerator, State whites, 34@36c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 45@48c; ordinary to good, 43@44c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 45@55c; nearby pullets eggs, whites, 45@50c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 45@52c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 45@53c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 40@45c.

COTTON STEADIER AFTER $2 BREAK

Depression Due to General Outside Liquidation and Weak Liverpool Cables.

BRITISH POLITICS A FACTOR

Late Trading Develops More Strength on Improved Demand from Spinners.

After breaking a little more than $2 a bale yesterday, cotton rallied and exhibited a steadier undertone than the market has displayed for more than a week. During most of the session, however, the undertone was unsettled, and general outside liquidation operated to depress prices.

The market opened at a decline of 10 to 29 points, with selling influenced by disappointing cables from Liverpool. One private message from the English market said: "Very small market depressed account politics; little scattered liquidation; no buying power." The market was extremely irregular after the call, with buying power furnished chiefly by certain trade houses and Wall Street shorts.

After a break to 19.60 for January and 20.04 for May, there was a rally of about 25 points, which left prices about 21 points net lower.

The disturbed state of European politics with the radical changes in the British Cabinet operated to unsettle sentiment here. Less attention has been paid to crop and trade conditions, and sentimental factors have exercised rather unusual influence.

Crop estimates continue to be issued. One sent out by Messrs. Weil Brothers, Montgomery, Ala., puts the yield at 11,460,000 bales, exclusive of linters. A rumor was in circulation to the effect that the National Ginners' Association estimates the amount of cotton ginned up to Nov. 1 at 10,300,000 bales, and the percentage ginned at 91.2 per cent. This would indicate a total crop of 11,320,000 bales, exclusive of linters.

Although the undertone of the market was nervous throughout the day, more steadiness developed in the later trading. There was an improved demand from spinners.

Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	19.70	19.76	19.60	19.70@19.73	19.91@19.95
Jan.	19.75	19.92	19.60	19.85@19.86	20.06@20.07
Mar.	20.00	20.14	19.82	20.08@20.09	20.28@20.29
May	20.31	20.35	20.04	20.30@20.31	20.50@20.51
July	20.30	20.38	20.05	20.32@20.34	20.52@20.53
Oct.	18.37	18.44	18.20	18.37@18.38	18.54@18.55

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 20 points decline; middling at 10.50. Southern spot receipts as officially reported were steady, unchanged to 25 points down. New Orleans, 19.63c; Galveston, 20c; Savannah, 20.25c; Memphis, 19.88c; Augusta, 20c; Houston, 19.75c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	19.27	19.29	19.02	19.20@19.28	19.42@19.44
Jan.	19.30	19.39	19.09	19.35@19.37	19.53@19.55
Mar.	19.53	19.69	19.39	19.65@19.67	19.83@19.85
May	19.75	19.91	19.62	19.88@19.90	20.06@20.07
July	19.91	20.06	19.77	20.01@20.03	20.18@20.17
Oct.	18.00	18.08	17.84	18.05@18.07	18.18@18.19

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 28 points higher at 11.71d. Sales, 6,000 bales; receipts, 15,000, including 5,000 American. Closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.
Jan.-Feb.	11.77	11.78	11.59	11.67	11.78
Mar.-Apr.	11.94	11.94	11.75	11.82	11.95
May-June	12.09	12.09	11.89	11.95	12.09
July-Aug.	12.09	12.09	11.89	11.96	12.09
Sept.-Oct.	11.09	11.10	10.97	11.03	11.10

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January 19.83c; March, 20.06c; May, 20.27c; July, 20.25c; October, 18.55c. The market there was due to open today 1 to 2 points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Re'pts.	Last yr.	Stocks.	Last yr.
Galveston	21,857	29,377	398,129	303,483
New Orleans	18,571	13,789	475,068	382,386
Mobile	1,550	638	15,535	24,233
Savannah	5,613	5,853	213,524	218,307
Charleston	1,441	1,575	88,205	93,340
Wilmington	182	283	28,281	47,685
Norfolk	2,033	2,537	90,301	116,642

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	1,938	5,006	144,450	200,616
Memphis	5,141	7,586	271,061	306,209
St. Louis	910	4,708	29,051	13,706
Houston	19,068	19,435	285,909	217,242

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last wk.	Last yr.
Galveston	13,000 to 14,000	10,716	14,711
New Orleans	3,000 to 4,500	12,447	10,374

Exports yesterday were 7,262 bales; total thus far this season, 2,530,662 bales; total last season, 1,909,930 bales.

STEPCHILDREN ACCUSE WIFE

Say She Misrepresented Value of Estate—Her Papers Revoked.

Surrogate Daniel Noble at Jamaica decided yesterday to revoke letters of administration granted in June to Mrs. Anna McMann of Ash Street, Flushing, on the estate of her husband, John T. McMann, who died at Winfield on March 19 last. The appointment of her successor was held in abeyance.

John T. McMann, Helen and Florence McMann, stepchildren of Mrs. McMann, petitioned for revocation of the letters. They alleged that their stepmother had misrepresented the value of the estate left by their father. It was asserted that instead of the valuation being about $6,000 it was $53,000 in personal and about $20,000 real. Surrogate Noble expressed an opinion that Mrs. McMann was well able, apparently, to administer the estate to her own interests.

CHICAGO FOOD TEST ENDS.

Diet Squad Shows Gain in Weight on Meals Costing 30 Cents a Day.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Dr. John Dill Robertson's diet squad of six men and six women completed the scientific part of the two weeks' experiment with today's breakfast. They were weighed after this meal, and the figures showed an average gain on a diet, estimated to have cost little more than thirty cents a day, of 3.80 pounds each. The squad weighed 1,825 pounds when the test began, and the total today was 1,870.75.

"These are the final figures," said Dr. Robertson, "as it would not be fair to count the pounds we anticipate after the two bounteous meals with which I will allow them to finish the experiment. I cannot give the exact cost of the experiment until I have examined all the figures."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair and colder Wed. Thurs. fair; moderate w. winds, becoming variable Thurs.

S. Car.—Fair Wed., colder in the interior. Thur. fair; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable Thurs.

Ga.—Fair Wed., colder in cent. and n. e. Thurs. fair; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate shifting, winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle shifting winds, mostly n. e. and e.

Tenn.—Fair Wed., colder in e. Thurs. fair.

Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ind.—Fair Wed. Thurs. fair and warmer; moderate, shifting winds, becoming s. Wed. night.

Lower Mich.—Fair Wed. Thurs. cloudy and warmer; diminishing w. winds, becoming variable and shifting to s. by Thurs.

Upper Mich.—Fair Wed. Thursday cloudy, probably rain or snow, diminishing w. winds, becoming variable.

Ohio.—Fair Wed. Thurs. fair and warmer; moderate s. w. to s. winds.

La. and E. Tex.—Fair Wed and Thurs.

Ark. and W. Tex.—Fair Wed.; warmer in n. Thurs. fair.

Okla.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs., fair.

Ill.—Fair Wed. Thurs., cloudy and warmer.

Mo. and Kan.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate temperature.

Wis.—Fair Wed. Thurs., probably unsettled, with warmer in e.

Minn.—Cloudy Wed., with probable showers at night or Thurs.; moderate temperature.

Iowa.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., unsettled; moderate temperature.

N. Dak.—Unsettled and warmer Wed.; possibly showers. Thurs. cloudy and cooler; fresh, shifting winds.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Wed.; warmer in e. Thurs., cloudy and cooler.

Nebr.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer in w. Wed. Thurs. cooler.

ARBITRATE SUBWAY DISPUTE

Service Board and B. R. T. Submit Questions to Commission.

Arbitration of charges for work on the new subway lines began yesterday in the matter of a dispute between the Public Service Commission and the New York Municipal Railway Corporation. The amount involved covers several items, but does not exceed $6,000. Later the settlement of accounts representing several hundred thousands of dollars will be taken up.

The arbitrators are Bert D. Whedon, Nathan L. Miller, ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Lindley M. Garrison, ex-Secretary of War. The first two represent the commission and the railway, respectively. Mr. Garrison was chosen by the Court of Appeals after the two arbitrators had failed to agree upon a third.

There are disputes to settle between the commission and other companies doing subway work, and arbitration was chosen as the best way to get the matter closed without recourse to the courts.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Thirty-six corporations chartered today had aggregate capitalization of $2,235,500. They included:

McCord Mfg. Co., Inc., Millbrook, buses, autos, taxicabs, motors, aeroplanes, mechanical, electrical engineers, 10,000 shares $100 each, 75,000 no par value, carry on business with $1,875,000, (tax paid $4,250;) J. T. Schlacks, A. C. and D. W. McCord, 50 Church St., Manhattan.

New York Watering Corp., dyeing, redyeing, finishing, printing, silks, velvets, ribbons, textiles, $100,000; H. L. Fuller, F. and J. Sulzbach, College Point.

Geneva Furnace Co., Inc., Geneva, stoves, ranges, furnaces, hardware, $200,000; T. H. Chew, L. G. Haskins, E. H. Palmer, Geneva.

Thomas Aerometer Co., inc., Ithaca, motors for aeroplanes, autos, boats, 600 shares $100 each, 1,400 shares no par value, carry on business with $67,000; J. A. Fried, H. N. Bliss, G. H. Abel, Ithaca.

New York Oversea Co., Inc., merchandise, brokers, commission, $100,000; P. Kweton, L. F. Sniffin, J. W. McManus, 49 Wall St.

Buck Hill Milling Corp., Gloversville, mining, milling, metals, $100,000; I. Wright, E. P. Bellows, H. D. Wright, Gloversville.

Diboswa & Fisher, Inc., advertising, $50,000; Halperin, F. Howland, M. J. Fisher, 173 East 60th St.

Dave Schreiber, Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $24,000; M. Monahan, S. Kessler, D. Schreiber, 234 Central Park West.

Downson, Drew & Clydesdale, Inc., commission, selling agents, $40,000; F. V. Sheehan, B. N. Barr, R. Krause, Soundview Av., Clason Point.

314 East 82d Street Co., Inc., realty, agent, broker, $20,000; E. Sturz, C. Kraft, M. Blau, 154 Nassau St.

748 Jackson Avenue Company, Inc., realty, contracting, building, quarrying, $20,000; same Directors.

Unique Silk Underwear Corpn., Central Valley, men's, women's clothing, $15,000; G. Monsted, A. and S. Barsa, 940 Riverside Drive.

Peerless Paint Products, Inc., Bronx, paint, oil, varnish, $10,000; H. M. Kahn, S. Traub, S. E. Rosenstein, 1,021 Brook Av., Bronx.

Rogers Film Corpn., motion pictures, $10,000; A. H. Wagner, N. Frankel, E. Larkin, 604 Sackman St.

The Westcott Banker Signal Co., Inc., Corning, signal devices, $10,000; D. G. and B. F. Banker, F. A. Westcott, 221 Decatur St., Corning.

Krisel-Diamond Co., Inc., Brooklyn, women's wearing apparel, $10,000; J. Krisel, S. and M. D. Diamond, 1,005 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Pioneer Sales Corpn., merchandise for autos, garages, $10,000; K. L. Franklin, M. Wardell, W. Wood, 1,776 Bway.

Office Systems and Supply Co., Inc., printing, card index work, office systems, $10,000; C. A. Turnbull, F. B. and L. S. Friedlander.

New York and Union Avenue Holding Corpn., realty, construction, $10,000; D. Dressel, J. G. and R. Abramson, 30 Church St.

Lester E. Reilly and Co., Inc., insurance brokerage, carry on business with $6,000; W. O. Markey, A. W. Milligan, L. E. Reilly, 1 Liberty St.

Josef Greenberg, Inc., Brooklyn, grocery, supplies, $10,000; C. G. and J. Greenberg, 380 Bradford St.

Singer-Schwartz Ladies' Hats, Inc., ladies' millinery, $5,000; B. Schwartz, M. Singer, N. H. Kramer, 51 Chambers St.

I. Engel & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, electric, gas supplies, autos, bicycles, $5,000; A. and J. Engel, 611 West 139th St., Manhattan.

Gold Bond Premium Co., Inc., Auburn, exchange coupons for premiums of household furniture, merchandise, $5,000; C. G. Meaker, L. La Rea, J. C. O'Brien, S. Sharp, Auburn.

L. I. Thompson Corp., Rochester, realty agent, broker, $5,000; E. W., J. M., and L. I. Thompson, Rochester.

Goldenstone Needle Co., Inc., patented articles, musical instruments, needles, phonographs, labor-saving devices, $5,000; H. E. Fitzsimons, J. J. Brennan, E. W. Hart, 1,432 Broadway.

The Discoverers Financing Corp., assist inventors and discoverers of mining or other deposits, begin business with $500; W. W. Reeves, H. L. Pfeiffer, P. Hartford, 20 Broad St.

Capital increases: Columbia Trust Co., New York, $2,000,000 to $5,000,000; Morlay's Adirondack Hotels Co., Inc., Gloversville, $15,000 to $50,000; Columbia Paper Box Co., New York, $5,000 to $25,000; Schaefer Auto Repair Co., Inc., New York, $5,000 to $10,000; the Lockwood Co., New York, $30,000 to $60,000; Alpha-Omega Publishing Co., New York, $25,000 to $90,000; the Madison County Trust and Deposit Co., Oneida, $100,000 to $200,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Thomas Aeromotor Co., Inc., Ithaca; Phoebe Snow Dress Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 5.—Charters filed: Weehawken Wrecking Co., Town of Union, Hudson County, demolish and remove buildings and other structures, $25,000; Isidor Grief, Joseph Baris, Weehawken; Solomon Baris, New York.

Brewster & Robbins Co., South River, manufacture chemical and pharmaceutical products, $100,000; A. Wheeler Palmer, East Orange; John J. Riordan, Arthur Cunningham, Brooklyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 5.—Charters filed: Azurite Copper Co., acquire mining property of all kinds and to develop the same, $3,000,000; Gussie Sussa, Rose Siegelman, Charles E. Stinson, all of New York.

Goodyear Yellow Pine Co., acquire lands and develop the same, $2,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Seamons Oil Co., buy, sell, and deal in and with oil, gas, minerals, &c., $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, Wilmington, Del.

A. B. C. Economizer Co., manufacture motor cars, farm tractors, &c., $300,000; Thomas J. Moloney, Edmund P. Eldridge, Charles T. Eldridge, all of New York City.

The Artofone Sales Co., manufacture talking machines and all

GROCERS INSTITUTE PAPER ECONOMIES

Thousands of Tons of It Could Be Saved Annually, S. P. Coe Shows, Without Trouble.

CIGARS WRAPPED USELESSLY

Fifth Avenue Association Board of Directors May Consider Matter at Meeting.

Wastage of huge quantities of paper at a time when the paper shortage threatens serious inconvenience and disturbance to many forms of industry and commerce, was cited yesterday by S. P. Coe, general manager of the tobacco department of the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company. The tobacco business, retail and wholesale, he said, uses thousands of tons of paper annually.

Mr. Coe advanced plans which, he hopes, will result in a substantial saving of paper and money, and he advocated a paper economy campaign to benefit business generally.

"The waste in this business has been almost inconceivable," he said. He went into the receiving room of the store in Forty-second Street, near Broadway, and pointed to a stack of boxes of cigars that had just been received from the manufacturer. The boxes were not wrapped, but were tied with strong twine.

"Why anybody would want to wrap those boxes with paper is beyond me," Mr. Coe said, "and yet up to a few days ago they were all delivered wrapped in one or two thicknesses of heavy, expensive, wrapping paper. A salesman can now glance at those boxes and tell what is in them."

Nearby was another pile of heavily-wrapped bundles.

"These are more cigars that have come from the factories," he said. "The paper is only in our way. We have to get rid of it, so we sell it for an insignificant sum to waste paper collectors.

"I have just asked the company that sent this package to leave off this superfluous paper when they send their next consignment. It saves them money and saves us trouble."

Mr. Coe said that large quantities of cardboard and corrugated paper were wasted in the same way. The prices of all these grades of paper have advanced from 100 to 300 per cent. The public, those interested in the paper economy movement point out, must pay the extra cost in the end.

Small wastes of paper that seem utterly insignificant when considered alone amount to hundreds of tons when taken as a whole," said Mr. Coe, "and a great percentage of this paper is destroyed because that is the most convenient way of getting rid of it. It is impossible to estimate the amount of paper thrown away daily in New York. We are suffering from a paper famine while literally throwing paper away."

Mr. Coe said that the Acker Merrall & Condit Company had devised a number of paper-saving plans by which it was probable that its paper bills could be kept down to almost normal. He was unable to say how many hundreds of tons the company's fifty stores consumed annually, but said the consumption next year would be considerably reduced.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fifth Avenue Association was postponed yesterday and President Robert Grier Cooke of the association said that the question of starting a paper economy campaign, which was to have been considered at the meeting, might be considered by the Directors of the association when they meet next Thursday.

FEAR NEWS PRINT FAMINE.

Kansas Publishers to Appeal to Federal Trade Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 5.—Twenty-five Kansas daily newspapers, confronted with an immediate danger of being unable to obtain print paper, today delegated George W. Marble of The Fort Scott Tribune-Monitor to present their appeals to the Federal Trade Commission in Washington next week. He will tell the Kansas delegation in Congress also the facts of the newspapers' extremity.

Reports submitted showed, according to Mr. Marble, President of the league, that Kansas publishers were unable to buy paper for less than 5½ cents a pound, while some are paying as high as 10 cents, more than four times the old price.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 5.—Representatives of the Virginia and North Carolina Press associations conferred here today regarding the news print paper problem. A resolution was dispatched to the Secretaries of all State press organizations urging that delegations be sent to Washington to attend the Federal Trade Commission's paper hearing Tuesday.

MORE WAGE INCREASES.

4,000 Massachusetts Paper Mill Workers Get Advance in Pay.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 5.—All the paper mills in Western Massachusetts, including Holyoke, Agawam, Mittineague and Berkshire County, granted a 10 per cent. emergency bonus to their employes today. Between 4,000 and 5,000 employes will benefit.

SHARON, Penn., Dec. 5.—The Chicago Bridge and Iron Works Company of Brownsville today announced an increase in wages of 10 per cent. to its 1,000 employes.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 5.—The Easton, Crane & Pike Company of this city, Byron Weston Company, Crane & Co. 2, and W. M. Crane Company and Berkshire Mills of Dalton and Mountain Paper Company of Lee today announced a 10 per cent. emergency bonus for all employes. About 2,000 hands are affected.

ACCUSED OF STOCK THEFT.

Mosseman Charges Baumeister and Froelich with 1,000-Share Larceny.

Roland W. Mossman, a broker of 32 Broadway, appeared before Magistrate McQuade in the Tombs Court yesterday as complainant against E. W. Baumeister and Albert J. Froelich, members of the firm of E. W. Baumeister & Co., Curb brokers of 56 Broad Street, whom he charged with the larceny of $2,406.36, representing the value of 1,000 shares of Emma Copper which, he alleged, he placed in their hands to sell.

On motion of counsel for the defendants, who were not in court, the hearing was adjourned until Thursday morning.

Old Pottery Yields $3,488.

The second day of the sale of the Frederick J. Williamson collection of old English and American pottery, glass and pewter at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon brought returns of $3,488, making a total to date of $9,936. Bohemian glass brought the highest price of the day, a pair of scenttal lidded vases going to Rudert, Inc., for $100. Another pair of Bohemian glasses with covers went to J. J. Rawlins for $80; a pair of old Staffordshire cut glass decanters went to Lorenz, agent, for $40; A. C. Henaken gave $50 for a pair of tall glass balusters and candlesticks with cut glass prisms and Rudert paid $45 for a similar pair.

Acknowledgment.

The New York TIMES acknowledges receipt of $5 from Amelia Waters for the benefit of sufferers from infantile paralysis.

INDICT 5 IN POULTRY INQUIRY

Dealers' Association Directors and Kehillah Agent Accused.

The Grand Jury, which has been investigating the high price of live poultry in the city, yesterday returned indictments alleging a violation of the Donnelly Anti-Trust act against Max Sokolof, Charles S. Frank, Goodman Levy, Lewis Werner, Harry Baff, Directors of the Harlem and Bronx Live Poultry Association, and Dr. Paul Abelson, business agent of the Jewish Kehillah. All the defendants entered pleas of not guilty when arraigned before Judge Nott in General Sessions. Bail was fixed at $1,000 each.

According to District Attorney Markewich he expects other indictments within a few days. He said he would subpoena new witnesses for today. District Attorney Swann denied a report that Louis Marshall and the Rev. J. L. Magnes had urged him not to proceed against Dr. Abelson. He said that they had held a conference with him, at which Judge Rosalsky was present, merely to learn the nature of the charges against the Kehillah official.

Dr. J. L. Magnes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kehillah, said last night:

"The indictment against Dr. Abelson would be a ludicrous affair were it not a serious reflect on on a man whose integrity is beyond suspicion. He is one of the best-known Jewish social workers in this city, and is recognized by all who have come in contact with him as a man of the highest principles and devoted to the public welfare.

"The Bronx Live Poultry Associates as the representative of the Kehillah at my request. I had been informed that the plan under which that organization was established had received the unqualified approval of the District Attorney. The evidence presented on that subject seemed to be of the most conclusive character. The Kehillah had for more than five years been engaged in an effort to remedy serious abuses which have arisen in the kosher poultry business."

SHOULD STOP "FOOL" LAWS.

Ex-Controller Metz Warns Broadway Association Against Them.

Former Controller Herman A. Metz told the members of the Broadway Association at their first membership campaign luncheon at the Hotel Martinique yesterday that one of the most important things for the business men of this city to do was to pay attention to their civic and State affairs and stop the enactment of "fool" laws.

"Just because I mix a few colors in my Hudson Street building," he said, "some city officials told me a short time ago the building was a factory. I disputed it, but I was ordered to make changes to conform with the factory law. I finally effected a compromise, one result of which is that on the fire escape I placed a large sign reading, 'This is not a fire escape.' If there should be a fire I presume that any one using that fire escape would be violating the law. I don't blame the officials be cause they simply carry out the laws that are passed."

Reports were presented from the fifty-five committees that are working all along Broadway, showing 186 new members. Dr. Paul H. Zagat's committee made the best showing, bringing in thirty-nine new members.

Jefferson De Mont Thompson, President of the association, spoke of some of the benefits which the merchants intend to work for to improve the business conditions of the thoroughfare. Borough President Marcus M. Marks will address the members at their second luncheon today.

FINDS NAME, BUT NO HOME.

Parents of Little John Doe 110th Didn't Know He Was Lost.

Little John Doe 110th had no real name from the night he was found wandering about Delancey Street last October until yesterday afternoon in the Children's Court. But he did have a home in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Now he has a name, George Goldberg, but he has no home.

George got lost because his parents quarrelled, and in doing so forgot him. The parents, Nathan and Lena Goldberg, lived together until the husband said the wife shouldn't stay out so late at night, and she said he was cruel. Then she went to live with her sister at 433 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, and took little George with her.

But she found she couldn't earn enough for both selling cloaks, and on that October evening she took George to a restaurant in Norfolk Street, near Delancey, where she knew her husband ate. She said she left George with his father, and the little fellow followed his mother. George, who when found couldn't say anything much about his home life, had to be sent to the asylum.

Two weeks ago his mother traced him through the Legal Aid Society. She wants him back with her, but the father prefers the institution. The court will settle about the home on Jan. 2.

WELLS COLLEGE FUND GAINS

President MacMillan Announces $265,000 of $500,000 Raised.

More than one-half of the $500,000 endowment fund for Wells College has been raised by the alumnae, students and friends of the institution, according to an announcement made yesterday afternoon by President Kerr Duncan MacMillan, at a meeting of the Eastern Association of Wells College Alumnae at the home of Mrs. Charles Burch, 120 Riverside Drive. The exact amount is $265,000.

The General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation has promised $100,000 toward the fund provided Wells College raises the remaining $400,000 by June, 1919. A separate fund of $50,000 given by Henry A. Morgan, has been held in trust for the college for a new administration building.

Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland, and Mrs. Swenson were the alumnae present at the luncheon today.

GIFTS FOR PARALYSIS FUND.

Woman Sends $100 for Each of Her 7 Grandchildren Who Escaped.

A grandmother, who would not allow her name to be used, sent a check for $700 yesterday to James H. Perkins, 55 Wall Street, Treasurer of the Thanksgiving Fund for the Cure of Paralyzed Children.

"Here is a hundred dollars from each of my seven grandchildren," she wrote, "to help the unfortunate children who have been left crippled by paralysis."

The head of the Pomfret School, transmitting a check for $25.43, said it was a collection taken at chapel after the pupils had heard of the efforts to care for paralysis victims in New York.

Not only schools and churches are interesting themselves, but the employes of business concerns are making up purses. Employes of the Levering & Garrigues Iron Works, at 552 West Twenty-third Street, sent a check yesterday for $47.70.

The fund reached $84,000 yesterday, and it was announced that the committee was still looking for contributions.

$65,715 More for Jewish Federation

The second day of the "drive" for $2,000,000, which the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies is making, brought the fund $65,715 nearer the mark. The total now subscribed is $1,623,115. Yesterday was devoted to the activities of young men and women, organized by Mrs. Emil Baerwald, who was assisted by the Misses Peggy and Benita Guggenheim, Miss Constance Plaut, Miss Iphigene Ochs, Miss Margaret Seligman, the Misses Beatrice and Clara Simon, Miss Carrie Weil, the Misses Agnes and Louise Morgenthau, Miss Marienne Erstatur, and Miss Doris Unterberg.

Dinner to Richard H. Mitchell.

Six hundred persons attended a dinner given last night to Richard H. Mitchell, recently elected Justice of the Supreme Court for Bronx County, at Ebling's Casino, 156th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx. Frederich H. Wurzbach, Chairman of the committee, gave Mr. Mitchell an ivory gavel, inlaid with gold, on behalf of the Business Men's Committee of the Bronx.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character denotes day cases on appeal.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—725—H. Berg, prize master, &c., et al., appellants, v. H. O. Harrison, master, &c.—Motion to advance submitted.

420—The Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. G. H. Winters.—Argued.

421—The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co., plaintiff, v. E. F. Nash, as admin., &c.—Argued.

375—The B. & O. Railroad Co., plaintiff, v. J. B. Wilson.—Argued.

376—Swift & Co., plaintiffs v. the Hocking Valley Railway Co.—Argument commenced.

148—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., plaintiff, v. State Public Utilities Commission of Illinois.—Argued.

726—C. A. Starbird, admin., &c., plaintiff, v. St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.—Advanced for argument with No. 275 on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

275—St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co., plaintiff, v. C. A. Starbird, admin., &c.; and 726—C. A. Starbird, &c., v. St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.—Argument commenced for Starbird.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Dec. 6: Nos. 275, (and 726,) 334, 541, 600, 699, 637, 7 original, 540, 712, 606, 493, (and 494,) and 84, (and 718.)

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Coxe, Ward, Rogers and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Sunny Brook Zinc Co
Metzler.
Hinman Visible Filer Co.
Bosselman<US.
Nor Cent Ry<same.
N Y C & H R RR
U S.
Timmins<Easton.
Wandel<Murray.
O'Boyle, Tug P R R 32.
Re SS Titanic.
Smith<Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

O-So-Ezy Mop Co
Channel Chem Co.
Palmer<Doull-Miller Co., Inc.
Silberstein<Kaufman.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg.

Merritt & Chapman D & W Co<Prendergast.
Jennings<Penn R R.
B H R R<Maxwell.
Pehlivan<Nat S N Co, Ltd., of Greece.
Berbecker & Rowland Mfg Co<John Kroder & Henry Reubel Co.
Loeb & Schoenfeld Co<Atlas Embroidery.
Goldstein<Pellicano.
Duberstein<Schaffer.
At 10:30 A. M.:
Case on—Sawickas
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg. Criminal calendar.

US<Pakas.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar at 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

Gray<Simplex Photo Products Co.
Elbel Process Co<Tidewater Paper Mills.
Parsons, as trustee
Taylor<Fram.
American Ammonia Co<Colum Chem Wks.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

Pratt et al. v. State of N. Y., appt.—Motion for reargument denied; $10 costs.

Luyster, applt, v. Cocks, as Supervisor, &c., et al., respts.—Judgment for the Town Board of Oyster Bay, &c.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Rice v. Postal Telegraph Cable Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with costs. First and third questions certified, answered in the affirmative; second question certified answered in the negative.

Re West, for removal of Todd, &c., under will of West, dec'd; West, applt., Todd et al., respts.; re judicial settlement account of Harris, as sole surviving trustee, &c., of Hilton, dec'd; Forde et al., applts., Harris, trustee, et al., respts.; re application to remove trustee, &c., and for appointment of three persons to appraise, &c.—Yellow Taxicab Co., &c., applt.; re election trustees of Shiloh Baptist Church, petition of Scott et al., respts., Rones et al., applts.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Fish v. Iselin, Jr., applt.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the negative.

Re petition Truesdell for leave to issue execution, &c.—Green, indiv., &c., applt.—Appeal dismissed, without costs, on authority of re Union Trust Co., (172 N. Y. 494.)

Holmes, indiv., &c., applts., v. Camp, Jr., indiv., &c., defts., and Parsons, sole exr., respt.—Order of App. Div. and Special Term reversed, with costs in both courts, and the motion denied, with $10 costs. Second and third questions certified, answered in the affirmative. First question not answered.

People v. Elliman, Inc., applt.—Judgment affirmed.

N. Y. & Queens Gas Co. v. Edward E. McCall et al., Public Service Com., appts.—Motion for leave to intervene granted. The court will receive brief from the parties who apply to intervene on the motion for reargument, and the counsel for the Public Service Commission must be served with copies of the briefs and they may have a week within which to reply if so advised.

On application of Appleboam for an order directing the State Board of Law to amend the certificate issued to him.—Application denied.

DAY CALENDAR.

Miles, Stallo et al.
O'Connor<Webber.
Constantino, admx<Watson Contracting.
McGovern, admx<Leh Val R R Co.
Payn, inf<Casanovia Canning Co.
Spencer et al, trustees<Spencer et al.
Lopez<Linch, recr.
Butterworth<Keeler.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clark, P. J.; McLaughlin, Scott, Smith, and Page, JJ.—Enumerated motions, at 2 P. M.

Gallagher<Ancient Order of Hibernians.
Laska<Harris.
Ward<Woods.
Noble<Eldredge.
Re Cutler.
Hauman<M H Powers.
Gibson<Saks & Co.
Re Connell.
Friedman<Blauner.
McElroy<Floral Park Villa Co.
Re von Polheim.
Gerard<McMillan.
Snare & Triest.
Futoransky<Nas Elec RR.
Fay<Sun Print & Pub.
Schmitt<McMillan.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part L—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Stern<Mertens.
Planten<Nat Nas Bk.
Re Ruiloni.
Re Stanley.
Carnegie<Hillside Coal & Iron Co.
Ciancudi<same.
Biagoli<same.
Guariglia<Grinstein, (2.)
Ozburn<Ozburn.
Zucker<Schween.
Williams<Hyde, (2.)
Treasurer<same, (4.)
Finkel<Lynch.
Ackerman<Chase.
Greenwald<Neidenberg (2.)
Givens<Givens.
Reilly<Ward.
Wetmore<Wetmore.
Whitehurst<Whitehurst.
Sweeney<NY Rys Co.
Manhattan Petticoat Co<Loebinger.
McCrea<Smith, (2.)
Re Simplex Automatic Murray Transptn Co<Delaware & Hudson.
Re Converse.
McCall<Atkinson.
Re Delehanty.
Mullican<CNY.
Niemotka<Delaware & Hudson Co.
Pasad<Schwartz.
Semana<Security Bk.
Same<Chelsea Exchange Bank.
Sullivan<Roby Amuse
Sage<Arriken.
Economic Ritsos Co<Nat S R Navg Co.
Forte<Devlin.
Marcus<Rosebail.
Re Sterling Mot Truck Co<Sofaid.
Gram<Shea.
Yates<Stevens.
CNY<Courtleigh.
Westwood<Westwood.
Zobre Assets Corp<Baker.
Victoria Bldg & Cont Co<O'Connor.
Zobel<same.
Collins<Paramont Pict Corp.
Fleisman<Bernstein.
Re Smith.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Tessel<Hiller.
U S Printing, &c, Co<Powers.
Preferred cases:
Times Sq Ins Co<Jas McCreary Rty Co.
Parsons<Croisic Realty.
Reich<Cochran.
Dresner<Dresner.
Darrow<Hamilston.
Kalmanowitch<Kalmanowitch.
General calendar:
Mason<Bristol.
E. E. Noble Co, Inc<Leahy.
Lincoln Nat Bank<J Pierce Co.
Pine<Jacoby.
Corbett<Corbett.
Molourney<Mitchell.
Bush<Bush.
Panos<Panos.
Moore<Carcay.
Schnaier<Miller.
Tower<Rochon Co.
Tuxeltaub<Hobe Button Co.
Gold<Weinstein.
Roberts<Sullivan.
Baum<Baum.
Collins<Paramount Pictures Co.
Lipschitz<Lipschitz.
Pryor<Pryor.
Greenfield<Greenfield.
Walsh<Quick.
Levine Bros. Inc<Streitman.
Pac M C Ry Co<Bway & 53 St Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.

Onward Const Co<Purdy.

PART VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part M.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Gross<Bayliss.
Taylor's Son & Co<Kramer.
Equit Trust Co<Jackson Const Co.
Higgins<Hocking Valley RR (2.)
Montague Mailing Machinery<All Package Grocery Store Co.
Littlejohn & Bell, Inc<Deutsch.
Clear.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.

Inc—Heffernan<Shearer.
Inc—O'Sullivan<Smith.
Scavenger<Foster.
Weiner<Hopp.
Katkovitz<Bklyn H RR.
Pusey<Lace.
Heinlain<Johanna.
Hetherston<Central Park, &c., RR.
Zuccheilli<Linch.
Shaw<S Av Cash Co.
Western<Mindlin.
Opp<42 St, &c, Ry.
Kantrowitz<Porter.
Kenney<Zimmerman.
A Levine<Ascteh.
L Levine<same.
S Healy<Cushman's.
J Healy<same.
H Lindenbaum<149 St Rty Co.
L Lindenbaum<same.
Schnur<Rothschild R.
Hershfield<I R T.
Roman<Federman.
Bussman<Cady.
Greenstein<Kedofsky.
O'Neill<Sonntag.
Secco<Tedesco.
Allen<Riverside Taxi Service Co.
Douglas<Post.
Piscus<Int R T.
Hannon<Abraham.
Matlas<CNY.
Yanowitz<G W Travers Co.
Schmerer<Workin.
Lewis<Int R T.
Waterhouse<N Y Rys.
Connizee<The Salvation Army.
Gottesman<Horowitz.
Krell<same.
Kennedy<Bernheimer & Schwartz P B Co.
Oliveri<Mayer.
Wagner Crystal Film.
De Palma<Roberts.
Siegel<N Y Cons RR.
Eason<Kraemer's Express Corpn.
Secoi<CNY.
Avilo<Commercial Advertiser Assn.
Behnken<Union Ry of N Y.
Kullman<L Gewirtz Co, Inc.
Rothstein<Anderson.
Rosenberg<Ramos.
Smyth<Queens Laundry.
Butler<N Y Rys.
Fuss<Cecerrelli.
Getf<Gottfried.
Feinberg<Holtzer.
Eason<Kraemer's Express Corpn.
Geise<Turner.
House<Int R T.
Segel<N Y Rys.
Allano<Fitzpatrick.
Carr<N Y Mun Ry.
McNamee<Golmb.
B Rochelle<Armstrong
E Rochelle<same.
Beger<Commercial Delivery Co.
Fiacella<Zimmerman.
Weinberg<Ross.
Clear.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.

Shuvalow<Epstein.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Collins<H C F Koch & Co.

PART VI., (November Term cont'd,) Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.

Case on—Imperial Film Exch<Kalem Co.

PART VII.—Gotf, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Brockman<Tepfer

PART VIII.—Lehman, J.—No day calendar.

PART IX.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.

Herpet<Archi Plaster Co.

PART X.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Case on.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.

Shulman<CNY.

PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.

Schwartz<Yampolsky.

PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lahi<CNY.

PART XIV.—Cohalan, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.

Potter<Pulsifer.
Green<Liquor Seized, (Peduta.)
Philip<Peerless Feature Producing.
Crown<Goldstein Co.
Danziger<Danziger.
Seletzky<Blum.
Berliner<Stanscheck.
Weiss<Bernhard.
O'Dea<Woods.
Morris<Proctor, Jr.
Sarterius<Walker.
Kent Mfg<Wellington.
Sinclair<Palmer.
City of Worcester<Colwell Lead Co.
Friedman<Blauner.
Senor<Levy.
Wickersham<Peck.
Northern Bank of NY<Spross ig.

PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—No day calendar.

PART XVIII., (November term continued)—Goff, J.

Del Mar<Del Mar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.

Estates of:
Katherine Heckart.
Adam Wattenkler.
Wills for probate:
Esther Mulrurray.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested wills.

Case on—Francis A Bower,
Sarah Delahaney.
Mary L Van Ness.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Allen, J.—Litigated motions.

Wave Imp & Const Co<Cerra.
Hopkins<Steinfeld.
5th Nat Bank<Hamburger.
Kriss<Barnett.
Puchs<Gardiner.
Kabalkin<Schwartz.
Maccarone<Beaver Eng & Cont Co.
Walch<Bachr.
Hilfman<Courtney.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Pickenic<Nassborn.
Katz<Gallikin, (2.)
Schatsky<Harber.
Bernstein<Katz.
Cohen<Sheitlin.
Jurwitz<Cassidy.
Plotnick<Katz.
Drucker<Cohen.
Sammon<Rodgers & H
McAuliffe<Con Gen Tr
Ward<Woods.
Walderman<B & O R R
Slatkin<Rothbaum.
Leskowitz<Weingarten, Inc.
Bromberg<Kaufman.
Noble<NY Rwys.
Denker<Alaska Chem.
Sandman<Ross Waist.
Monahan<I R T.
Kurland<Roche.
Friedman<Herts.
Wetzel<Mammoiax Mfg
Sobel<Levy.
Chapman<Weiss.
Saperstein<Schenkerkeller.
Gillier<NY Rys.
Simpson<Wilsey.
Leopold<Dreirer.
Morando<Woodruff Smith.
Goldberg<WitkinTruck
Harris<Landay Bros.
Fromenson<May Pub.
Feller<Scherf.
Corley<Clover F Dairy
Theophilus<Garland.
Bugerman<NY Rys.
Conti<Brady.
Rathe<Callen.
Genova<NY Rys.
Wodowitch<Potatenbaum.
Sander<Stat W W Laundry, Inc.
Shannon<Hurst.
Weinstein<Int R T.
Gorsky<Mutch, (2.)
Muselia<Seaboard Trading Co.
Weintraub<N Y Rys.
Aaron<McCahill.
Langman<Lowenstein, (2.)
Frost<Katzenberg.
Brenner<Bernstein.
Schlanger<N Y Rys.
Kaufman<same.
Berwell<same.
Levy<3d Av R R.
Collins<Int R T Co.
Schmitt<Union Ry.
Balloff<Liss.
Hartman<N Y Rys.
Neiman<Prince Iron Works.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Titus<Gordon.
Traver<Templeman SS Co.
Oriuck<Burns Bros.
Nichols<Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp.
Case on.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Commercial calendar.—At 10 A. M.

Werthein<Mendel & Co, (3.)
Wistar<Waydell & Co, (3.)
Auerbach<All Package Grocery Stores Co.
Bass<Lasky.
Hammerschlag<Title Guar. &c, Co.
Vecchini<Le Provost.
Frost<Gray.
Wisoff<Pearlstein.
Runge, &c, Co<Leata.
Hayman<Latimer.
Cardile<Scopellite.
Kohn<Am Glue Co. Clear.

PART IV.—Pinelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Union Trust Co<Donnelly—Charles L Hoffman.
N Y Sav Bank<Bendsell—Charles L Hoffman.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Germania Life Ins Co<Key Realty Co—Murry T Quigg.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

CNY<Sauvan (2.)
Link<Hoyer et al.
Re Schwab Co, Inc.
Lato<Allan.
Ranish<same.
Kramer<same.
Rotterdam Hld Co<Hunts Pt Garage.
Rosoff<Wagner.
Drassell<Hanser.
Abrams<Southold Sav Bank.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.—McDade<McDade.
Goldkrantz<Goldkrants.
Hechtman<Hechtman.
Levine<Levine.
Hanft<Hanft.
Angell<Angell.
Lahaney<Lahaney.
Peterman<Peterman.
Gorman<Gorman.
Meyer<Meyer.
Rosen<Blumberg.
Cromwell<Cromwell.
Friedman<Friedman.
Bentley<Bentley.
Guardella<Guardella.
Schlesinger<Schlesinger.
Granoc<Granoc.
Lupo<Lupo.
Taylor<Taylor.
Wilmer<Wilmer.
Hilton<Hilton.
Taylor<Taylor.
Schnell<Schnell.
Dua<Dua.
Fuchs<Fuchs.
Rauch<Rauch.
Jones<Jones.
Simmons<Simmons.
Mounts<Mounts.
Simms<Simms.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Accountings:

Clinton Stephens.
Wills for probate:
George H Seymour.
Anna Soehl.
Thomas J Conway.
Kiara Konig.
Marie G Voss.
Catherine Boyle.
Ellen Damon.
Julia E Sullivan.
Anna E Gottier.
Edwin Haeseler Collett.
Martin Catlisch.
William Christian.

Court Calendar.

SPECIAL TRIAL (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Jackson<Brandwitz.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Nordlinger<La Spina.
Benjamin F. Greenleaf; Plaintiff<Hirsh—Bernard Hann; Real Property Abraham M. Schwartz; Lipman<Zuckerkandel—John Ross Delafield; The Bronx Savings Bank<Ball—David E. Simpson; Frank<Rockfield Const. Co.—Felix A. Muldoon.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Mills, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Hoyt<L I RR.
Brooks<Erie RR.
Re Clapp.
Ring<Winola Yarn.
Clancy<NY, N H & H RR.
Murphy<Haggerty.
Fried<NY, N H & H RR.
Francis<Steadman.
Springfield Cemetery<Herman.
Jackson<Donald.
Werner<Woods.
Brunner<Diogenes Brewing Co.
Ganne<Sigmundli.
Ullman<Kanter.
Hughes<Rochs.
Nauyoks<Levy Co.
Mahon<Loerner.
Delaney<Nassau RR.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Jaycox, Clark, Benedict, JJ.—At 10 A. M.

Raymond<Ferguson.
Inland Bldg Co<Homecrest B Co (2.)
Frindel<Avery.
Schroeder<Sylvester.
Cohen<Newman (2.)
Reichhut<Gilmore Realty Co.
Margolis<Jacobs.
Stamford Gas Stove<Realty Associates.
O'Rourke<El Eng Co<Rochford.
Spitzer<Grossman.
Conovitz<Risenburger.
Cahrman et al<Miraglia et al<Berkowitz.
Wilson<Kealy.
Lehr<Taft, et al.
Wescott, &c<Fuzziello et al.
De Voe<Whitcomb.
Sasina<NY Rys.
Sarasohn et al, &c<Lefstein & Rosenfeld
Connor<Ebinger.
Colby<Bound Brook Co
Finn<Polymeris et al.
Gonzo<Gonzo.
Green<Cone.
Bruchsaler<Schiegel.
Di Clemente, &c<Mut Help & A Soc, &c.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Becker<Baidinger.
Re Alpert (Moscowitz) (2.)
Boro Bank<Paldino.
Abasalo<L I RR.
Evans<Ocean El Ry.
Fraisier<L I RR.
Giammalvo<Ocean El RR.
Zawoski<L I RR.
Re Fairview Av, (adj to 8th.)
Re Grand Av.
Bell<Bell.
Easterday<Holmes.
Russo<Perfano.
Bk of Europe<Jacobs.
Lyons<Lyons.
Bornstein<Cohen.
Beatty<Reave.
Re Sybilla St.
Collins<Kingscar Rlty.
Ammann<Parshelsky Bros, Inc.
Rubin<Stevenson Co.
Pass<Gaines.
Kenny<O'Brien.
Neville<Keansburg Steamboat Co.
Barber<Barbar.
Wolfman<Wolfman.
Faigle<Sheather.
Goldstein<Horowitz.
Petaly<NY Rys.
Lesster<Lesster.
Niagara Radiator & Boiler Co<Wensler.
Mooney<Hoppe.
Saita<Hammond.
Same<Cleary.
Same<Wasilewsky.
Same<Gleason.
Same<Blackford.
Eglas<L I RR Co.
Flynn<same.
Blaufox<Bauille & Johnson, Inc. (2.)
Mohver<Finegan.
Cavanagh<Goldgraben.
Seelenfreund<Seelenfreund.
Morris<Morris.
Evans<Chalmers Mot.
Re Stocke<Wetzel.
Baar<Baar.
Frazier<Frazier.
Re Bayer.
Re Lawrence Av.
Re Kissel Av Sewer.
Abelin<Greenmiller.
Selner<Selner.
Weiss<Lind.
Cofskey<Schwartz.
Jacobs<Shustack.
Outlaw<Outlaw.
Grinnage<Grinnage.
Klepsch<City.
Zoberg<Zoberg.
Gamble<B U Gas Co.

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:

Cohn, Lent, Pardoe, Farrell, Wilson, Dreglione, Rues, Tschechow.
Gillane, Socolescky, Rosanna, Berger, Caruso, Bruce, Werth, Brown, Johnson.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J.—Cupples Cordage Co
CNY.
Hirshkowitz<Hirshkowits.
Naspro<Naspro.
Babeuf<Eagle Svgs & Loan.
Payne<same.
Miller<same.
Creteau<same.
Frye<same.
Walker<Walker.
Morris<Morris.
Guth<Generalitt.
Bahrendt<Bahrendt.
Loyd<Loyd.
Jenkins<Jenkins.
Schaner<Raymond.
Heller<Palesuk.
Eastern Steel Co<Sheldon Point, Stamford, Conn., to Clarendon Holding Corporation, 120 Broadway, mtg $12,000. Dec. 4; attorneys, Hunt, Hill & Betts, 120 Broadway.....$100
Sullivan<Becker.
Court<NY C RR.
Nickerson<Brinberg.
Wunder<Hersenberg.
Luciano<Ruppert.
Williams<Bauman.
Penaington<Mason & Hanger.
Marroney<Bd of Education, Mt Vernon.
Nicolotti<De Witt & Co.
Moran<N Y C & H
Ivanauskas<Philadelphia & Reading C & I Co.
Maxson<Badgeon.
Czoppi<Phila & Rdg C & I Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 356.

County Court.

Young, C. J.
McCarty<Stetson.
Shiloh Baptist Church<New Rochelle Tr.
Franzese<Kahn.
Harris<Wofsky.
Wilkevitz<Selleck.
Lambert<Norris.
Donovan<Bretel.
Frederick<Lutkert.
Garrison-Tichenor Co<Noyes.
Amico<N Y & Stamford Ry.
Barrowman<City of New Roch

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Vincent Astor to Build $200,000 Nurses' Home on West Forty-fifth Street—Sixth Avenue Corner Sold—Otto H. Kahn Takes Title to Sixty-eighth Street Dwelling.

Contracts have been closed for the erection by Vincent Astor for the home for the Alumni Association of Nurses of New York Hospital, for which plans were filed several months ago. The building will be nine stories, covering a plot 58.9 by 100.5, at 319 to 323 West Forty-fifth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, adjoining the model apartment on the east, erected a few years ago by Mr. Astor. The cost of the proposed nurses' home will be about $200,000, and it is expected to be completed by May 1, 1918. Tracy & Swartwout are the architects.

Sixth Avenue Corner Sold.

The Kearney estate sold to W. N. Norris a plot 24.8 by 100 on the northeast corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, covered with three old buildings. James H. Stryker negotiated the sale.

Otto H. Kahn Takes Title.

Otto H. Kahn took title yesterday to the four-story and basement dwelling, 6 East Sixty-eighth Street, adjoining his residence.

The structure occupies a plot 20 by 100.5, and Mr. Kahn, who holds title to Nos. 8 and 10, now controls a plot 72 by 100.5.

The entire plot, which is located 153 feet east of Fifth Avenue, will probably be offered for resale.

Investor Buys Heights Plot.

William S. O'Brien sold to an investing client of Ira J. Phillips & Co. a plot 32.6 by 124 on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, 162 feet south of 162d Street, with an L adjoining of 30 by 50. The parcel is part of the old Jumel tract.

J. D. Ryan Buys Long Island Estate.

John D. Ryan has purchased the large country residence owned by Frank Gray Griswold known as Cassleigh, between Roslyn and Wheatley, L. I. The estate contains several acres and the house is one of the largest country residences in that section of Long Island.

New Building for Corn Exchange Bank.

George R. Read & Co. have leased to the Corn Exchange Bank for a period of twenty-one years the premises at 12 West Twenty-eighth Street, to be occupied as the Twenty-eighth Street Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, now located at the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street.

The owner was represented by Harris D. Colt, attorney, who will improve the property with a marble building designed for banking purposes after designs prepared by S. Edson Gage, architect.

Bronx Sales.

The Nehring Company sold for the Citizens Savings Bank to a client 567 West 187th Street, a three-story and basement private residence. The same brokers sold 565 West 187th Street, the adjoining property, several weeks ago for the same owners.

Samuel Cowen sold the vacant plot 50 by 100 feet, situated on the west side of Faile Street, 100 feet north of Spofford Avenue, for D. Lossar, to an investor.

Brooklyn.

The Alco Building Company, associated with Realty Trust, sold to Henry Wolf 2,119 Sixty-seventh Street, a one-family brick dwelling on a plot 24 by 100, near the Twenty-second Avenue Station of the Sea Beach subway, Mapleton Park.

Long Island.

Mrs. Charles N. Harrison has purchased for occupancy from Dr. Joseph R. Broome, the latter's residence on North Drive, Plandome. Thomas A. Weatheyby was the broker in the sale.

Catherine Harmon sold her country home at Northport, consisting of three acres and buildings to Helena Conger. Edwin N. Rowley and Theodore S. Hall were the brokers in the transaction.

I. G. Wolf sold a plot of land containing over 5,400 square feet in Elm Point Park, Great Neck, L. I., to Mrs. C. H. Childs.

New Jersey.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company sold for cash for the Montclair Realty and Construction Company, to H. W. Stover of Loeb & Schoenfeld, New York City, the tapestry brick and white clapboard residence situated at 24 Melrose Place, Montclair, N. J. The property was held at $15,000.

Joseph P. Day and Allabough & Son have sold for the estate of Edward L. Cook, a farm property of 184 acres, with fine residence and outbuildings at Ringoes, near Trenton, N. J.

Willing to Loan $1,750,000 on Madison Square Garden.

The New York Life Insurance Company, holders of the first mortgage on the Madison Square Garden to be sold at auction by Bryan L. Kennelly Friday, it is understood do not wish to retain the property—and in order to facilitate the sale Mr. Kennelly announced yesterday that they would loan $1,750,000 for three years at 5 per cent. regardless of the price that the Garden may bring at the sale.

The New York Life Insurance Company are only interested in the first mortgage, the foreclosure of which has resulted in the sale of this historic property.

Algonquin Club to Be Sold Today.

The premises, 227 East Eighty-fourth Street, a four-story brick building on a lot 20.4 by 102.2, occupied by the Algonquin Club, will be offered at Supreme Court foreclosure sale today by Joseph P. Day in the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street.

New Ruling on Automatic Sprinklers.

The Board of Standards and Appeals announced yesterday its proposal to adopt a new rule regarding the installation of automatic sprinklers and other fire extinguishing appliances, a public hearing upon which will be held Thursday, Dec. 21, in the Municipal Building, at 2 o'clock. The rule proposed is:

"Any building deemed by the Fire Commissioners to be hazardous to life or property shall be provided with such automatic sprinklers, standpipes, tanks, and other auxiliary fire-extinguishing appliances as required by order of the Fire Commissioner in writing."

Mortgage Loans Placed.

Eugene J. Busher placed a first mortgage loan of $50,000 at 5 per cent. for five years for Conron Brothers on their Bronx salesroom, 643 and 645 Brook Avenue.

J. Clarence Davies recently placed mortgage loans aggregating $1,156,500 on Bronx and Manhattan properties, the largest being $525,000, at 4½ per cent., on 538 and 540 Fifth Avenue, and one for $150,000 on the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.

Realty Notes.

Frederick W. Longfellow has taken title to the dwelling at 23 East Seventy-sixth Street, formerly owned by Mrs. Amy Plaut Falk. It was reported solid last March to the Tailfor Company, the holding company for Park & Tilford.

William A. White & Sons were the brokers in the sale of the northeast corner of Avenue C and Thirteenth Street to the Eagle Pencil Company. They recently sold to the pencil company the adjoining corner of Fourteenth Street.

Andrews & Co., bankers, took title yesterday in the office of the New York Title and Mortgage Company to the property 27 and 29 Pine Street, the building formerly occupied by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Columbus Av, s e corner of 89th St, 102.2x80, seven-story apartment house; Abel King and another against Carnegie Construction Co. et al.; Lese & C., attorneys; due, $14,586.65; taxes, &c., $377.50; prior mtg $96,000; to the plaintiff for $106,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Ridge St, 113, w s, 125 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; L. A. Cohn against R. H. Weissbaum et al.; Louis Werner, attorney; due $23,066.89; taxes, &c., $2,560.44; to the Ridge Street Corporation for $24,250.

130th St, 23 East, n s, 262 ft e of 5th Av, 19.11x99.11, three-story dwelling; Citizens' Savings Bank against C. H. Haber, administrator, et al; Beall & R., attorneys; due, $7,037.23; taxes, &c., $172.82; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

31st St, 155 West, n s, 145.4 ft e of 7th Av, 19.11x66, four-story house; M. A. Williams against W. F. Donnelly et al; Carey & C., attorneys; due, $26,719.77; taxes, &c., $2,168.26; to the Lawyers Mortgage Co., a party in interest, for $26,800.

By Henry Brady.

4th St, 146 West, s s, 242 ft w of Macdougal St, 21x109, four-story dwelling; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Clarence Realty & Construction Co.; Allen, attorney; due, $13,327.63; taxes, &c., $463.15; to Pepe & Brother, for a client, for $13,975.

82d St, 358 East, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2, four-story stn. tenement; Philip Eich against Samuel Levy, Jr., et al.; Myron Sulzberger, attorney; amount due, $5,073.74; taxes, &c., $379.40; prior mtg. $9,000; to the plaintiff for $100 over prior liens.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

129th St, 115 East, n s, 215 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat and stores; F. A. Spencer, Jr., as commissioner, and another, against Theresa Garbarino et al; R. J. Culhane, attorney; partition; to the Victor Piano Co., a party in interest, for $13,190.

By Samuel Marx.

Broome St, 75, s s, 79.9 ft e of Columbia St, 24.8x100, five-story tenement and store; Eliz. Betz against Abraham Berkowitz et al.; Herbert Cracauer, attorney; due, $23,150; taxes, &c., $1,100; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

150th St, 318 and 320 East, s s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100, two three-story frame houses; T. W. Reid et al against D. H. Reid and others; F. P. Tryutmann, attorney; partition; to the Benenson Realty Co. for $10,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Villa Av, 3,173 to 3,179, w s, 188.4 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 100x100, frame houses and stables; withdrawn.

By Joseph P. Day.

1st St, s e corner of 14th Av, 80x145x irregular, vacant; due, $759.96; also

1st St, e s, 80 ft s of 14th Av, 65.1x192, vacant; due, $806.93; also

1st St, 1,161 ft s of 14th Av, 65x190, vacant; due, $509.07; also S. Welch against T. F. Johnson et al.; Dunlop & S., attorneys; to the plaintiff for $2,300.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

220th St, n e corner of Pauulding Av, for a one-story terra cotta block dwelling, 50x44; the Catholic Institute for the Blind, Stephen Farelly, 11 Park Place, President, owner; Robert Glenn, 597 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $2,800.

St. Lawrence Av, w s, 169.69 ft s of Gleason Av, for a one-story brick garage, 38x18; Susanna Ludeker, 1,159 St. Lawrence Av, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,089 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $500.

159th St, s s, 267 ft e of Courtlandt Av, for a one-story brick store and storage, 25x98.36; William J. Schloemer, 3,158 3d Av, owner; Anton Pirner, architect; cost, $3,000.

Haven Av, w s, 125 ft n of 170th St, for a six-story tenement, 75x87; Waneta Realty, Inc., 565 West 162d St, owner; J. M. Feison, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $75,000.

85th St, 209 to 215 East, for a three-story office ballroom and moving picture theatre, 74x102; Musical Mutual Protective Union, 210 East 86th St, owner; Trowbridge & Livingston, 527 5th Av, architects; cost, $200,000.

129th St, n w corner of 2d Av, for a one-story boiler house, 25x11; Manhattan Railway Co., 165 Broadway, owner; G. H. Pegrm, 165 Broadway, architect; cost, $750.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broome St, 389, to a four-story store, &c.; G. Aguino, on premises, owner; W. A. Parfitt, 26 Court St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $5,500.

19th St, 11 to 19 West, to eleven-story lofts; L. Stern, 41 West 42d St, owner; H. A. Reid, architect; cost, $10,000.

Madison Av, 1,295 to 1,303, to a nine-story apartment hotel; Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av, owner; G. D. McCarthy, 407 West 14th St, architect; cost, $12,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 172, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 26.6x87.6, Nov. 24; Isaac Langer and another to Ray Silverman, 782 West End Av, due Aug. 1, 1921, 6 p. c., prior mtg $27,250; attorney, O. Englander, 302 Broadway.....$400

HAVEN AV, 96 to 100, w s, 136.2 ft n of 171st St, runs n on curve 25.4x n 60.4x w 100x s 91.9x e 135 to beginning, Dec. 5; Norman Real Estate Corporation to Abel King, 148 East 65th St, and Isaac Schorsch, 38 West 97th St, installments, $500 monthly, 6 p. c., prior mtg $95,000; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$10,000

HUDSON ST, 571 and 573, 50x75, all; James D. Smith to Steinhardt Bros. & Co., 29 9th Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1916; A. L. Strasser, 27 William St.....$7,000

LEXINGTON AV, 445, upper 3 floors; Swanson & Frost to Mary Klingler, on the premises, 4 9-12 years from Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, John M. Scobie, 55 Liberty St..$1,080

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 4 and 6, basement store; Leopoldo Purcaro to Vito Cannone, on the premises, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1916; Rev. F. G. Urbano, 98 4th Av.....$540

PITT ST, 60, e s, 25x100, Feb. 10, 1913; Annie Goldberg to George W. Goldberg, 122 East 82d St, due Feb. 12, 1919, 6 p. c.$3,000

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 2, Marmaduke Tilden to Charles E. Gregory, on the premises, 3 years from May 1, 1917; 2 years' rent; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

2D AV, 2,129, all; Albert Mede to Celia Harris, 2,127 2d Av, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1916; Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av $1,020

2D AV, w s, 49.4 ft n of 25th St, 24.8x100, Dec. 5; James H. and Robert S. Rollins to Edward A. Allen, Montclair, N. J., 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $11,000; attorneys, Roe & Hayes, 44 Pine St.....$8,000

79TH ST, 139, store and basement and four above store; Elizabeth V. B. White, Yonkers, N. Y., to Louis Eckholdt, on the premises, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1916....$588

20TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9, Dec. 5; James H. Rollins and Robert S. Rollins to Edward A. Allen, Montclair, N. J., 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000; attorneys, Roe & Hayes, 44 Pine St.....$7,000

12TH ST, 323 West, n s, 312 ft w of 8th Av, 22x98.9, Dec. 5; Frederic Poffet to Alonzo C. Robinson, 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, France, 3 years; attorney, Herbert M. Teets, 530 5th Av.....$7,200

36TH ST, 511 to 515 West, n s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.9, Dec. 5; Ludin Realty Co. to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av, 3 years; attorney, Wilson M. Powell, 7 Wall St.....$45,000

59TH ST, 238 to 242 East, s s, 85 ft w of 2d Av, 70x100.5, Dec. 4; Samuel J., Hiram C., and Irving L. Bloomingdale to Edna C. Gutman, 151 Central Park West, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Goldsmith, C. C. & W., 61 Broadway $40,000

62D ST, n s, 375 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, Dec. 5; John W. Staiger to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 5 years, interest as per bond.....$10,000

142D ST, 135 West, n s, 310 ft w of Lenox Av, 40x99.11, Dec. 1; Guesie Decklade to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $28,000

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, n w corner 187th st, 100x70x12.6x87x87.6x157; Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 49 Chambers St, Dec. 4, 1 year, attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 34 Chambers St.....$180,000

CAULDWELL AV, 617, w s, 80.5x100; Mc-Elwee & Kiely Construction Co. to Ajay Realty Corporation, 391 Broadway, prior mtg $48,500, Sept. 29, due as per bond; attorney, James Kurzman, 261 Broadway $2,000

ELSMERE PLACE, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 88.8x50x110.11x74.11; John McNulty to Arthur J. Baldwin, 35 5th Av, et al., Dec. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.$55,000

FORDHAM ROAD, n w s, 87.9 ft s w of Kingsbridge Road, runs s w 44.11x n w 5 x n w 106.6x n e 1.8 to Fordham Road, x n e 42.8x s e 106.6; Giuseppe Consenza to Thos. M. McCarthy, 31 Riverside Drive, Dec. 4, 5 years; attorney, N. T. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$11,000

GRANT AV, e s, 57.8 ft n of 163th St, 25x102.6; Max Cohen to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, Dec. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway $5,000

LOT 228, map of Moss estate; Matilde M. Weisker to Abbie M. Pefferu, Westport, Conn., Dec. 4, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

LOTS 10 and 11, map of part of Trask estate; Matilda Stroly to Sigmund Loewenthal, 1,575 Avenue A, Oct. 5, due as per bond; attorney, N. D. Levy, 2 Rector St.....$500

MONROE AV, w s, 95 ft n of 173d St, 190 to Weeks Av x50x86x100x98x150; Dennis Doyle to N. T. Title and Mtg. Co., 135 Broadway, Dec. 4, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mtg. Co., 135 Broadway....$11,000

MONROE AV, e s, 25 ft n of 174th St, 50x95; William A. Hard and another to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,806 3d Av, Dec. 5, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Mackeller & G., 43 Cedar St.....$3,000

ROSEDALE AV, w s, 850 ft s of Morrison St, 50x96; River Realty Co. to Rosa Muller, 1,341 Putnam Av, Dec. 5, demand, 5½ p. c.; attorney, J. A. Steinmuller, 1,005 East 180th St.....$3,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 54.11 ft s of Elsmere Place, 54.11x133.4x50x110.11; John McNulty to Arthur J. Baldwin, 35 5th Av, et al., Dec. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $45,000

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 507.10 ft n of 181st St, 85.10x160.1x85x104.3; Traf Building Co., Inc., to Everett L. Barnard, 12 Boulevard Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., Dec. 5, due as per bond; attorney, Traf Building Co., 385 East 149th St.....$7,000

WEST FARMS ROAD, n w s, 51.10 ft s w of Home St, 91.11 to Bryant Av x117.5x150.1; 174th St. Corp. to Abel King, 148 East 65th St., and another, prior mtg $48,000, Dec. 4, due Feb. 4, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$7,000

169TH ST, s s, 110.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 18.9x irregular; Matilda Cahn to Dora Frank, 7 West 120th St, prior mtg $2,700, Dec. 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 253 East 138th St.....$600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ELIZABETH ST, 44; Aaron Billow against Matthew Goldman, owner; Rachael Goldman, owner and contractor.....$2,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 450; Hans H. Brockmuller against Fifth Avenue Bond and Mortgage Co., owner; M. E. Huffman, contractor $68

45TH ST, 211 to 215 West; Klosk Contracting Co. against Lewis S. Morris et al., owners; Frank Seery and Jacob J. Shubert, contractors.....$2,088

45TH ST, 217 to 223 West; Klosk Contracting Co. against Lewis S. Morris et al., owners; Frank Seery, contractor.....$2,000

119TH ST, 123 West; William Meier against Charles H. Lowerre, Jr., owner; David L. Elder, contractor.....$11

152D ST, 468 and 470 West; Wander Iron Works against Nomar Realty Co. and John Brown, owners; Katz & Leibowitz, contractors.....$488

Bronx.

PARKER AV, 1,666; Christian Meurer against C. & M. Construction Co., owner; W. A. Mallett, as trustee, contractor..$180

SIMPSON ST, n e corner of 163d St, 100x110.7; Evans Bros., Inc., against Constantin Wagner, owner; Abraham K. Frankel, contractor.....$49

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 507 ft n of 180th St, 85.10x63.5; Lippe Fireproofing Co. against Traf Building Co. and John W. Dertinger, owners and contractors.....$300

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 507.11 ft n of 180th St, 85.8x104.3; Builders' Brick and Supply Co. against Traf Building Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$3,091

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 507.11 ft n of 180th St, 85.8x63.6x irregular; Church E. Gates & Co., Inc., against Traf Building Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$3,707

TIFFANY ST, 1,137; Louis E. Gross against Anna Lieb, owner and contractor.....$16

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

49TH ST, 125 West; Henry Fischbach against John T. Fenlon et al, Oct. 18, 1916....$300

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas A. Reilly et al. against same, Sept. 7, 1916.....$5,345

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, Oct. 7, 1916.....$9,827

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, Oct. 28, 1916.....$1,967

150TH ST, 557 West; Levine & Posner, Inc., against Samuel D. Dairs Construction Co. et al., Dec. 1, 1916, by deposit.....$978

Bronx.

KELLY ST, e s, 99 ft n of 167th St, 50x106; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against Willemette Construction Co., Inc., May 12, 1916.....$310

228TH ST, s e corner of Bronxwood Av, 100x205; Perfect Cornice and Roofing Co., Inc., against Williamsbridge Hygiene Ice Co. et al., Aug. 18, 1916.....$490

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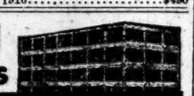

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Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFULLY ATTRACTIVE
home; 7 rooms and tiled bath, living room, fireplace, conservatory; double floors, parquet; steam and electricity; high, picturesque surroundings in the country; only 30 minutes from Penn. Station, also Brooklyn, Atlantic Av.; all windows and porches screened; Holland shades, &c.; complete; value $6,500; price $5,800. Briggs, Room 505, 200 Broadway, New York.

LAWRENCE, LONG ISLAND.
To rent, furnished, until March 1, 1917, small dwelling, nine rooms and two bathrooms; water, steam heat, and electric light; rent for the term, $175; possession immediately. Apply to
Newbold T. Lawrence, 84 William St.

Owner will sell country home with 6 rooms, surrounded with beautiful flower bushes and fruit trees; has nice large garden for keeping chickens; near station and trolley; only 45 minutes out; full price, $975; $100 cash, $10 monthly; bargain; call, write. Owner, 747 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Fine old homestead among a lot of shade and fruit trees; elegant location; near station and beach; ground nicely laid out, hedge, &c.; makes a fine all-year home; will dispose of cheap to interested party for small cash payment and balance to suit. Dougherty, Box 176 Times Downtown.

COZY LITTLE FARM, $1,850, with outbuildings, cultivated land, shade trees; town of 10,000, near New York; $100 down and $12 monthly. E. Brand, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Vacant plot on 15th Av. and Newtown Road; will sac

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

RANGER-KNIGHT Landaulet Brougham.—Buys five passenger; patent wire wheels; electric equipped; cost $7,250; time payments. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway. Open Sundays.

FIAT LIMOUSINE.
This car is in perfect condition. Has all modern improvements, electric lights, and starter. R. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

HAYNES brand new 1916 five-passenger touring car; six cylinder; mechanically in splendid shape; tires, top, paint, &c., fine; automatic lens, allp covers; brand new extra shoe; Boyce motometer. Don't buy a new Haynes; give this the O. O.; you cannot tell the difference; must be sold at once; will make the price right.

CADILLAC seven-passenger touring car; eight-cylinder 1915, model 51; this car has been in our repair shop; been overhauled, repainted, and re-tired; looks, runs, and acts like a new automobile; it has the full Delco lighting and starting system, engine-driven pump, Waltham clock, Warner speedometer, full set of tools, extra rim, &c.; a bargain to an immediate purchaser.

CADILLAC runabout, 1915, model 51; recently re-tired, and repainted; will come out of our paint shop bright and early Wednesday morning; all applications will be placed on file as received; the price is very attractive, and the automobile is right. For this and other used car bargains see Art Schlechtem, Used Car Manager.

DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEWARK, N. J.
526 Broad St. 'Phone Mulberry 2340.

HUDSON, 1916, small six, 7-passenger touring automobile; has every necessary equipment; used private exclusively; Al condition throughout; guaranteed; accept $625. 150 West 58th.

HUDSON Six limousine, used only 6,000 miles; excellent condition, many extras, cost thing, $1,500. J. T., 918 Lenox Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1916 Hupmobile Sedan.—Thoroughly overhauled and will be sold with a new car guarantee. An ideal Winter car. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1916 Hupmobile Touring Car.—This car is in perfect condition and will be sold with a new car guarantee. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

LIMOUSINE 1914 Chalmers; electrically equipped; condition guaranteed; beautiful upholstering; offer accepted. Lexington, 1,650 Broadway, Columbus 1260.

LOCKE, 1915, light 7 passenger; $600; any car part payment. 2120 Main.

MARMON 1915.—Five-passenger, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d.

MARMON 1916.—Model 34, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d.

MERCER.—$850 buys Mercer raceabout, 1915 top, 2 new tires, inner tubes, tools, extras; guaranteed condition; time payments, trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway.

MERCER, 1914, touring car, practically new; perfect condition; sacrifice. Bellak, 4500 Chamberlain.

MERCER, 1915.—Roadster, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d.

OLDSMOBILE, 6-cylinder, late model; perfect condition; no reasonable offer refused. W. A. Frock, 411 West 55th St.

OVERLAND 1916 sedan; also touring and runabout; bargains. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, corner 50th St.

OWEN MAGNETIC special four-passenger roadster, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d.

PACKARD 14-38 cabette car, painted maroon and upholstered in maroon cloth; equipment includes speedometer, clock, Klaxon, two extra rims (No. 1,576.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD 12-48 phaeton car, painted blue, with yellow striping, in good condition; equipment includes speedometer, clock, Klaxon, dual tilly cowers, (No. 1,439.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD 12-48 phaeton, painted gray, in good condition; equipment includes speedometer, Klaxon horn, one extra rim, shoe, and tube (No. 1,553.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD (1916) Limousine; 3-35; like new. ROLLS-ROYCE (1915) Landaulet.
MARMON (1916) Club Roadster; like new.
LOCOMOBILE (1916) Limousine; 38 H. P.
F. W. TURNER, PHONE 608 GREELEY.

PACKARD 2911, 30, landaulet car, painted maroon and upholstered in gray cloth; equipment includes speedometer, bumper, Klaxon horn, one extra rim; (No. 1,534.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD 14-48 phaeton car, painted blue, in good condition; equipment includes speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, one extra rim, (No. 1,545.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD 3-38 touring car, painted blue, in good condition; equipment includes speedometer, bumper, Klaxon horn, slip covers, two extra rims (No. 1,514.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD, 18, limousine, for hire; day, week, or month; owner drives; good references. Taxedo Park Garage, 242 East 65th St.

PACKARD, 1915, limousine car, 5x35, perfect condition, for sale. Doty-Demos Co., 47 West End Av.

PACKARD.—Twin six; perfect condition; many extras; sacrifice. J. A., Box 60, Room 1,501, 220 West 42d.

PACKARD 3-38 phaeton; bargain. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept. Broadway, (50th).

PACKARD 1914.—1-38 Limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d.

PACKARD 1916.—1-35 Phaeton, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d.

PEERLESS CABRIOLET, 1916; ideal Summer and Winter car; electric self-starter, lights; cost $2,500; condition guaranteed; make offer. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

PEERLESS LIMOUSINE, 1915, 48 horse; six-year condition. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,856 Broadway.

E. G. V. LANDAULET BROUGHAM.
Handsomest car ever offered for sale; body by Quinby; Westinghouse shock absorbers; all equipment in fact, car is like new; used in a private family a short time, and is offered for sale at a right price; can be seen demonstrated day, evenings, or Sunday, on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

STEARNS KNIGHT limousine, 1913 car, in good shape, for sale cheap. J. Pero, 792 7th Av. Circle 200.

STEARNS LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful town car; cost $5,100; condition perfect; big reduction for cash. 305 West End Av.

STUDEBAKER 1916, 7 passenger; A-1 condition; bargain to quick purchaser. Lexington, 1,840 Broadway, Columbus 1260.

STUDEBAKER Six for sale; leaving town; will sacrifice for $275 cash. P 56 Times.

VELIE.—1915 beautiful Sedan, smart Velie, complete Gray & Davis equipment; excellent condition; extraordinary bargain. Belisle, Columbus 4500.

WINTON, 1915, light six, overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

WINTON, 1914, overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Motor Trucks.

SAURER motor truck, five-ton, for sale; run 13 months; long-wheel base, large inclosed body; ideal for furniture, boxes, barrels, merchandise. Six-cylinder 7-passenger Stevens-Duryea limousine automobile; run 7,500 miles. Allein W. Owens, Centre and Holliday Sts., Baltimore, Md. Telephone.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOCARS, FORDS and other delivery cars to hire by day, week, month, or year. S. & S. Auto Renting Co., 438 West 18th St. 'Phone Chelsea 2108.

BENZ.—Luxurious Benz limousine, 50 H. P., Westinghouse springs; for rent monthly; reasonable. Riverside 9224. Keister, 137 West 86th St.

PACKARD town car, new limousine, for rent, month, year; Packard six-cylinder, Westinghouse airsprings, also for rent. Aeon Garage Corporation, 70th St. and Broadway. 1146 Broadway.

PACKARD cars, latest models, for rent; limousines, five and seven passenger; day, week or month. 231 East 47th. Telephone 8833 Murray Hill. A. Scaringe.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-35-0 Bryant.

PALACE AUTO RENTING, 1,568 Broadway. Bryant 9421. Automobiles to rent for all occasions by hour, day, week, month; special theatre, shopping, theatre; high references.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine to rent; fine condition. Schuyler 1160-Columbus 3239. Michel.

RENAULT LANDAULET.—Smart appearance; mechanical condition perfect; new by rent monthly. Brooks, Phone Rhinelander 9424.

WHITE RENTAL.—Late Packard limousine, Westinghouse springs; owner drives; 60 Circle.

Automobiles Wanted.

WILL EXCHANGE $1,250 new player piano, with cabinet, sixty rolls of good music, bench and cover for good 1916 limousine. G. K. L. C., 111 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Late model car, limousine or private car; no dealers. Tator, 1,568 Av., Brooklyn.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 per month. West Side Storage Warehouse, 544 West 43d, near 9th Av.

F. READY & SON Co.
[illegible] Broadway, between 57th & 58th Sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; familiar with office work; accurate figurer; $9. G 354 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double entry; modern methods; thoroughly competent; neat appearance; $14. G 353 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - CASHIER; experienced, full charge; excellent references; $20. V 13 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, 13 years' experience; competent of taking charge, desires position with an established house; best of references. Z 340 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, clerical work; accurate figurer; neat appearance; $8-$10. G 347 Times Downtown.

CAPABLE DRESSMAKER.—Work home, will renovate old dresses like new; write. Miss L., 129 West 130th.

COOK.—Excellent German cook wishes situation, city or country; no objection large family. Care Mrs. Thum, 214 East 77th St.

COOK.—Young woman wishes position as a vegetarian cook; city references. S., 1,152 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert designer high-class gowns, suits; desires engagement by day, week, or month; private families; elegant fit, style. Dressmaker, phone, Riverside 1906.

DRESSMAKER; good cutter, fitter; day, $3. Quinn, 409 West 127th. Morningside 3683.

LAUNDRESS. — Norwegian, young woman, wishes position in town; private family; no objection children; wages $35-$40. Bryant 7149.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced; takes wash home; best references. Write Ruckenbrod, 61 West 105th.

MAID.—Light colored, neat; doctor's office, any position. Tel. 6468 Harlem. Smith.

NURSE, practical, 35, wants position with elderly couple or widow. P 57 Times.

SEAMSTRESS, English, goes out daily; $2. Columbus 8820.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE; INITIATIVE; ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY; DETAILS. O 170 TIMES.

SECRETARY, stenographer seeks position where refinement, ability, and energy are appreciated; seven years' experience; best references. G 364 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Wellesley graduate; commercial course, stenography, typewriting; $20. Secretary, 149 West 91st St.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Long, practical experience; familiar with various lines; good business training; capable assuming responsibilities; $15. G 340 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3½ years' experience, desires position reliable firm; rapid, accurate; best recommendations former employers; salary $15. V 18 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; thoroughly competent and rapid; salary moderate. L. F., Apt. 4E, 1,017 Intervale Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER; good English education; fast, accurate stenographer; neat appearing; $15. Eva Taylor, Room 1,605, Candler Building. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER. — Exceptional, energetic; broad experience steel, banking, export, technical, &c.; care Overbaugh, 411 Manhattan Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; good business training; accustomed to responsibilities; $13. G 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 23; 7 years' experience, quick, accurate; good references; $15; downtown. G 349 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER. — Three years' experience; neat appearance; willing worker. J. R., 1,514 Amsterdam Av.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, Office Executive, Secretarial work; exceptional ability, personality, integrity. P 46 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience; efficient, accurate, capable; best references furnished. G 344 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; familiar general office work; neat appearance; $12. G 339 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 144 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, capable, willing; beginner; downtown position preferred; $7; $8. G 345 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, willing, familiar office work; thoroughly experienced; $10. G 299 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; take entire charge; downtown position preferred; $14. G 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; rapid worker; references; $12. G 357 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desires part time position; 1½ years' experience in law; good references. P 60 Times.

SUPERVISING HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—American gentlewoman desires position, supervising housekeeper, secretary, care semi-invalid; experienced; city, elsewhere; references. Address Ability, Y 352 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—Experienced typist wants home work, legal, literary, scenarios. Typist, 79 Hamilton Place.

WAITRESS, English, (27,) wishes engagements dinners, luncheons, etc. Col. 8820.

WIDOW, (40,) Protestant, American, would like employment during the day; companion, secretary, nurse, or expert shopper; 1½ an hour. Mrs. Thoden, Unit 17 Alice Court, Brooklyn. Phone Bedford 5385M.

YOUNG LADY, refined, educated, suddenly deprived of means, desires position as social secretary or as companion for lady. Y 253 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, waitresses, laundresses, housework-ers. Domestic Exchange, 1,324 Columbus Av., (74th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, and general manager, possessing executive ability, desires position with good house; at present employed with wholesale grocery concern operating 2,000 accounts, wishes to make change where hard work and ability is appreciated. P 156 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 9th Av. 1411 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced, all lines; books open, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 25 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7955.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business runs like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; monthly audits, investigations, financial statements; reliable personal service; terms reasonable. Kramer, 277 Broadway. Telephone Worth 17.

ADVERTISING AND SALES PROMOTION MAN who has demonstrated his ability to sell by both the written and spoken word and to show other men how to sell. Knows how to dig out selling facts and crystallize them into lucid, forceful English. Clean, active, successful record. At present manager of important division of large selling organization. Age, 26. Will start at $40 a week if there's a chance at the future. Y 227 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN, (25.)—Detail clerk who knows type and cuts, paper and printing costs; advertising agency experience in order, checking and billing work; newspaper experience in advertising dept.; moderate salary desired. D 218 Times Annex.

AMERICAN, very well educated, two years secretary-stenographer, wishes position; Staten Island or lower Manhattan. 2 to 6 P. M.; splendid references; knows bookkeeping. French. A. C. V., 127 4th St., S. I.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, office executive, 27, rapid, thorough, seeks responsible position; alert credit man; good correspondent. P 59 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (26,) efficient and thoroughly competent; seven years' experience with modern methods; university training; correspondent; A1 references. P 60 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, with portable typewriter, desires employment evenings and Sundays. G 325 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 27; excellent ability; correspondent, executive; thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy. G 296 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, 8 years' experience, desires position; excellent penmanship; references. G 343 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, office manager; eight years' manufacturing experience; references. P 62 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, understands double entry, controlling account, rapid, accurate; references. P 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and office man, 25 years old; thoroughly experienced. G 345 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MAN, aged 46, steady, will take any good account or agency with manufacturers in Cincinnati, Ohio, or Alexandria, Va.; no objections to travel; personal and financial references exchanged. Address Box 85, Alexandria, Va.

CANADIAN SALESMAN open for a line of popular priced silk waists; strictly confection basis; will guarantee samples. J. J., 217 Times Downtown.

CAPABLE SALESMAN, EMPLOYED, SEEKS NEW CITY ASSOCIATION; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION. ADDRESS, Z 247 TIMES ANNEX.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write W. S. Kelly, care Society Professional Motor Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish, married, no family; long experience private families; last care driven Pierce, Packard, Cadillac; excellent references; city, country. William Streyffert, 143 East 56th.

CHAUFFEUR; 6 years' experience; 2 years in shop; careful, sober driver; Al reference. Phone 7098 Lenox. F. Schaufler, 209 East 54th St.

CHAUFFEUR, machinist, eight years' big private cars, six years' factory experience, fine references, seeks private engagement at once. Y. Walter, 571 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR. — Gentleman, giving up car, desires to place chauffeur in good position; moderate wages; willing and reliable. Tel. John 3111. D. H. Morgan.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese, mechanic; seven years' experience; good recommendation from present employer. Y., 23 West 60th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swede; permanent position; city reference. Johnson, 773 Lexington Av., city.

CIVIL ENGINEER, (27,) college education and varied experience in design and construction, will go to Atlanta about Jan. 1; would correspond with engineer or architect wanting reliable personal representative that territory temporary or permanent; will call in metropolitan district. P 54 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER desires change; technical graduate, experienced construction man, and familiar with Spanish-America. V 14 Times.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY.
Experienced stenographer, correspondent; college education; excellent credentials; start Dec. 11. V 21 Times.

ELECTRICIAN.—Can you apprentice a young man 20 years old; high school graduate who is anxious to learn the electrical trade. P 53 Times.

EVENING position wanted by gentleman, 30, with broad experience. D 225 Times Annex.

EXPERT BOOKKEEPER, creditman, office manager seeks permanent position with responsibilities and future; highest credentials; salary $40. G 350 Times Downtown.

EXPORT TO SOUTH AMERICA.
Experienced salesman and manager offers his services for South America. Speaks English, German, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Worked 4 years in South Africa in the general trade, then 3 years in the Argentine as branch organizer and manager for a large European concern. Specialty auto and tire trade. Best references. Write Mr. Baumann, 220 East 18th St. New York.

EXPERT MECHANIC on repairing small articles desires position; strictly sober. P 72 Times.

EXECUTIVES, ATTENTION!
Your advantage to find room for energetic assistant; ten years' broad training, including general advertising, selling, office work, correspondence, stenography. H. H. L., 209 East 87th St.

EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT. — Have you opening for well-educated man, (27,) tactful, unexcitable, loyal, with six years' business experience in positions of responsibility? P 73 Times.

GENTLEMAN, 37 years, with thorough business experience, tact, and education, having been manager and representative of large business concern for several years, is looking for similar position; best references could be given. P 58 Times.

INVESTMENT SECURITY HOUSES.
Salesman, (28,) married, 10 years' business and selling experience, desires to locate with investment security house in like capacity; reason for change, desire to enter field with greater future possibilities; Al character references; your interview solicited. G 337 Times Downtown.

MADRID University graduate, expert correspondent and translator, with office work practice, desires position with commercial concern; must be free at 4 P. M. P. 38 Times.

MAN, experienced handling material accounts, shop costs, distribution sheets, wishes position; moderate salary; references. Address G 342 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Cafe and restaurant manager, 15 years' experience catering to high-class patrons. Reliable. G 338 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURING, MERCANTILE, MAIL ORDER, EDUCATED, ENERGETIC EXECUTIVE. Here is office manager, systematizer, correspondent; age 25; salary $30; ready to take hold and push. G 336 Times Downtown.

MECHANIC, expert bicycles, guns, sporting goods, desires position; strictly sober. P 71 Times.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, ATTENTION!
Do you need a man with 10 years' experience in the loose-leaf manifolding and printing business? Capable of taking full charge of a department; good estimator and salesman; hard worker; will make good; have some good trade. Box G 346 Times Downtown.

PUBLICITY MANAGER, or secretary, to corporation head; fifteen years' experience in newspaper work, with intimate knowledge on writing and placing high-grade publicity matter. C 238 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Young man, with 14 years' varied selling experience, also manufacturing, desires permanent connection with reliable concern. A. B., 500 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — Young man wishes position with good firm; best references; some experience; give particulars; will travel. P 55 Times.

SALESMAN.—Own automobile grocery trade in Brooklyn; salary and commission. O 172 Times.

SALESMAN DESIRES POSITION WITH STAPLE LINE. P 60 TIMES.

SECRETARY.—Thoroughly experienced; expert stenographer; college education; tactful, agreeable personality. P 67 Times.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A young American establishing himself in Buenos Aires desires representation for some American manufactures throughout Argentine Republic. Write for interview. P 66 Times.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man, Christian, desires position as stock clerk; eight years' experience automobile line; systematizer; capable of taking charge; hard worker; best references. P. E. Bickley, 53 East 86th St.

YOUNG MAN, 21, attending N. Y. U. evenings, four years' business experience, wishes position, paper house preferred; salary no object; excellent references. G 341 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with manufacturing furrier ninth year, knows business thoroughly, would like to change position. Y. M., 1,364 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) capable double-entry bookkeeper; four years with bank; excellent references; salary, $15. G 362 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) office, stenographic, typewriting, bookkeeping experience, desires position. G 356 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) wishes position, chance of advancement. Iser, 46 East 3d St.

Employment Agencies.

YOU NEED A CHAUFFEUR?
Phone Col. 1496 or 1490.
Blue List Chauffeurs' Agency, Inc.,
U. S. Rubber Bldg., 1,790 B'way.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.—We need saleswomen for our muslin underwear, housefurnishings, toilet articles, umbrellas, linen, silverware, candy, shirtwaist, leather goods, jewelry, glove, toy, stationery, and handkerchief departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

PARCEL WRAPPERS.—We require a number of bright girls to wrap parcels, and in various other capacities. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

A YOUNG LADY living in Brooklyn, rapid and accurate figurer, for cost department work; typewriter operator preferred, but not essential; salary $8., with advancement opportunity; state age, positions, references, education, and how soon you could start. G 359 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST; references essential; state age, salary required, and send full writing only. P. C. Moore & Co., 225 6th Av.

BOOKKEEPER; good at figures; one who can average accounts; responsible person; salary $12 to begin. 47 West 43d St., Room 411-B.

CANVASSERS to sell a much-needed household article; $5 to $10 per day; those experienced and competent need apply. Call, between 7 and 8 P. M. Wednesday, Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

TYPIST.—Oliver machine; in addressing department publishing house; hours 9-5; Saturday, 9-1; $7 to start; state age, education, references, business experience, if any. G 350 Times Downtown.

WOMAN traveling representative wanted to cover New England territory for large, long-established, high-grade corset manufacturer; individual between 25 and 35 years of age, with commercial traveling and retail merchandising experience preferred; unusual opportunity for right person; salary and commission; only applications containing complete information concerning applicant, including details of experience, &c., will receive consideration. L 26 Times.

WOMAN of good education and ability to run a household and take charge of small group of children in cottage of modern orphan asylum. Call 7 P. M., 470 West 145th St., near Broadway subway.

YOUNG WOMAN to handle storehouse requisitions, receiving department records, stock record cards, checking invoices; do not waste time applying unless you have actual experience and are absolutely accurate at figures; salary equivalent to $80 per month; room, board, laundry, and $40 per month in institution; 25c fare from city. Call 470 West 145th St., near Broadway subway, 7:30 P. M.

YOUNG WOMAN, over 17; high school graduate preferred; business experience not necessary; hours 9-5; Saturday, 9-1; salary to start, $7-$8. Write, stating age, education, religion, Publishing House, G 351 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 342-344 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepared for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Incorporated and Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

$10
This week only. Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo-engraving, motion-picture photography; earn $20 to $100 weekly; day, evening; new terms. New York Institute of Photography, 23 W. 24th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CAPABLE WOMAN to take care of two little girls 5-8 years; good salary; exceptional opportunity for one who desires a home; before she will be treated as one of the family, Call or write Thursday, after 10, Heiman, 210 West 110th.

COOK and housewor ker; no laundry; small family, near New York; wages, $30. Call 1 to 3, Wednesday, 117 East 61st.

COUPLE wanted, butler and cook, for country; 1 hour from New York. Please write K 182 Times, or phone Larchmont 84.

DESIGNER WANTED BY THE LARGEST CHILDREN'S HOUSE IN THE CITY; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES. APPLY H. LINSK & CO., 1,182 BROADWAY.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR WANTED IN PUBLISHING HOUSE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS G 366 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ENTRY and bill clerk wanted by importing house; quick and correct at figures; city references required. Address in own handwriting, Madison Avenue, V 17 Times.

FILING CLERK in established publishing house; young lady who will also assist with mail; salary $9 to start. Address, stating age and experience, B. A., Box G 326 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL
BROTHERS,
Broadway and 33d St.,
New York,
WANT
WOMEN AND GIRLS
AT ONCE.
SLAESWOMEN FOR
UMBRELLAS,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE,
TOILET ARTICLES,
LEATHER GOODS,
KERCHIEFS,
STATIONERY,
BOOKS,
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ART NEEDLEWORK,
KIMONOS,
TOYS.

Good pay, ideal conditions; opportunity to secure permanent employment and advancement.

Whether you live in Greater New York or in outlying sections, take advantage of this occasion to improve your experience and opportunity while earning a good salary.

CALL AT ONCE

At superintendent's office, fifth floor, any hour, any day.

GIRLS
TO
FOLD CIRCULARS,
$7 PER WEEK.

Rapid advancement to better class of work, with opportunity for increase in salary.
NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT COMPANY,
207 WEST 24TH ST.

GIRLS or women wanted for light assembling work, bandage folding, etc. Address Box G 306 Times Downtown, stating salary expected.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Capable woman as working housekeeper in small family where mistress is unable to direct. Apply Mrs. J. A. Bell, 17 Woodland Place, White Plains, N. Y., or J. A. Bell, 928 Broadway, City.

JUNIORS
WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S,
from 14 to 20 years of age, as messengers, stock clerks, and office help; must come well recommended; steady positions, with excellent chance for advancement. Apply at Office of Juniors, Basement, New Building.

MILLINERY.—Only those accustomed to first-class work; daylight workroom; long season. Youmans, 581 5th Av., 4th floor.

NURSE.—Lady desires English trained child's nurse for child under three years; salary, $40. Telephone before 10 A. M., 2499 Plaza.

NURSE, experienced, for child 3 years; near New York; wages, $30. Call 1 to 3, Wednesday, 117 East 61st.

SALESLADY, experienced on fountain pens, to take charge of that department in large retail stationery store. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

SECRETARY, American, well educated, refined, competent stenographer, 20 to 28 years old, able to take and correct literary dictation and do research. Engineer, L 18 Times.

SKIRT MODEL, experienced, for shewroom; waist, 27; steady position to right party. Lesser & Schiller Co., Inc., 7 West 30th.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in broker's office; $14 to $15 to start; good opening for advancement if promptness, intelligence, and energy shown. Call Room 1,217, 67 Exchange Place, New York.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant in publishing house; give reference, experience, salary expected; position permanent; chance for advancement. Y 22 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; one having knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; temporary position that may be permanent. T 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER of good education, to work in subscription and book departments of publication; salary at start $12 per week; advance, if satisfactory. V 7 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced; salary $10 per week; reference required. Herzig, 164 West 25th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate, competent, literary; $7 weekly; typewrite reply; good opportunity. V 15 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist.—Neat; experienced; $8 start. Munter, 54 East 9th St.

STOCKWOMAN who has had experience in large institution; only those experienced and competent need apply. Call, between 7 and 8 P. M. Wednesday, Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

TYPIST.—Oliver machine; in addressing department publishing house; hours 9-5; Saturday, 9-1; $7 to start; state age, education, references, business experience, if any. G 350 Times Downtown.

WOMAN of good education and ability to run a household and take charge of small group of children in cottage of modern orphan asylum. Call 7 P. M., 470 West 145th St., near Broadway subway.

YOUNG WOMAN to handle storehouse requisitions, receiving department records, stock record cards, checking invoices; do not waste time applying unless you have actual experience and are absolutely accurate at figures; salary equivalent to $80 per month; room, board, laundry, and $40 per month in institution; 25c fare from city. Call 470 West 145th St., near Broadway subway, 7:30 P. M.

YOUNG WOMAN, over 17; high school graduate preferred; business experience not necessary; hours 9-5; Saturday, 9-1; salary to start, $7-$8. Write, stating age, education, religion, Publishing House, G 351 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 342-344 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepared for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Incorporated and Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

$10
This week only. Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo-engraving, motion-picture photography; earn $20 to $100 weekly; day, evening; new terms. New York Institute of Photography, 23 W. 24th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHERS can secure three days' trial without charge. Call Miss Mills or Miss Griffin, The Dictaphone, 220 West 42d.

THE DICTAPHONE; famous three days' trial offers accepted without charge. Classes Wednesday and Friday evenings. 'Phone 1,501 Worth. Miss Griffin, The Dictaphone, 220 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, not over 25 years, $16; brokerage, $13-$15; commercial, (several,) $8-$15. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, refined, educated, $7-$15.
CLERKS, good in mathematics.
JUNIOR CLERKS; competent typists.
CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 B'WAY.

IMMEDIATE POSITIONS for stenographers, bookkeepers, clerks, typists; free registration; call today. Mitchill (Agency,) Flatiron Building or Times Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clericals; numerous desirable positions unfilled. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, clerks; good opportunities; register free. F. X. Gorgin Agency, 200 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, stock brokerage firm, $15; good appearing. Walter Agency, 91 Liberty St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—C. P. A., has opening for junior, about 23 to 25 years, for permanent staff; only graduates of accounting schools considered; state fully qualifications, experience, salary expected. G 290 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Combination cost accountant and follow-up man; must be good at detail and estimating, and also able to operate typewriter; splendid opportunity for a young man. L 17 Times.

ASSISTANT shipping clerk, in mercantile business, to help take charge of country and export shipments, incoming freight; must know how to trace and locate lost packages, should have good education, unusual opportunity, $14 week to start. L 25 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young man with experience and reference. Address L. B., 80 Times.

AUTO SALESMAN to sell private car; commission, $100 or over. Phone Columbus 8205 for details.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man as bookkeeper in large organization; moderate salary, with opportunity for advancement; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. D 224 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER with Stock Exchange experience. Apply in own handwriting to T 203 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED.
WE CAN UTILIZE THE SERVICES OF A NEAT AND WIDE AWAKE BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE, AS ASSISTANT IN OUR GENERAL OFFICES; AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT YOUNG MAN. CALL WEDNESDAY MORNING BETWEEN 9 AND 10 A. M., WITH REFERENCES, TO M. H. FRANK & CO., 366 BROADWAY.

BOY, wide-awake, 15-17, in office of large establishment; rare opportunity to right boy. Quality, 398 Times Downtown.

BOY or young man wanted to run errands and make himself useful; good at figures; office of large manufacturing concern. Astoria Veneer Mills & Dock Co., foot Blackwell St., L. I. City.

BOY for light office work; some experience necessary. Call before 10 or after 4 Wednesday, Room 1,305, 309 Broadway.

BOY in large law office; $6; good prospects. G 283 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT BOY wanted for errands, for light office cleaning and to assist in general office work; bring references, salary $6 to start. Apply 37 Wall St., Suite 2,300, between 9 50 and 11 A. M.

CHEMISTS.—Wanted, two young men in d

ESTABLISHED 1847
PARIS · 13 Rue de la Paix
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EMERALD RINGS

A large assortment of superb stones of specimen quality showing their deep, rich coloring to full perfection in Cartier settings

Cartier
712 Fifth Avenue
New York

MRS. BEUTINGER TESTIFIES.

Secret Service Man to Take Stand for Woman Accused of Murder.

Testifying in her second trial in Newark yesterday, Mrs. Margaret Beutinger, charged with killing her husband, Christopher Beutinger, at their home in Caldwell, N. J., July 11 last, told practically the same story of the murder as she did at the first trial, which resulted in a jury disagreement.

The defendant, with much emotion, told how she divorced her husband after ten years of brutality, and how a year ago she remarried him for the sake of their five children. The accused woman went on the witness stand yesterday morning, after the State had rested its case, and was still undergoing direct examination when court adjourned. She will resume the stand again this morning, relating that part of her story that led to the shooting of her husband.

While Robert H. McCarter, of counsel for the defense, was asking Mrs. Beutinger about an incident that happened in Manila, when her husband is alleged to have dragged her from a dance hall while she was dancing with another man, he stopped a moment and asked if she remembered the man in question.

As the defendant answered in the affirmative, Casimir Napoleon Guertin of the United States Secret Service, stepped before the witness stand. With much surprise Mrs. Beutinger said: "That is he, although I haven't seen him since 1910." Guertin is on a leave of absence. He is expected to take the stand today for the defense.

At the afternoon session yesterday two letters written by the father and mother of Beutinger were introduced as evidence. Both letters were received several months before the Beutingers were remarried last December, and implored Beutinger to stop the loose life he was leading and "to become a moral man" for the sake of his wife and family.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Sunday night, Dec. 3, 1916, while en route to Washington on the 12:20 train, either in the N. Y. station or on train, (lower 6 and upper 4,) (think X 10 car,) one seal muff, small round design, with ring for carrying on wrist; reward liberal. Theodore Photiades, 114 5th Av.

LOST.

LOST—Diamond and pearl bracelet, on 5th Av., between 47th St. and Sherry's, or on Madison Av., between 31st and 32d Sts.; satisfactory reward. Return to Ralph Dewey, 881 5th Av.

LOST—Lady's velvet vanity case, diamond initials "M. M. L."; cards of owner inclosed; liberal reward; no questions. Return to C. H. Low, 30 East 42d St.

LOST.—Seventy-five dollars reward for return of small diamond heart attached to gold and platinum bracelet, lost about two weeks ago. V 19 Times.

LOST—Dress suit case, probably from auto, initials "E. M. M." Nov. 29, containing lady's wearing apparel; reward. E. M. M., 143 West 75th.

LOST—Diamond bar platinum pin, between Cafe Lafayette and Churchill's, Saturday evening; liberal reward. Horrocks, 153 East 19th. Gramercy 3107.

LOST.—Chain bracelet, two diamonds and ruby, between 137th St. and Broadway and 5th St.; suitable reward. Mrs. E. Huhn, 622 West 137th St.

LOST.—Dec. 4, diamond circle brooch, about one inch in diameter, with 24 diamonds; suitable reward for return to Udall & Ballou, 674 5th Av.

LOST.—Diamond platinum wrist watch, between 103d St. subway and Brooklyn Bridge; reward. Call McCann, 428 Central Park West.

LOST—Skunk scarf, Monday, about 11:30, between Grand Central subway and 63d and Central Park West; reward. Atkinson, 196 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Sunday, brown baum marten flat muff, tail trimmed, chiffon lined, between Passaic, Erie R. R. tubes, and subway; reward. Return to L 27 Times.

LOST—Diamond barpin, between 143d and 165th and Broadway; reward; no questions asked. Mrs. Ginsberg, 310 Convent Av. Audubon 7560.

LOST—Nov. 22, Gimbel's, 6th Av. "L," 33d, lambskin pocketbook, $250 cash, eyeglasses, keys, papers; reward. Mullen, 83 East 116th.

LOST—Envelope containing gun sketches. Communicate L. L. Driggs, 120 Broadway, Room 2,005.

LOST.—Five dollars reward for the return of a gold watch, C. W. M. initialed in black, lost Monday; communicate with V 20 Times.

LOST—Package of references, Best's store or 34th St. to 3d Av.; reward. Margaret Hayes, 152 East 30th St., care Miss Doyle.

LOST—At Cohan & Harris Theatre, Friday evening, Dec. 1, skunk fur neck scarf. Liberal reward if returned to box office.

LOST—Gold cigarette case, initialed "E. R. M." Reward if returned to E. R. Masbach, 84 Warren St.

LOST.—Black purse, Tuesday, containing money and card of owner, (C. W. H.;) liberal reward. Return to Murray Hill Hotel.

LOST—Black fox neckpiece at Adelphi Theatre, Tuesday afternoon; liberal reward; no questions asked. McQuiston, 312 West 90th.

LOST—Sunday noon, 6th Av., black silk bag. Return 157 West 57th St.

REWARD—Cameo pin, Thanksgiving Eve, 125th-138th, Broadway, Hamilton Place. Noble, 520 West 138th.

REWARD.—Dec. 2, 9th Av. "L" 116th-23d, black moire bag; steel bead monogram F. W. H. Horne, 18 Morningside Av.

$50 REWARD.

LOST.—Sunday night, Dec. 3, front 157 West 57th or halls of building, gold mesh bag; gold vanity case attached; "C" in diamonds and rubies; bag containing about $70 in bills; above reward, positively without question. H. W. Kane, 157 West 57th St. Phone Columbus 2028.

$100 REWARD return platinum lorgnette set with diamonds, black enamel handle; lost Nov. 22, probably at Cohan's Theatre. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av., 48th St.

$35 REWARD for return of diamond pin, platinum setting, lost Saturday night, between Montmartre and 220 West 98th St. Phone 3540 Riverside.

$35 REWARD for pearl and diamond circle brooch, Dec. 1, at Lakewood, N. J. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$20 REWARD return pocketbook found 34th St., Broadway, with watch, necklace, all contents. Louise Bortle, Holland House.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—$50 reward for return of rough-haired Irish terrier, lost several days ago; answers to name of "Brian"; unusually large, with very curly hair, light brown in color; very short tail; no collar. Communicate with Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., 117 Duane St., New York. Phone 2002 Worth.

LOST—Thursday morning, at 58th and Broadway, a small, white, long-haired poodle; feet clipped to the knees; had on black harness and leash. Liberal reward offered if returned to 200 West 58th.

LOST—Black and white fox terrier, scar on back; reward. 549 West 113th, Apt. 32.

TWELFTH'S OFFICERS DECIDE NOT TO QUIT

Withdraw Resignations Offered Because of Gen. O'Ryan's Order at Review.

COLONEL JOHNSTON LEAVES

Fight on Major General May Be Renewed When Regiment Gets Back to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Dec. 5.—With the withdrawal of the resignation of the forty staff and line officers of the Twelfth New York Infantry today, the departure of Colonel Gordon Johnston, and the assumption of command by two regular army officers, the row over the repetition of the review of the regiment and the alleged insult to the flag subsided.

Officers throughout the New York division have praised the prompt and decisive action of Major Gen. Funston in accepting Colonel Johnston's resignation, and it is admitted that the unexpected turn made it impossible for the resigning officers to proceed. Colonel H. H. Bandholtz, Chief of Staff, and Lieut. Col. George H. White of the Seventy-fourth New York Infantry have assumed leadership of the regiment. Although Colonel Bandholtz will not remain long, it is expected Lieut. Col. White will be advanced a grade so that he may take command.

There was regret among officers and men throughout the division at the departure of Colonel Johnston, for it was recognized that he took a regiment demoralized five months ago and by his leadership engendered esprit de corps and regimental pride not to be surpassed in any unit in these camps. No other regiment made a better record on the grinding hikes and in the extra rifle practice.

The regular army officers on detail with the division here say that the retiring Colonel acted hastily, that he had no chance of vindication, and that General O'Ryan's action in requesting the immediate transfer of Colonel Johnston was a step necessary for the good discipline of the entire command. While it is expected that the officers of the Twelfth will not send their resignations forward again, it is asserted that they will be "good soldiers while they're here, but will resume the fight when the regiment returns to New York."

FORMER SUN MAN KILLED.

Frank D. Byrne, with British Army, Meets Death at the Front.

Frank D. Byrne, who wrote the "Gossip of Wall Street" column for The Sun until last February, when he went abroad and enlisted in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been killed in action, according to a cablegram received by Thomas Woodlock, his brother-in-law, and a member of the brokerage firm of S. M. Warner & Co. The cablegram came from his brother, Fred D. Byrne, an officer of the Sherwood Foresters, and only said: "Frank killed in action."

Two brothers of Byrne are fighting with the British Expeditionary Force. Ralph D. Byrne, the youngest, left Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1914 and enlisted in the Royal Field Artillery. He has been awarded various medals for gallantry under fire. Fred D. Byrne, who was formerly connected with The Sun and more recently with W. R. Grace & Co., in Lima, Peru, left that country in the first days of the war.

BURGLARS ON ASTOR ESTATE

Disappear After Exchanging Shots with Watchman at Rhinebeck.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 5.—In a revolver battle with four burglars early this morning Peter Wheeler, a watchman on the Rhinebeck estate of Vincent Astor, succeeded in beating off the men. Sheriff Conklin and a dozen deputies searched all day, but were unable to find any trace of the burglars.

Wheeler, who has been employed on the estate twenty years, was making his rounds at 3 o'clock when he saw the men lurking behind the mansion on the riverside. He fired a shot, and the strangers returned the fire.

After exchanging shots for several minutes armed servants came running up, and joined the watchman in a search for the men, who disappeared in the direction of the main road. It is believed that they escaped in an automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Astor were in New York.

Kirchwey Favored for Warden.

The Executive Committee of the Prison Association of New York at a meeting yesterday recommended that Dr. George W. Kirchwey be chosen as Thomas Mott Osborne's successor as Warden of Sing Sing Prison. A letter pointing out Dr. Kirchwey's qualifications for the place was forwarded to Superintendent of Prisons Carter, and a copy also will be sent to Governor Whitman. Dr. Kirchwey succeeded Mr. Osborne as Warden after the latter's retirement last January, and held the position for about six months. It is expected that the appointment of a new Warden for Sing Sing, whoever he may be, will be announced by Superintendent Carter within two weeks.

Borglum Verdict Against Marion.

Gutzon Borglum, sculptor, got a verdict for $400 in Justice Newburger's court yesterday against Frank J. Marion, President of the Kalem Company. He sued for $2,800 for work on the $12,000 fountain in the garden of Marion's home at Stamford, Conn. The fountain has not yet been completed and the defendant contended that payment was conditional on the job being finished.

The Lord & Taylor Book Shop

Mrs. Kathleen Norris's book, "The Heart of Rachael," is still broadening her sphere of readers. It tells a realistic story of divorce, and though real, not unpleasant, and best of all, it is constructive. "The Story of Julia Page" is likewise a story of character upbuilding—perhaps this is the reason for their lasting sale.

Conducted by Doubleday Page & Company

MORE MONEY
WE LOAN 25% MORE
than any other loan company on Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.
Our Rate 1% Per Month
MAX BERNSTEIN
273 West 125th Street.

Great Neck

One of the most attractive homes on Long Island can now be purchased for $75,000 cash, which is at least $25,000 less than its actual value. Improvements alone cost $65,000. Savings Bank loan of $50,000 can be secured if desired. Particulars on request.
BAKER, DOUGLAS, Inc., 47 W. 34th St.

BATTLESHIP CONTRACTS LET

Maryland and West Virginia to Be Built at Newport News.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Secretary Daniels announced tonight that as a satisfactory agreement had been reached by the Navy Department with the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, under which the latter is to furnish electric propulsion machinery, contracts were signed today by the Secretary and Homer R. Ferguson, President of the company, for the construction of the superdreadnoughts Maryland and West Virginia at Newport News.

A similar understanding having been reached also with the New York Shipbuilding Company, to which awards had been made, contracts will be signed in a few days with that company for the construction at its plant at Camden, N. J., of the Colorado and Washington, the other two battleships provided for in the first year's naval increase program authorized by Congress last August.

The contracts signed today involve an expenditure of $22,470,000. The battleships to be built by the Camden company will cost approximately the same sum. For the armor and guns for these four vessels the Government will spend $40,000,000.

The Maryland and the West Virginia will be the first naval vessels constructed at private yards equipped with the electric drive. They will displace 32,000 tons each, and will be the first vessels in any navy, so far as known, to mount the new 16-inch guns. Each ship will mount eight, in four turrets of two guns each. The speed of these ships will be 21 knots. They will burn oil fuel.

Advantage has been taken by our construction corps of the lessons of the European war, and special effort has been made to render them structurally invulnerable to attack by mines and torpedoes.

DUMA PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

Resents Insult from Extreme Right Leader, Then Is Re-elected.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Michael Rodzianko, President of the Russian Duma, has resigned on account of being insulted by the Extreme Rightist leader, M. Markoff, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd.

M. Markoff interrupted M. Rodzianko, calling him a "babbling blackguard." M. Markoff explained that he was deliberately insulting the Duma in the person of its President, because the Duma in a previous sitting had insulted high personages.

M. Rodzianko immediately left the Presidential chair, declaring he had been insulted not only as President but as a man.

On motion of Vice President Count Bobrinsky, M. Markoff was excluded from the Duma for fifteen sittings, and later M. Rodzianko was re-elected President by a vote of 255 against 26.

Mrs. Malkan Withdraws Suit.

When an application by Mrs. Esther Ruth Malkan for $100 a week alimony, pending a suit for separation from Henry Malkan, bookseller, was withdrawn yesterday, it was announced that the couple had become reconciled and that the suit would be discontinued. The Malkans were married Sept. 24, 1912. Mrs. Malkan alleged cruelty and said it was unsafe for her and her infant son, Arnold George Malkan, to live with the defendant. Mrs. Malkan stated that her husband has an income of $8,000 a year.

Support for New Park Promised.

Sanford G. Cable, Chairman of a committee which is endeavoring to induce the Board of Estimate to authorize a small park and drinking fountain on the two triangles at the intersection of Eleventh Street, Waverly Place, Perry Street, and Greenwich Avenue, and the parking of the centre of Seventh Avenue between West Eleventh and Varick Streets, said last night that Park Commissioner Cabot Ward had promised his support and Borough President Marks his vote when the question came before the board this week. Many prominent residents of Greenwich village are on the committee.

Coudert to Discuss Preparedness.

Frederic R. Coudert, who recently returned from the western battlefront in France, will speak on English and French military efficiency this afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the meeting of the National Security League, in the Hotel Astor. Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, who is President of the league, will preside. Mr. Coudert will tell of the strides made by Great Britain in military efficiency, as a lesson in preparedness for this country.

3 BAY STATE CITIES GO INTO 'DRY' COLUMN

Fall River, Leominster, and Haverhill Join No-License Forces; Holyoke and Springfield Stay Wet.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The first of the December municipal elections in Massachusetts were held today, when officials were chosen in fifteen cities.

Fall River shifted from the "yes" to the "no" column on the liquor license question by a majority of 1,459. Mayor James H. Kay, Republican, was re-elected.

Leominster went back into the no-license column.

Haverhill went back into the "dry" column after seven years of license, and Mayor Albert L. Bartlett was defeated for re-election.

Charles S. Ashley, Mayor of Brockton for seventeen years before his defeat in 1914, was re-elected, unseating Mayor Hathaway, the Fusion Party candidate. License got a majority of 3,239.

Mayor John J. White of Holyoke was re-elected, and license won by 498.

Mayor Frank E. Stacey, Republican, was re-elected in Springfield. The city gave a majority for license.

WHITES IN KAMERUN JAILED.

Their Prestige Impaired by Allies' Action, Germany Charges.

BERLIN, Dec. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The German Colonial Office has published a memorandum concerning the treatment of white persons in the Kamerun at the time of its occupation by Entente forces. Summarizing the memorandum, the Overseas News Agency says that at the beginning of the war Germany made representations based on the Congo Act of 1885 in order to protect the prestige of the white race in Africa, but Belgium, France and Great Britain declined. The news agency continues:

"When the manager of the German West African Bank at Duala declined to hand over the keys of the safes, a British civilian official named Fowl said to him, 'We neither recognize nor protect private property. We do as we please.'

"British and French troops, contrary to the provisions of the convention adopted at The Hague, imprisoned almost the entire white population of peaceful noncombatants, neutrals as well as Germans. Business men, farmers, missionaries, surgeons, women and children were taken from their residences as prisoners."

OLDEST PRINCESS DEAD.

Dowager Grand Duchess Augusta Carolina Was In Her 96th Year.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Dec. 5.—A telegram from Neustrelitz, Germany, announces the death of the Dowager Grand Duchess Augusta Carolina of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

She was a Princess of Great Britain, Ireland, and Hanover, and was the last surviving grandchild of George III. of England. The Grand Duchess was in her ninety-sixth year and was the oldest Princess in Europe. She was a daughter of Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, who was Viceroy of Hanover for his brothers, George IV. and William IV. The Duchess was born in the capital of Hanover, which no longer exists as a kingdom, and formerly belonged to Great Britain.

Her marriage to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was celebrated at Buckingham Palace in 1843.

FUNCHAL UNDER FIRE.

Submarines May Have Directed Attack at Madeira Cable Station.

Two cable messages that were taken to indicate that German submarines were operating in the vicinity of the Azores and the Madeira Islands, probably with the object of severing British cable connections with the outside world, were received yesterday by Salinger & Magnus, importers, of 456 Fourth Avenue. The company was advised that its establishment in Funchal, capital of Madeira, had been damaged to the extent of $1,000 by shell fire. This information was cabled by an American Consular Agent.

The first that the members of the firm heard of the affair was through a private message sent by their Funchal representative to his fiancée in this city, and received early yesterday morning. It stated only that he had not been injured while firing was in progress. Telephone inquiries to the company's offices caused surprise there, and the firm cabled for further information. Up to last night it had received no reply to this inquiry, but had received the following message from the Consular Agent:

Funchal, Madeira.

Funchal Embroidery Company out of danger. No one was hurt. Damaged by shell-fire to extent of $1,000.

ACTING AMERICAN CONSULAR AGENT.

While nothing was said in these messages indicating the cause of the firing, it was assumed that it had to do with the subject matter of a letter the company had received the day before from its Funchal office, which stated that German submarines had been seen a few days before in the vicinity of the Azores.

"Our establishment in Funchal happens to be just behind the large cable office there, and it is possible that the submarines were attempting to destroy this," Mr. Salinger said yesterday in commenting on the messages.

The Madeira Islands, which belong to Portugal, are about 500 miles southwest of the Portuguese coast and about 600 miles southeast of the Azores. Important cable lines from England run both through the Azores and the Madeira Islands.

POLES TO HAVE A REGENT.

To be "Chosen from the Ancient Dynasty," a German Paper Says.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 5, (via London.)—The Polish Council of State soon will be summoned, and a Regent, chosen from the family of the ancient Polish dynasty, soon will be appointed, according to Vienna dispatch to the Kölnische Zeitung. The council also will give an important military post to Brig. Gen. Pilsudski of the Polish Legion, in accordance with what the dispatch says is the expressed wish of the Poles.

HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE DEAD.

Ex-Minister to Norway Was Long in the Diplomatic Service.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 5.—Herbert H. D. Peirce, former Minister to Norway, and who was assigned last year to the American Embassy at Petrograd as special agent to assist the American Ambassador, died at hospital here today in his sixty-eighth year. As Third Assistant Secretary of State under President Roosevelt, Mr. Peirce was in charge of the arrangements for the deliberations of the Russo-Japanese conference at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1905. He retired from the diplomatic service four years ago, and had since acted as counsel for the United States in American and British claims arbitration.

Mr. Peirce was born in Cambridge, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard University in 1871. He later studied at the Royal School of Mines in London, and in 1894, was accredited to the legation in Petrograd as Secretary. Mr. Peirce attended the coronation of Nicholas II., and after being appointed First Secretary, served at times as Chargé d'Affaires. He was a Commander of the Legion of Honor, and had received the Grand Order of the Double Dragon from China and the Grand Cross of St. Olaf from Norway. His home was in Washington, D. C.

Russell Now Bishop of Charleston.

ROME, Dec. 4, (Delayed.)—In the consistory today Pope Benedict announced the appointment of the Right Rev. Mgr. William T. Russell of the Archdiocese of Baltimore as Bishop of Charleston. The Pope also has appointed the Rev. James Coyle member of the Bishop's Council of Fall River, Mass., his domestic prelate. Father Coyle will carry the title of Monsignor.

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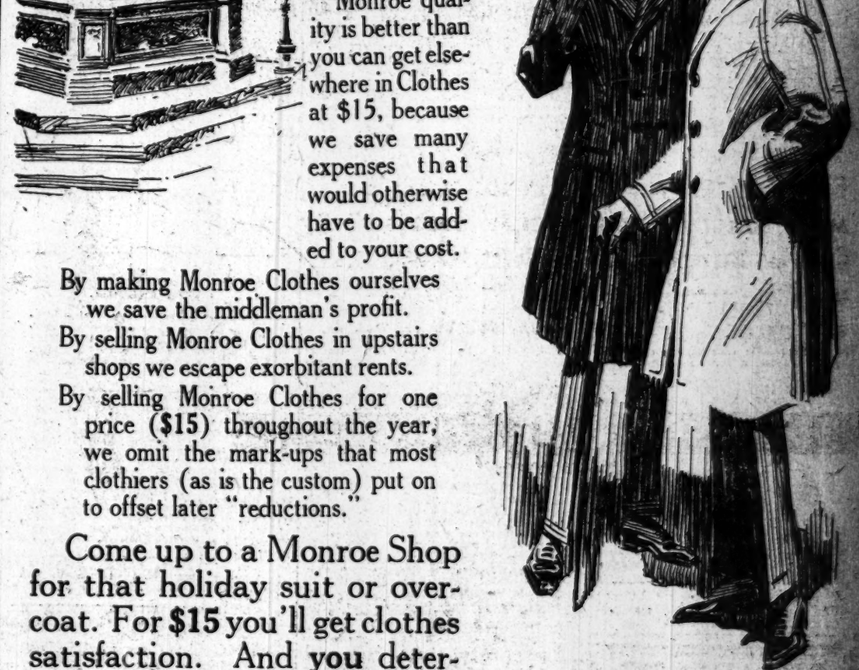

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